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THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,
IN TWO BOOKS:

BY ANTHONY à WOOD, M. A.

OF MERTON COLLEGE.

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH,
FROM THE ORIGINAL MS IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY:

BY JOHN GUTCH, M. A.

CHAPLAIN OF ALL SOULS AND CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGES.

VOLUME THE SECOND.

OXFORD:

PRINTED FOR THE EDITOR.

MDCCXCVI.

TO
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND,
L. L. D.
CHANCELLOR OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,
KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF
THE GARTER,
ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL
SECRETARIES OF STATE,
&c. &c. &c.
THIS
SECOND VOLUME IS, BY PERMISSION,
AND
WITH THE GREATEST RESPECT AND GRATITUDE,
INSCRIBED.

THE FRONTISPIECE

Represents part of the great Quadrangle at All Souls College, containing the Eastern Side, with the two Towers; and the Northern or Library Side, with the Tower of the public Schools in the back-ground. Several pieces of Antiquity are also introduced into the fore-ground, particularly the Roman Soldier in the Arundel Collection of Marbles, the Foundation Stone of Cardinal Wolfey's College at Ipswich, now preserved at Christ-Church ; and the Marble Tripod in All Souls Library †; on which is suspended a Family Coat of Arms. The Drawing was presented to the Editor by Mr. Carter.*

* Hist. of the Coll. &c. Append. p. 298.

† Catalog. Numismaticus Musei Lefroyani, p. 181. On the pedestal that supports this Tripod is the following inscription :

“ ARAM. TRIPODEM.
OLIM. MATRI. DEUM.
IN. TEMPLO. S. CORINTHI.
CONSECRATUM.
D. D.
CUSTODI. ET. COLL. OMN. ANIM.
ANTON. LEFROY. ARM.
M,DCC,LXXI.”

T H E
A N N A L S.

B O O K T H E F I R S T.

An. { Dom. 1510
 { 2 Hen. VIII.

KING Henry VIII being settled in his throne, the University entertained thoughts of having their Liberties and Privileges confirmed and augmented, for so their predecessors had always before taken that course, at the entrance of every new King. To this end they, by Dr. Fountleroy their Commissary (1) implore the help of Warham their Chancellor, and Sir Thomas Lovell, Knt. their Steward, by whose means and others of their friends at Court, the King, this year or thereabouts, granted a large Charter of the Confirmation of Privileges, (2) with a Confirmation also of that ample one of King Edw. IV. But that of K. Henry being afterwards through negligence taken away, was not found, neither restored till many years after this that we are now upon. That which now troubled the University, was the deprivation of their Privileges granted formerly by Popes and of some by Kings, by which their Privileges were munitied (3) ‘ab æternis firme sæculis:’ but they (I know not how) were gotten into the hands of other people. Concerning the procuring of which again, or having them exemplified from the Chancery of the Apostolic Seat, they wrote a requesting Epistle (4) to their Chancellor; but whether they procured them again, I know not. However, if they did, they continued not long in their possession, for when the Pope’s name was rased out of our

(1) FF Ep. 9 and 10.

(2) In pyx. long. 3.

(3) Vide FF, Ep. 2.

(4) Ib. Ep. 30, &c.

books, then did they, as I have shewed before, either perish, or by too curious and zealous hands [were] conveyed away. Had they yet remained, I might have satisfied the Reader with a more continued History of the University, in which I acknowledge I am in several places, especially in the last century, deficient. But being quite forgotten, and nothing of their memories remaining, I was forced to lay hold on that which came next to my hand, though of little or no concernment to the University.

This year the King with divers Nobles came to Oxford, for whose reception an Act was purposely appointed. (1) After which was done, much redounding to the credit of the University, several of the said Nobles had, as I conceive, Degrees conferred upon them, and so they departed. After which another Pest broke forth, which caused a dispersion of the Clerks. (2)

An. { Dom. 1511
3 Hen. VIII.

The next matter that the University concerned themselves in, was the Statutes, by which all her Scholars were to be governed. For the truth is, the number of them was so many, that few or none could observe them; and therefore it necessarily followed, that the non-observance of them was the original of many controversies, and a cause why our Scholars were so often perjured, as it obviously appears in our books; for now and several ages before it was a common thing for the Chancellor graciously to give License (3) to all the Regents ‘ut eligerent sibi confessores idoneos ut eos absolverent ab omnibus delictis perpetratis;’ of which the chief was perjury. This matter of Statutes, I say, being the grief that possessed the Magistrates and wise men of the University, they made bold to utter it to their Chancellor; he thereupon appointed certain men (of which Dr. Yong before mentioned was one) to reduce the said Statutes and Ordinations into some intelligible method, which they accordingly doing, sent them to him at Lambeth, (4) where being perused by him approved them ‘excepto quod pœnas pecuniarias in contravenientes non statuerant.’ But however that which they did being rather a specimen than a thorough inspection into them, were mostly altered two years after, and again in Cardinal Wolfey’s time, as I shall anon shew.

(1) G fol. 92, 96, &c.

(2) Ut in quibusdam COMPUT. Ballivorum Coll. Novi.

(3) Aaa, fol. 112, a. [Q.] A 96, a. FF fol. 74, &c.

(4) FF Ep. 17.

While these things were in doing they took occasion to have their Privileges searched into, of which some being weakened and in a manner lost and gotten into obscure hands (as they with resentment told the Chancellor this (1) year) caused the Burghers to insult over them. For the prevention therefore of further mischief that might through the defect of them happen, they took a resolution to have them compleated, or others added to them. But because this could not be done without great charge, intended (they being now destitute of treasure) to court certain great persons, such chiefly that had been of their University, to contribute towards the work. For this end they by their procuratorial letters (2) constituted the said Dr. Yong that he take care about the matter. So that thereupon WILL. Lychfield, Dr. of the Laws, Preb. of the King's Chapel of St. Stephen at Westminster, being desired, (3) freely gave, and used his endeavours (4) that our authentic Liberties and Privileges be renewed.

After him also was humbly desired (5) THOMAS RUTHALL, Bishop of Durham, who, as it plainly appears (6), was formerly of this University, though by one (7) said to the contrary. Then FITZJAMES (8) Bishop of London. So that by their entreaties, and those especially of Hugh Saunders, (9) John Adams, Drs. of D. (now or lately of Merton Coll.) and others, Fitzjames stirred much in the matter, and contributed largely. With these being joined our noble Chancellor (whom the University desired (10) to vindicate the Scholars thereof from the injuries of the Townsmen, who did most subtilly study to oppugn the Liberties and Privileges of the same) and a right reverend and honourable person (whom also they told (11) that 'the University was not able to withstand them, they caring neither for GOD nor Man') they found themselves in relation to their Privileges much comforted, and as to the distraction between them and the Burghers, for the present not a little relieved, though soon after put to trouble again. What else I have to observe is, that while these controversies were depending, Nicholas Syre, a Butcher, and Roger Goldsmith alias Newton, Baillives of Oxford, were by Dr. Fountleroy, the Commissary, suspended (12) in the beginning of September from entering into the Church

(1) FF Ep. 30.

(2) Ib. in FF Ep. 18.

(3) Ib. Ep. 21.

(4) Ib. Ep. 22.

(5) Ib. in ead. Epist.

(6) Ib. in Ep. 55.

(7) Godwinus in Episc. Dunelm.

(8) FF Ep. 28.

(9) Ib. Ep. 29.

(10) Ib. Ep. 31.

(11) Ib. Ep. 32.

(12) ¶ fol. 148, a.

‘propter suas manifestas contumacias in non comparendo coram illo certo die et loco sibi legitime assignatis.’

An. { Dom. 1512
4 Hen. VIII.

About this time I find a great stir (1) about one Thomas Manne, a remarkable Wyclevist, who being convented for his opinions before Dr. Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, and convicted, recanted afterwards in St. Mary's Church, and was commanded thenceforth to remain a prisoner within the Monastery of Osney, and to bear a faggot before the first Cross at the next general procession within the University. Afterwards he appointed Dr. Henry Wilcocks, Vicar-general to the [said] Dr. Smyth, [and] who was lately Moderator of Civil Law School, that in his next judicial Session within the Priory of St. Frideswyde in Oxford, he should assign him to remain there, and to wear the sign of a faggot on his uppermost garment: but he conveying himself away soon after, was taken and burnt in Smithfield, as may be elsewhere more fully seen.

What else I find memorable this year is, that the Commissary on the second of Sept. with the Heads of Colleges, Principals of Halls, and others, called together in St. Mary's Church, (2) ‘dedit mandatum generale quibusdam pauperibus Scholaribus qui vocantur Chamberdekyns tunc comparentibus coram illo, et per eos omnibus aliis præcepit sub pœna banitionis ut transferrent se infra viii dies immediate sequentes ad Collegia sua sive Aulas ubi communix habentur.’ This it seems he strictly commanded, because there was a decree, or rather a command (3) made the year before ‘contra Laicos recipientes Scholares ad victum in suis domibus;’ which was followed with a public edict through all the Churches of the City. The said decree, I say, being not observed, the Commissary was now forced to threaten the said Scholars with banishment. ‘Sciendum enim est hæc tempora valde turbulenta ac periculosa extitisse, quod in causa fuit cur adeo diligenter de Scholaribus, præsertim pauperibus, intra Aulas et Collegia revocandis caveatur; cujus rei maximum indicium est interposita cautio fidejussoria, pro pace Universitatis custodienda ab iis Scholaribus qui in Oppidanorum ædibus commorabantur; quâ præstitâ, licuit illis ibidem tato

(1) Fox in his ACTS and MON. publ. 1583,
p. 816.

(2) H, 167, a.
(3) Ib. 155, b.

commorari; cujus rei exempla in Regiftris noſtris (1) admodum frequentia deprehenduntur.'

Theſe things were no ſooner done, but fell out a fore diſcord between the Maſter and Fellows of Univerſity College; upon which the Society making complaints to Dr. Wylsford the Commiſſary, he ſummoned them to appear before him Oct. 4. At which time being all preſent, and each of them ready to lay before him his grief, aſſigned them then a day of viſitation, (2) viz. 14th of the ſame month, on which each was to appear before him 'ſub pœna excommunicationis.' That day being come, he ordered all matters ſo well, and gave ſuch a true ſenſe of their Statutes, that they departed in peace.

An. } Dom. 1513
 } 5 Hen. VIII.

This year I find no great memorable matters, only, 1. That ſome controverſy hapning about the election of the Proctors, through the means of ſome perſons that would give votes (though they had ſpent the leaſt part of the year in the Univerſity) the matter was referred to the Chancellor; whereupon he, after due conſideration, propoſed, (3) 'quod nemo ſuffragabitur in electione Procuratorum (ſi modo ante cum pannis diſceſſerit) niſi qui corporale præſtiterit juramentum, ſe per majorem anni ſequentis partem ibidem in Univerſitate moram tracturum.' Which being conſulted by the Regents did not now altogether take effect, only that 'de reformandâ Procuratorum electione vaticinari videtur;' which accordingly came to paſs, as I ſhall elſewhere ſhew you.

2. That the great work of the Statutes was taken in hand again, (4) and divers Delegates appointed to reform (5) and bring them into a body; but that care which all are to take upon them is neglected by every one; for the truth is there was another ſpecimen made, and ſome of them which cauſed perjury corrected.

3. That controverſies hapning again between the Univerſity and Town, the aſſiſtance of divers conſiderable perſons for the defending and maintaining our Liberties and Privileges (which were ſtill looked upon as broken and imperfect) was earneſtly deſired. (6) At length, with their help, the Univerſity was relieved, eſpecially by the care of Bainbridge Archb. of York.

(1) ¶ 170, b. 171, a and b; 172, &c.

(2) Ib. in ¶ fol. 174, b.

(3) FF Ep. 35.

(4) Ib. Ep. 36, 37, 38.

(5) G 208 b. 209 a, &c.

(6) Ib. in FF Ep. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, &c.

In the middle of these controversies, which were in the beginning of this year, I find that it was decreed (1) by the venerable Convocation of Regent and Non Regent Masters, ‘quod Major Villæ Oxon. (Johannes Broke) sit communicatus, h. e. quod nihil emat vel vendat privilegiato, nec privilegiatus ab eo, et hoc fit quoniam processit in curia sua contra quendam privilegiatum, et ad mandatum Commissarii non cessavit.’ Who this privileged person should be, I know not, unless Mr. Thom. Bentley, a Physician of New College, for he being vexed in the Mayor’s Court, Joh. Trafford, the Cryer thereof, appeared in a Congregation of Regents ult. Nov. 1512, and there did take an oath publicly (2) before them that he would not act against the said Bentley. (3)

4. That a pestilential disease falling out this year, (4) divers Scholars receded from the University; but the occasion of it and other Pestilences being discerned afterwards, a remedy was found for the prevention of them, as it shall be shewed elsewhere.

An. { Dom. 1514
6 Hen. VIII.

To pass by the continuation of differences this, the next, and the year following, which hapned between the University and Town (for the ending and managing of which, the assistance of great persons was by the Academians ever and anon desired) (5) I shall proceed. Being therefore arrived to the sixth year of Henry VIII, I shall make bold to insert one memorable for that year, notwithstanding it shall be remembered hereafter; and the reason why I do it shall be anon told you. In the same year therefore it appears that Brasenose College was near finished out of the ruins of several Hostles, the chief of which was Brasenose Hall, so called without doubt from such a sign which was in ancient time over its door, as other Halls also had, viz. Hawk or Hieron Hall, Elephant, Swan, and Bull Hall. The chief FOUNDER was WILLIAM SMYTH, Bishop of Lincoln, who before had been Clerk of the Hamper, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford: For the acceptance of which office, the Members thereof wrote

(1) G 167, a.

(2) Ib. 155, b.

(3) In my Engl. Cat. of Canc. under the year 1512, ’tis thus. This year John Broke, the Mayor of the Town, was discommoned (G 167) by the Commissary or Vice-chancellor, Dr. Wylsford, because he proceeded in his court at the Gildhall

against a privileged person, and did not cease from so doing at his command, erring thereby against the composition of 37 Hen. VI.

(4) REG. Coll. Oriel. penes Decanum ejusd. p. 94.

(5) FF Ep. 44, 46, 47, 48, &c.

an Epistle (1) to him, part of which goeth thus—‘ Mater nostra prædicta quasi de gravi somno erecta &c. ad vestram celsitudinem has literas celerrime mitti fecit, quibus materna præce instantius deprecatur ut cum vestram amplitudinem in hac nostra Academia alumnum olim sibi progenuerit, etiam in præsentiarum præcipuam patronam acerrimamque sui propugnatricem gratius consequatur, &c.’ And in another writt to the said Bishop, (2) thus—‘ Cum nostrâ ex familiâ nostroque genere sublatu sis colendissime antistes, &c.’ The reason why I insert these passages is, because the Reader may collect thence, that the FOUNDER of the said College, who hath been hitherto reported to have been of Cambridge, was an Oxford man also, as indeed he was. From which place being driven away by a Pest, went to Cambridge, where taking his Degrees was incorporated in this Univerfity.

An. { Dom. 1515
 { 7 Hen. VIII.

Seeing that I have mentioned these matters, I shall speak of the FOUNDER of Corpus Christi College, RICHARD FOX, Bishop of Winchester, who also at this time was founding that College. He, together with the said WILLIAM SMYTH, and THOMAS ROTHERAM the second FOUNDER of Lincoln College, having been by some reported to have been educated in Cambridge, caused the Antiquary, sometime of that Univerfity, named Dr. Joh. Key (Caius) not a little to boast, (3) and thereupon to stile Oxford a Colony of Cambridge, as Rich. Croke their Orator hath done. But how they and others have been misled, may to an impartial eye be discerned. For first that the said W. Smyth, who is reported to have been of Pembroke Hall, had some part of his education in Oxford is evident, and then also that Rich. Fox had his breeding here, and particularly in Magdalen College, but driven thence by a plague also, is not to be doubted. If he had been a stranger to and not had some of his education in Oxford, the Univerfity would not have been so bold to write (4) to him (while Bishop of Exeter) to become a Benefactor towards them for the reparation of St. Mary’s Church. Neither would he have extended his liberality to them, if a stranger, and not to his supposed mother.

In the whole series of Epistles writt to Bishops for that purpose, I find none written to those that had not been Oxford men, though probably

(1) F Ep. 495.

(2) Ib. Ep. 494.

(3) In lib. i, ANTIQ. CANT. p. 152, &c.

(4) In F. Ep. 363.

had spent some time in Cambridge, or else at least incorporated there. The University in an Epistle (1) to Rob. Jeffry, Archdeacon of Hereford, sometime an Oxford man, telling him how for a long space they had consulted to procure means for the reparation of St. Mary's Church, at length concluded that they would trouble 'veteres Universitatis amicos.' So that thence may be concluded that the Oxonians would not sollicite those that were strangers to them, but their ancient friends and acquaintance, such that had been educated among them, as Bishop Fox had been. As for ROTHERAM, that he was at first an Oxford man, is not to be doubted: who taking his degrees afterwards in Cambridge was incorporated (2) D. of D. here 1463, conditionally that before he was incorporated should preach an Examinatory Sermon, and after that preach twice, and that he pay on the day of his Inception 20l. instead of a banquet.

Thus you see how evident it is that these three worthy men, who founded and endowed Colleges at Oxford, were there educated, nay not them only, but all the Bishops in England about this time, except Rochester and Ely, as the said Croke confesseth. (3) And therefore how likely it is, that Oxford should be a Colony of Cambridge upon that, and the account also of the promotion of Cambridge men to the Cardinal's College (which I shall elsewhere disprove), and not in gratitude for their former educations, let any reasonable man judge from the premises.

This year Richard Kedyrmyster, Abbat of Wynchcombe, preaching at Paul's Cross when the Parliament sate, did occasionally maintain that Clergymen were exempted from temporal judges, that is, that they ought not to appear before, or be examined or judged by them for any faults committed, &c. Hereupon Dr. Hen. Standish, Guardian of the College of Franciscans in London, did in an assembly of Bishops, Judges and others, openly dispute what he had said. And Dr. Voisey, also then Dean of the King's Chapel, did maintain that the conventing of Clergymen before temporal judges might stand well enough with the Laws of God and the holy Church, &c. After this the controversy was translated to the University, and being disputed pro and con, the Members thereof were divided into parties. The Secular Scholars, they took part with the Abbat; but the Friars, especially the Franciscans, sided with Standish, now or soon after their Provincial. At length the King, fearing the ill consequences of it, sent his

(1) Ib. Ep. 420.

(2) Aa fol. 126 a, et 128 a.

(3) In ORATIONE sua de laudibus Græcarum Disciplinarum, edit. circa an. 1526.

Mandamus to forbid such controversies, and so an end was for this time put to them. (1)

An. { Dom. 1516
8 Hen. VIII.

The differences having been somewhat allayed between the University and Town, were this year renewed again, not through the fault and misdemeanor of the Scholars, but Townsmen (especially of the Baillives) upon these accounts following: 1. Their trial (2) of a privileged person who had mortally wounded a Townsman, in their Court. 2. Their resisting (3) of the Chancellor as to the correction and imprisonment of delinquents. 3. Their not obeying (4) the mandate of the Chancellor or his Commissary in not panneling certain legal and free men of the Town of Oxford (not being under the Privilege of the University) to enquire of forfeitures and other matters, which they are bound to do on the King's part. 4. Their not obeying (5) the Commissary's mandate which they received from the hands of one of the Bedells to make the said pannelation for the year instant according to the manner, but putting in such or such person. 5. That they in the said pannelation did put Rich. Wotton and Thom. a Pantry, Superior Bedells of the University, and other privileged persons, which were not wont anciently to be impannelled.

Of these and other great crimes the said Baillives being found guilty, and therefore highly perjured, (because at the entrance into their offices they solemnly swear to observe the Liberties and Privileges of the University, and also to keep and save them harmless) the University, who found their Privileges not so valid as they wished, forthwith made their complaints (6) to divers great persons, especially to Cardinal WOLSEY, now their great Patron, about it. At length, by the endeavours of them and others, the matter was so brought about, that the said Baillives named Robert Carow and John Austen, being commanded (7) to appear before the Commissary, Proctors and others in St. Mary's Church Dec. 19, this year, they then by Dr. Edm. Hurd, Dec. Dr. had several interrogatories put (8) to them, viz. whether they had not committed, or were guilty of, the aforesaid matters? All which they

(1) July 5 it was dispensed with that the King's Chaplains, or any Chaplain of any Nobleman, might be admitted or licensed to any Degree in the long Vacation, notwithstanding any Statute to the contrary. REG. G fol. 238 b. Qu. whether the King was not expected at Oxon or at Woodstock. Circa an. 1515, q. in REG.

(2) FF Ep. 23.

(3) Ib. Ep. 30.

(4) Ib. Ep. 53, 54: et in G 310 a.

(5) Ib. in G.

(6) FF Ep. 50, 52, 53, 54, 55.

(7) G fol. 310, &c.

(8) Ib. 310 a.

confessing without any threatning or impulsion had this sentence (1) following passed upon them the next day :

‘ *Decretum est per Dominum Commissarium et Consilium discretorum sibi assistentium, quod Robertus Carow et Johannes Austen Ballivi Villæ Oxon habeant et quilibet eorum habeat unam ceream ponderantem unam libram, et quilibet eorum stans in Ecclesia S. Martini in Villâ Oxon, manutenebit dictam ceream à principio Evangelii altæ missæ usque ad finem; et hoc proximo die sequente post decretum, quo finito, quilibet eorum offeret suam ceream S. Martino.*

Deinde injunctum est eisdem, quod in proxima generali processione per Universitatem celebranda, dicti Ballivi transeant et quilibet eorum transeat ante crucem Universitatis, ab Ecclesia B. Mariæ Virginis ad locum quo deferetur crux, et publicè in manibus portantes preculas dicent, et quilibet eorum dicet pro bono statu dignissimi Regis nostri et Reipublicæ Psalterium beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ.’

This therefore being the present result of the business, the Burghers forthwith made great complaints (2) to the King, excusing themselves (especially the Baillives) and very much accusing the Scholars in several particulars, viz. that they fired the house of John Heynes, lately Mayor, and put him in sore fear and jeopardy of his life, assaulted also three other inhabitants of Oxford, with many other mischiefs committed by them. Furthermore also by their letters to the King, they humbly desire him, that forasmuch as great injustice was done on the Baillives, that he would, by his letters under his Privy Seal, command the Commissary, Proctors, Wotton and Pantry before mentioned, as also Mr. Rich. Duck, the principal offenders against them, personally to appear before him and his Council and give answer to the premisses. Upon the receipt of this letter by the King and his Council, the said persons were even upon the point of being sent for, but Dr. John Voysey Dean of the King’s Chapel, Dr. John Chamber Dean of St. Stephen’s Chapel at Westminster, and especially Cardinal Wolfey interposing themselves, and giving the King a faithful account of the matter, the said Baillives and other Burgessees who were sent to London on purpose to prosecute the business, were, with scorn, put aside. So that no remedy being found nor likely to be, the Baillives recurred to the Chancellor of the University, that they might have their sentence taken off; but he denying it, unless they would submit and acknowledge that what they had done was erroneous, promised solemnly before him, that they

(1) Ibid.

(2) G fol. 311 a.

would at their return to Oxford do it. With which promise the Chancellor acquainting (1) his Commissary (to the end that at their return he should call upon them to do it) did at length on the first day of the term in Jan. submit (2) in the Congregation House before the Commissary and Regents. And because the University had suffered divers damages by them, they, at the Commissary's command, obliged themselves (3) in a bond before him in St. Frideswyde's Church 23 of the said month of Jan. that they would pay each of them 4*l.* within 15 days after the Passover following under pain of forfeiting 10*l.* to the University, &c.

Not long after, upon consideration of divers flaws and defects found by the Lawyers now being in the ancient Charters of the Liberties of the University, were means made to the said Wolfey Cardinal and Archbishop of York, for a renovation of the most principal and chiefest Liberties of all, to be exemplified and recited with such exemplifications and enlargements, expositions and instructions, as might best serve the University's turn and save the integrity of the old Charters. Whereupon the great and most notable Charter of King Hen. VIII came forth dat. Apr. 1, 14 Hen. VIII, Dom. 1523, subscribed in the original under the broad seal of England in these words—'per ipsum Regem et de datâ prædictâ, autoritate Parliamenti.'

About the same time that these differences fell out with the Oppidans, the Academians had the like (4) with some of their own body, who now endeavoured to break the Privileges, and bring the University into trouble. Of these, one John Morrys, Doctor of the Canon Law, was the chief, who with his party being very active in resisting the Power of the University, was, as an example, imprisoned by the Commissary, and afterwards banished Oxford, not to come within 10 miles thereof. Hereupon grew a great discontent, insomuch that he and some of his party, making their complaints to the King, the Cardinal's help was implored, that he would stick by us, and be a means to the King that he would reconcile the differences. At length when the said Dr. had continued banished one year, was, upon his submission and good behaviour, restored by the King's mandate in a solemn Congregation.

(1) FF Ep. 57, et in G fol. 312 a et b.

(2) G 313 b.

(3) Ibid.

(4) FF Ep. 52 a, 56.

An. { Dom. 1517
 { 9 Hen. VIII.

In the beginning of this year about the latter end of Lent (a fatal time for the most part to the Oxonians) fell out a fore discord (1) between the Benedictine and Cistercian Monks concerning several philosophical points discussed between them in the School. But their arguments being at length flung aside, they decide the controversy by blows, which, with some scandal, continued a considerable time. At length the Benedictines rallying up what forces they could procure, beset the Cistercians, and by force of arms made them fly and betake themselves to their Hostels. Now as in such tumults, especially those that are more ancient, were never wanting evil men to promote and forward them; so also in this, was not wanting a wicked instrument for that purpose, the University taking not now that care as then, because the number of Students was much lessened: For at the beginning of this fray, John Heynes before mentioned, Alderman, lately Mayor of the Town (who because of the injuries that he, as he supposed, had suffered, did profess himself an enemy to the Magistrates of the University) thrust himself in among the Benedictines, encouraged them to fight, and procured them divers sorts of weapons. But they who had the better being punished by mulcts and other ways, and therefore again enraged, resolved to lay in wait for the Proctors to do them mischief for this their severity. To this end the said Heynes by the counsel of Tho. Byrydall his son in law, not only animated and encouraged in their design, but invited others to join with them and kill them outright. The Plot being contrived, and the place appointed where to lay wait, scil. in the House of John Heynes, which the Burghers before told the King was burnt, they on the 16 of April at night, (being the time that they knew the Proctors would walk) met at the place, and after that notice was given, about the silent time of the Night, that the Proctors were about Quatervois, a party of them to the number of eight, that is to say, four Benedictines, three Seculars, and Heynes the Captain, issued out of his house, and set upon the Proctor and his retinew, and encountred them manfully. At length by the noise which was made, either by outcries or the clattering of swords, which caused the Burghers to come out of their beds with arms and lights, Heynes and his Party fled to his house, and there for that night hid themselves: but notice being given, who, and where they were, the four Benedictines fled, and

(1) Ibid. Ep. 59, 60, 62, &c.

Heynes with three Seculars were taken up and clapt up in prifon. Shortly after that juftice fhould be done, Heynes was fummoned and brought before the Courts of Juftice, and being found guilty that he was the chief Ring-leader of this grand riot, where feveral were wounded and much endangered of their lives, he was defervedly banifhed Oxford. Had he given fatisfaction for what he had done he might have ftaid; but becaufe he was ftubborn and would not, his departure was haftned. Afterwards repenting much of his folly, was again not without great difficulty reftored. But then he perceiving full well, how the Scholars and his Neighbours fcorned him (which his high fpirit could not bear,) left the place again of his own accord and afterwards died a poor man.

At that time alfo Tho. Byrydall, another Actor in the Riot, was, after examination by the Commiffary, banifhed, his time to commence from the time appointed for Heynes, which was St. Dionyfe day. Then Will. Baker, Thomas Bradshaw and Thomas Bucklond, who fuffered the like punifhment, though afterwards reftored. Several others alfo were found guilty by the examination of thofe that were taken, viz. one Sir John Gitto, (1) two Canons of St. Fridefwyde's, Sir Davy of London College, who was a Monk of Abendon, Sir Griffith wounded, but by the help of an horfe fled to Kydlington, Wrattton, Glaynsford, Draycot, and many others. What became of them, and how the matter was ended, appearing not through the imperfection of our Registers, I fhall proceed to fpeak of fomewhat elfe.

Not long after this difcord, raged a peftilential Difefe (2) in the Univerfity, to the difperfon and fweeping away of moft, if not all, of the Students thereof. The occafion proceeded from the ftopping of water courfes about Oxford, which caufing frequent inundations in the meads and low places, would, for want of due conveyance, putrify and infect the air. The waters were always ftanding like to thofe of ponds, which, when by the fun exhaled, the remainder would be converted into mud and dirt, made loathfome and ftinking alfo by the fifh that perifhed therein. So far were thefe inundations from doing good, that, quite contrary to Nile in Egypt, they brought a ftertility, and converted the pleafant meads into foggy and dirty places. Further alfo though there hath not yet appeared any reafon for fo many Pefts that have formerly hapned among us except one, which was the want of room, yet I am confident the ftopping of the waters [was] the chief reafon, epecially for thofe that lately hapned among us, viz.

(1) G 316, 317, 319, &c.

(2) 'Sudor tabificus:' FF Ep. 62.

those in an. 1507, 9, 11, 12 and 14, with several afterwards. When the Univerſity was ſenſible of this great inconvenience, the Members thereof by their letters ſupplicated (1) Richard Fox, Biſhop of Wincheſter, Thomas Ruthall, Biſhop of Durham, William Atwater, Biſhop of Lincoln, and others, that they would be a means to prevent theſe inconveniences. What the laſt did in it I know not; ſure I am the firſt was no ſmall inſtrument in the matter, forasmuch as the Scholars which he had ſettled in his College newly erected, were for the moſt part frightened away by a Peſt that hapned through thoſe inconveniences, they not returning till the year following, and then the Univerſity being in a manner freed from it (though it remained (2) this and the next year in ſeveral places, and particularly in Canterbury College) the reſt of the Scholars returned.

An. { Dom. 1518
10 Hen. VIII.

In the beginning of this year the King, Queen and Cardinal Wolſey came with a ſplendid retinue to Abendon, and there lodged themſelves in the Abbey. The next day certain perſons of the Univerſity went to congratulate them, but Qu. Katherine being deſirous to come to Oxford, was attended in her journey by the Cardinal: and being entred within the limits, were received by the Scholars with all demonſtrations of love and joy. After ſhe had received their curteſies, ſhe retired to St. Frideſwyde's Monastery to do her devotions to the ſacred reliquies of that Virgin Saint (being the chief occaſion as it ſeems that brought her hither) and after that was done, ſhe vouchſafed to condeſcend ſo low as to dine with the Mertoni-ans (3) for the ſake of the late Warden [Rawlyns], at this time Almoner to the King, notwithstanding ſhe was expected by other Colleges.

After the ceremonies at that College were performed to her great content and the honour of that Houſe, ſhe was pleaſed to viſit ſeveral places in the Univerſity and ſo departed. As for the Cardinal he honored the Congregation or Convocation Houſe with his preſence; where, after ſeveral ceremonies were performed between the Univerſity and him, with ſeveral Nobles that were in his company, he ſpake an Oration, in which he profeſſed himſelf willing to ſerve the Oxonians in all noble offices. And further alſo, forasmuch that he was then ready to ſettle certain Lectures in the

(1) Ibid. Ep. 75, 80, 81.

(2) Ib. Ep. 68, 71, 72, 75, 80, 81; et

REG. Coll. Oriel. p. 118.

(3) REG. Coll. Mert. fol. 241 a. et alibi.

Univerſity, deſired that he might have the power of correcting certain Statutes belonging to Learning (which before for their diſcrepancy the Academians had made complaints to Rich. Fitzjames, Biſhop of London, (1) John Yong, Biſhop of Calypoly and others) all which the Academians embracing with ſingular alacrity and content, ſent afterwards to the Chancellor, (2) that he would be pleaſed to give way to it and permit the Cardinal that he might have the management of correcting the ſaid Statutes. But he upon conſideration of their requeſts, told them by his letters (3) dat. 22 May this year, that it could not be allowed that ſo great authority ſhould be beſtowed on any perſon, except the Chancellor and venerable Company of the Regent and Non Regent Maſters. At length through other intreaties, they on the firſt of June this year made a ſolemn and ample decree (4) in a great Convocation, not only of giving up their Statutes into the Cardinal's hands to be reformed, corrected, changed, renewed and the like, but alſo their Liberties, Indulgencies, Privileges, nay the whole Univerſity (the Colleges excepted) to be by him diſpoſed and framed into good order. Which being done he received them with full intentions to perform what he had promiſed.

About the ſame time he ſetled one or more of his Lectures, particularly that of Rhetorick, performed by John Clement, (5) as I ſhall elſewhere ſhew. So great reſpect had the Oxonians now for this worthy Cardinal, that they profeſſed themſelves to be at his devotion, and were ready, for his ſake, to ſacrifice themſelves and all theirs.

The ſweating ſickneſs raging within the City of London laſt year, the King left that place, and this year removed Trinity Term to Oxford, where it continued but one day and was adjourned again to Weſtmiſter.

This year came up (I know not upon what account) Gracious days in Lent, uſed to this day among the Bachelours of Arts that determine. For the Bachelours this year that were to perform that exerciſe on the Vigills of St. Gregorie's day (which is the 12 of March) ſupplicated that (6) they may 'exire Scholas in hora undecima ob honorem S. Gregorii,' which being granted had this obligation impoſed on them, viz. 'quod quilibet eorum utens hac gratia dicat Pfalterium B. Mariæ Virginis in Eccleſia S. Mariæ pro bono ſtatu Magiſtrorum Regentium.' In the ſame Lent alſo

(1) FF Ep. 58, 61, &c.

(2) lb. Ep. 63.

(3) lb. Ep. 64.

(4) Ib. fol. 31.

(5) Ib. fol. 34, a; Ep. 68.

(6) REG. H, fol. 15, a.

other Bachelours that determined on S. Patrick's day and S. Mary's (and not unlikely others) had upon their Supplication Gracious days for the honor of those Saints, conditionally that each of them say the Pfaltery of the blessed Virgin, as before: which Supplicats and Grants being the first that occur in our Registers, as far as I can yet perceive, we may without doubt suppose that their original was this year. I remember I have seen in the works of a certain Oxford Poet (1) that lived in the reign of Hen. III, the desires of certain Scholars made to a Master of Logick that they might be freed from all Scholastical care in festo natalitio, running partly thus:

‘ Ut colamus festum purè
 Non est opus ut nos curæ
 Distrahunt Scholasticæ:
 Scimus tamen quod de jure
 Te coronat flos naturæ,
 Logices et Ethicæ:
 Probat enim, &c.’

But these rather seeming to relate more to Lectures than otherwise, I dare not affirm them to have correspondence with Quadragesimal Exercises. In the latter end of this year in the time of Lent, brake forth a Plague in the University, and particularly in Canterbury Coll. and St. Mary Hall, to the hindrance of Scholastical Exercises then performed.

An. { Dom. 1519
 { 11 Hen. VIII.

As concerning the Cardinal's Greek Lecture 'twas not read till this year. What was done before by WILL. GROCVN, was but voluntary; for it being opposed by many, because of the new way which he and Erasmus had taught, did not propagate at all in publick, neither probably would have so done, had not Sir Thomas More wrote a solemn Epistle for the receiving it, and the Cardinal shewed his authority in encouraging it. I cannot but wonder when I think upon it to what a strange ignorance were the Scholars arrived, when as they would by no means receive it, but rather scoff and laugh at it: some against the new pronunciation of it, which was endeavoured to be settled: others at the Language itself, having not at all read

(1) Mich. Cornubiensis in POEMATIBUS suis, MS.

any thing thereof. It is said (1) that there were lately a company of good fellows (Cambridge men as 'tis reported) (2) who either out of hatred to the Greek Tongue, or good Letters, or meerly to laugh and sport, joined together and called themselves Trojans. One who was the senior and wiser than the rest, call'd himself Priam, another Hector, a third Parys, and the rest by some antient Trojan names; who, after a jocular way, did oppose as Grecians the Students of the Greek Tongue. (3) This was done among them to the end that if any did disgust what they professed or knew, was to be pointed at, derided and scorned. Nay one of them proceeded to that madness, that in a publick Sermon last Lent (at the same time or a little before the K. came to Abendon) he not only rayled against the Greek tongue, and the more polite Latin phrases, but very liberally against all liberal Arts and Sciences, never esteeming himself and comrades more happy than when their common road of Learning was admired and the new despised.

But when authority backed learning, these people vanished and were ashamed for what they had done, and the generality of Scholars rather hunger'd after the Greek than despised it; the which, the Cantabrigians perceiving, began to entertain thoughts of it, and to cause their Orator Rich. Croke to court them to it in his speeches; (4) notwithstanding they had a learned Bishop to be their Chancellor. 'Twas not now the Cardinal that only favoured the Oxonians, but the devout and worthy gravity of Grocyn, the Πολυμαθεΐα and acute judgment of Linaker, the familiar Eloquence of Tonstall, the helps of Stopley well skilled in the 3 Tongues, the candid civilities of More, the good manners of Pace, and who not. Notwithstanding all these helps to plant good doctrine and manners in this University, which did in some manner take place (so much it seems that it was admired by other Universities who came to learn of it) yet after the fall of the Cardinal and Religious Houses, with the Reformation of Religion that followed, the University was as much to seek after good letters as they were some years before this.

(1) In Epistola D. Tho. More ad Acad. Oxon. an. 1519, edit. Oxon. 1633. p. 3.

(2) Twyn. in APOL. lib. iii. § 310.

(3) In the materials or collection of the Lord Herbert of Chisbury, which he had made in order to the writing of the Life of K. Hen. VIII, I find this passage—'The Cantabrigians were in K. Hen. VIII time averse from the Greek Tongue, and called themselves Trojans, and sons of Hector and Priam, terming the Oxonians perfidos

Græcos, &c. For to comfort and exhort the Oxonians from doing what they did, Sir Thomas More wrote a Letter from Abendon, &c.' See Mr. Twyne's Note at the end of Sir Thomas More's Epistle, published by R. James 1663. [Vid. Tho. Morum de quibusdam Scholaribus Trojanis appellantis, edit. per Hearne, 1716, in 8vo.]

(4) In Orat. ut supra, et in alia qua Cantabrigienses est exhortatus ne Græcarum literarum desertores essent. Ed. circa 1526.

On the 11 July, Henry Standish, D. of D. of this University, Guardian of the Minorite Fryers at London, and at length Provincial Minister of that Order, was consecrated Bishop of S. Asaph at Oxon in the Church, I suppose, of the Minorite Fryers, among whom he had been several years trained up. He was an enemy in his writings to Erasmus, especially against his Translation of the New Testament.

An. { Dom. 1520
12 Hen. VIII.

The University having delivered up all their Liberties and Privileges into the Cardinal's hands, the Oppidans seemed to behave themselves insultingly, and were not wanting on all occasions to encroach upon the University and cause quarrels. (1) A particular example of which we had this year, namely, the Battle (2) between them and the Students of Broadgates Hall, in which not only several were wounded, but one slain, and the Scholars Captain, named Thomas Whem alias Wynkynslay, a Student in the Canon Law, banished, though the Townsmen seemed to have the better. The Scholars soon after rose against the Oppidans, and did beat and wound them in their night watches: (3) for which being like to be called in question, the chief Leaders of them, named Tho. Bisley, Thom. Houghton, Maurice Canop, and Thom. Wykyfwey or Wynkynslay before mentioned, fled away, but overtaken it seems by the King's Breve for enquiry after them. (4) These with other actions being found to be great inconveniencies, the University endeavoured to put an end to them by hastning the Privileges which now were about to be granted to them by the King. For this end Dr. John London, who was very expert and knowing in the controversies between the University and Town, (5) was designed as a Commissary to inform the Cardinal about them, in answer as it seems to Dr. Longland, whom the Cardinal had sent, (6) as Orator before, to the University. At length by his (he being then Bishop of Lincoln) and the Counsel of Dr. John Yong, Bishop of Calypoly, they were drawn up, and granted by the King two years after, as it shall anon be shewed. And as Dr. London was the Cardinal's right hand in drawing

(1) FF Ep. 82.

(2) H fol. 51 a.

(3) In quodam Fascic. Sess. et Goal. deliv. in Chartophylacio Civit. Oxon.

(4) They were banished 16 June (REG. H.

42 b.) John Wayat, a Civilian, was banished also.

(5) Qui privilegiorum Universitatis admodum gnarus fuit, et contentionum inter Academicos et Oppidanos callentissimus. FF Ep. 169.

(6) H f. 40 b.

up the Privileges, so Mr. Rob. Carter in the Statutes, for whose pains and endeavours therein, as also for the good liking the Cardinal had to him, made him Steward of his Household and Canon of his College at Oxford. Others also for more expedition, were afterwards appointed (1) as helpers in that work, namely, Mr. Rog. Dyngley of All Souls, and Will. Grise of Magdalen College, Bachelours of Divinity; yet because of those weighty affairs that the Cardinal was involved in, and his unhappy fall which followed, the said Statutes never came to perfection.

An. { Dom. 1521
 { 13 Hen. VIII.

But while these things were in doing, certain persons of Martin Luther's faction (so they were now call'd) were busy in Oxford in dispersing his doctrine and books. So far it seems were they spread in a short time through several parts of the Nation, that the Cardinal wrote to the University to appoint certain men from among them to go up to London, to examine and search his opinions that were predominant against the articles of the holy faith. Whereupon after consultation had, they appointed Thom. Brinknell (2) about this time, of Lincoln Coll. Joh. Kynton, a Minorite, John Roper, lately of Magd. Coll. and Joh. de Coloribus, Doctors of Divinity, who meeting at that place divers learned men and Bishops in a solemn Convocation in the Cardinal's house, and finding his doctrine to be for the most part repugnant to the present used in England, solemnly condemned it: a testimony of which was afterwards sent to Oxford and fastned on the Dial in St. Mary's Church yard by Nich. Kratzer (3), the maker and contriver thereof, and his books also burnt both here and at Cambridge. As for the said Oxonians, they with one Dr. Edw. Powell, Canon of Sarum, lately as it seems of Oriel College, wrote each of them a Book against the said Luther; (4) which, after they had been recyted and approved by the Academians, the University acquainted the King with them, and did so highly extol the Treatise of Dr. Powell and his merits, that they professed if they did not do so, they should much injure him.

The said Treatise contained 2 books, the first was, 'de summo pontificio et Eucharistiæ Sacramento,' and the other 'de sex Sacramentis:' which so far pleased the King, who had also about this time wrote against Luther

(1) lb. Ep. 129, 130, 131, &c.

(2) H fol. 60 a.—'ad examinandum altiufque refecandum opiniones ejusdem militantes contra Articulos Catholicæ Fidei.'

(3) [Fellow of C. C. C. in this University.]

(4) FF Ep. 87, 89. [Vid. ATH. OXON. v. i, c. 46.]

(and therefore was by the Pope, Leo, as 'tis said, stiled Defender of the Faith) (1) that he would have preferred him to several Dignities, but he, as 'tis reported, busying himself afterwards about the Queen's Divorce against the K. and strongly denying his authority over the Church, was at length clapt up in prison, and afterwards suffered death in Smythfeild at London. Rich. Kedermister, Abbat of Winchcombe, lately an Oxford Student also, wrote against the said Luther; which book, as also those before mentioned, the Cardinal was desirous to publish; but the Academians being unwilling to it, gave him this answer, (2) after they had satisfied him of the worth of Powell—'Reliqui (scripserunt enim omnes) &c.' which therefore being their result, not one of the said Treatises, as I think, was published.

As for the said Luther, he was an Hermit or Eremit Frier of the Order of St. Austin, and his first appearance to the world was by his 95 Conclusions published at Wittemberg (3) against the doctrine of Indulgences, being induced thereunto by the putting aside of the Eremit Friers from their usual custom of publishing Indulgences in Saxony, and by putting that office on the Dominican Friers.

At the same time the University sent (4) able men (such as are before mentioned) to the Cardinal, that the Privileges and Statutes might be hastned and finisht, forasmuch that through the want of the former the Oppidans took occasion to insult over them, and through the defect and contrariety of the latter, several discords were raised in the University, as particularly that which hapned about this time concerning the Election of a Bedell; (5) which coming to the Chancellor's knowledge, he kindly admonished them to leave off such dissensions, least by them the University might be endangered, as before in an. 1508.

This year, 14 Jan. it was granted (6) and dispensed with by the Regents in a full Congregation of Masters at the instance of the reverend Father Rich. Kedermister, Abbat of Winchcombe, 'quod quilibet niger Monachus Ordinis S. Benedicti posteaquam sit admissus in domicilio suo ad Logicam et Philosophiam ut moris est apud eos (so it is in the Register) (7) licite potest in Scholis proficisci, suo Scholastico amictus habitu, et ibidem

(1) I think that Title was not given before to the Kings of England.

(2) *Ib.* Ep. 90. [Vid. Lat. Transl. p. 247.]

(3) [In the University of Wittemberg, erected by Frederick the Wise, Elector of Saxony, Luther was Professor of Divinity. See Luther's motives for opposing the doctrine of Indulgences

vindicated from unreasonable calumnies in the Notes to Maclaine's Translation of Mosheim's *ECCLES. HIST.* 8vo. vol. iii. p. 304.]

(4) *FF Ep.* 90.

(5) *Ib.* 110, 111, &c.

(6) *REG. H.* fol. 75 a, 79 b.

(7) *Ib.* in *REG. H.*

post Magistros et Baccalaureos sedere et disceptare seu replicare: provifum tamen est, quod nullus eorum sic admiffus in generalem Logicum vel in generalem Philosophum prius præfumat federe seu hujusmodi Actus Scholasticos exercere, nisi ejus admiffio prius regestretur, in communi Regestro Univerfitatis:’ which privilege I fay being granted, was, at the instance of the said Abbat, written at large in parchment, and fealed with the Univerfity feal.

This was that Kedermister that was the most pious and learned Abbat of all his time in England, and by whose endeavours his Abbey flourished fo much as it did; for from 3 Hen. VII an. 1488 to about 1531, much about which time Kedermister died, it had within it 28 Monks (1) of which most did fo addict themselves to reading and regular observance, that there was not one profest day in the week but had a Lecture read from the sacred Writ; for one Bachelaur did read and interpret some part of the old, and another some part of the new Testament.—‘Et quidem ego (saith he) in persona mea bis in hebdomada aliquid ex Magistro Sententiarum pro mea virili parte explanabam: ita quod tam pulchrum erat videre quomodo dediti sunt homines sacrarum literarum studio, quomodoque inter se sermone Latino etiam in solatio ubi sunt, nec aliter quam si fuisset altera nova Univerfitas (tametsi exigua) claustrum Wynchelcombense tunc temporis se haberet. Et revera inter hæc omnia, ita fervebat apud nos observantia regularis, ita fraterna charitas dilatata est, ut vix crederes tantæ unitatis atque concordiæ claustrum ex tantillo numero in Anglia fuisse. Novit profecto misericors Deus quantum eo tempore delectabar, cum Fratribus in claustro circa sacras literas versari; ubi extructa quadam cellula (quam utinam in hunc diem stare permissem) et die et nocte dedi operam lectioni; atque ea diligentia ut nihil prope sacrarum literarum ac in S. Theologiæ habuerim doctrinæ, quin illud totum isthic in claustro mihi imbiberim. Hæc enim omnia eam ob rem ideo dixi ut posterius discant, sacrarum literarum lucrum sicut in Academiis ita et in claustris haberi, quod plane probat Venerabilis Beda incredibilis Doctrinæ, quam haud uspiam alibi quam in claustro et observantia Regulari sese perdidicisse testatur; quod utinam nostræ tempeftatis Monachi, qui putant præter Univerfitates nullum esse eruditionis locum, pro vivaciore exemplo accuratius amplexarentur,’ &c.

(1) REG. sive HISTOR. Cœnobii Winchcombe script. per eundem Kedermisterum, fol. 40, M3.

An. { Dom. 1522
14 Hen. VIII.

The next year arose a Controversy among the Masters concerning the Election of the Proctors, which being bandied to and fro, was at length transmitted (1) to the Cardinal (not to the Chancellor only by way of acquainting him with it) (2) to finish, which, after a full examination, he, by virtue of the University's submission to him, by putting all their Liberties and Privileges into his hands, prorogues the power of the old Proctors, (3) viz. from the first Day of Easter Term (on which they were to resign) till the 26 May following. That day being come therefore, they then laying down the fasces of their authority, the Cardinal appointed (4) two worthy persons, named Laurence Barbour of All Souls, and Thom. Sterke of Magd. Coll. in their places (not as Proctors, but Masters of the Schools) till the feast of St. Michael following, at which time the Cardinal would be more at leisure to consult of a safe and peaceable way of electing them. The time appointed approaching, the said persons, whom I may call Vice-procuratores, laid down the ensigns of their office, namely, Pallia, Capæ, &c. and the Masters, by the Cardinal's leave, (5) proceeded to the usual Election of Proctors for the remaining part of the year, which being performed with peace, they took their places (6) the 27 Oct. following, the said Vice-procuratores officiating in the mean time.

Wars being now between England and France, taxes and contributions were to be raised; towards which this University with the Colleges therein, being required to pay, made their requests to the Cardinal to be excused, (7) forasmuch as the Colleges and those belonging thereto were exempted from paying moneys towards the maintenance of a war. Upon this the Cardinal urging their exemption they were for that time excused. However when several taxations came out for divers years after, it partly appears that once (if not twice) they paid, notwithstanding they used the interest of the Cardinal, (8) their Chancellour, (9) Bishop of Lincoln, (10) and others (11) to be got off, and that also they pleaded the poverty of each College and the small number of Scholars in them, occasioned, as I suppose, upon the deficiency of future hopes of preferment, it being now a common matter to see

(1) FF Ep. 98, 99.

(2) Ib. Ep. 100, 101, 103.

(3) Ib. Ep. 102; et H 87 b.

(4) Ib. in FF Ep. 104 et ib. in H.

(5) FF Ep. 105.

(6) H 95 b.

(7) FF Ep. 95, &c.

(8) Ib. Ep. 104, 105, 117, &c.

(9) Ib. 96, 114, 123.

(10) Ib. Ep. 115, 145.

(11) Ib. Ep. 119, 124, 144.

one Priest, being little learned, to have 10 or 12 Benefices, while divers that were very well learned in the Universities, and were able to preach and teach, to have neither Benefice nor Exhibition, as 'twas complained of in the House of Commons in the 22 year of this King's reign. (1)

An. } Dom. 1523
 15 Hen. VIII.

In the beginning of this year the King, at the instance of the noble Cardinal, granted a large Charter of Liberties to the University, (2) conveyed thereto by the Cardinal's Commissaries Dr. Hygden, Dr. Cotisford and Dr. London. Upon the publishing of which the Oppidans were so much troubled, that they, by an unanimous consent, deny obedience to it, and take all the ways imaginable to recall it: so that it, as it seems, being afterwards, by their endeavours, rendred into the King's hands again, the Oppidans deny the Commissary and Proctors of the University entrance into the Guild-hall to keep their accustomed Courts, which causing great Complaints, the Charter again was restored to the University, and all things thereupon became peaceable. See in an. 1528.

About the same time the Cardinal sent John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, as his Orator, to the University, who being met and saluted by the Masters, signified to them the Cardinal's mind and intentions for their benefit, namely, that he, as he had began, would found a College (3) for 200 Students and 7 Lecturers, and endow them with honest and comfortable allowances and salaries. Furthermore that forasmuch that they had put their whole relyance on him, he would serve them to the utmost in all respects, and make their University which was much decayed in Privileges, Statutes, Learning, &c. the most glorious in the learned Universe. Further also for an assurance of these his designs, the Bishop told that he would suddenly come to Oxford with the King and Queen in the beginning of Lent, as he before had promised, (4) and leave some token of his benevolence among them.

After they had received these comfortable speeches and the Bishop departed, divers meetings were held, (5) wherein they decreed with what solemnity they should be received, what Speeches and what Exercises to be

(1) So Hall, 22 H. viii.

(2) In Pyx. long. nu. 2. ROT. PAT. 14 Hen. VIII, part. 1, in domo Conventor. Lond. In A etiam, fol. 111: B 125 b: C 133 b. [Vid. RE-

GIST. PRIV. Almæ Univ. Oxon. edit. 4^{to} 1770.]

(3) FF Ep. 136.

(4) Ib. Ep. 139, 140, 141, 142.

(5) H fol. 113.

appointed: also that the Scholars who were retired into the Country, should be called home. At length when they had, to their great care, trouble and cost, provided things for the reception of their Majesties, and especially the Cardinal, whom they adored as a Deity, attributing to him very often also the stile of Majestas in their writings, (1) an unhappy pestilence broke forth (2) and hindred their staying here, which they intended to be long, and drove also away several Students from the University. Not long after Bishop Longland came and made preparation for the Cardinal's buildings, and caused the Canons of S. Frideswide's to leave their habitations, (3) to the end that the Cardinal's Scholars and Lecturers might take possession and be gathered together in a body, who before had settled themselves in various Halls and Colleges. All which soon after was accordingly done, especially at the request to the Cardinal made by Dr. Voysey, Bishop of Exeter.

An. { Dom. 1524
16 Hen. VIII.

And that this noble work might go forward nothing was wanting towards its magnificent erection, as I shall elsewhere shew. For the supply of which with able men, he first made his choice from divers Colleges and Halls in this University, selecting from them three quarters and above of his number. Then from those of his own Household, which were also Oxford men, whose practice of Civil and Canon Law in his Court was accounted sufficient exercise (4) for their taking Degrees. Divers also were invited from beyond the seas, and had preferments given to them, as anon shall be shewed. From Cambridge (where the Cardinal had lately been (5) and viewed the miserable estate of Learning there) divers came to receive education in those noble Sciences now settled, which in their own University were for the most part deficient. As by the cost and care of the Lady Margaret, mother to Hen. VII, the labour and studies of Will. Grocyn, Thomas Lynaker, Will. Latymer and others, learning began to be restored, which had been decayed by Wars, Corruptions of the Court of Rome, Pestilences, Academical Commotions, &c. so now was it followed with great vigour by the noble Cardinal, who took all occasions to promote and encourage those that had the least spark of eminence in them.

(1) In FF Ep. 83, 84, 98, 117, 120, 123.

(2) FF Ep. 143.

(3) lb. Ep. 132.

(4) Ut in H fol. 194 b.

(5) Mat. Parker, Archiep. Cant. ad finem VI-TARUM, Archiep. Cant. in Bib. S. Jacobi, MS.

The Scholars that came from Cambridge, were for the most part Bachelours and Undergraduats, such that had been trained up in that poor and low kind of Learning there used; for though, as I have said, John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, Erasmus, and Croke, their Orator, had laboured all the ways imaginable to draw, and entice them like children, out of their ignorance, yet at this time and after, the knowledge of good Letters (as one saith (1) was scarce entred into the University, all things being full of rudeness and barbarousness. Had not one Rob. Barnes, Prior of the Augustines there, trained up for the most part at Lovaine, made, with the help of his Scholar Thom. Purnell, an entrance into Learning, and read Terence, Plautus, Cicero and Copia Verborum, that University had been reduced to a very miserable estate.

An. { Dom. 1525
17 Hen. VIII.

Those that had but little merit in them, or did but exceed their fellows, the Cardinal, out of pity, encouraged them, though he heartily repented it afterwards, when they, through their weakness, (as it was now noted) were corrupted with Lutherism. Others again came of their own accord, with full hopes of promotion, as if Oxford could not yield a supply; but whether they obtained their designs it appears not. Those that were preferred, were ranked according to their deserts among the Juniors, and did not participate of any of the Lecturers places, or Senior Canonships or Offices. Further also, because those of that party were like to make their abode in Oxford, they this year supplicated (2) to be incorporated, and to have those Degrees conferred on them, which they enjoyed at Cambridge. The first was Rob. Sherton, D. D. yet I find him not preferred either in the Cardinal's Coll. or elsewhere in Oxford. Then John Clarke, John Fryer, Godfrey (not Nicholas as Londinensis hath) (3) Harman (4) and Edw.

(1) Fox in his ACTS and MON. Edit. 1583, p. 1192.

(2) H, fol. 141, b; 143 b; &c. [ATH. Ox. V. i, c. 672.]

(3) In lib. de ANTIQ. Cant. p. 151.

(4) Richard Harman seems to have been one of Archb. Cranmer's Chaplains—was once of King's Coll. but went away Scholar and lived in Jesus Coll. and commenced M. A. with Cranmer—whom also he preferred to be his domestic Chaplain.—This man Harman was one of the Cambridge men that were elected into St. Frides-

wyde's Coll. in Oxon, and suffered much there for Religion.—He was afterwards Canon of Windsor, but fell back to Popery. (Strype in MEMORIALS of Archb. Cranmer, lib. iii. cap. 29, p. 424.) Thomas Lawney, a witty Chaplain to the old Duke of Norfolk (1535), had been one of Card. Wolsey's Scholars at Oxon, where he was Chaplain of the House and Prisoner with Frith and other Scholars. In the time of the six Articles he was a Minister in Kent, placed there I suppose by Archb. Cranmer. (Ibid. lib. i. cap. 8, p. 34, 35) See under the year 1528.

Staple, Masters of Arts, Thom. Curthop, John Fryth, William Bettys, afterwards Chapl. to Qu. Anna Boleyn, Rich. Coxe, Henry Sumner and Wynemer Alan, Bachelours of Art, who though they were presented ad eundem, yet they had Exercises imposed on them, (1) that is to say, each of them (I mean the Bachelours) to dispute twice at the Austen Fryers, the first year after their Incorporation in the new Logick, and the second year in Philosophy.

The Undergraduats that came were William Bayley, of 3 years standing, Thom. Benson, of as many, Edw. Wolfe, of 2 years, and Rich. Taverner, of one and a half. The last of which became an eminent Scholar by the education he received here, as I shall elsewhere shew. Amongst those that came from beyond the Seas were John de Coloribus, a Dominican, Nich. de Burgo, Bach. of Div. a Minorite, (2) and Peter Garfius de Lato, from Paris. The first of them was D. D. of this University, and had wrote against Luther, as is before said. The second was an Italian, and had been in Oxford 8 years and above (3) before this time, enjoying the place of Divinity Reader of Magd. Coll. and the third was Master of Arts of the University of Parmuse. (4) Then Nich. Cratzer, of Bavaria, an excellent Mathematician (5) and Matthew Calphurne, a Grecian, both Lecturers in his College. But while this selected society was busy in preaching, reading, disputing and performing their Scholastick Acts, a vehement Plague brake forth (6) in the University and dispersed most of them, returning not till the year following or 2 years after. And of the said Plague divers persons dying near the Halls of St. Alban, Jesu, Edmund, and Queen's College, the Bachelours of those places were on the last of Jan. this year dispensed with (7) for performing their Determinations in the public Schools in the Lent following.

Among those that fled, some were of the number that came from Cambridge, which caused them not to return again, or at least be a terror to others from coming to seek promotion. Thus was this Coll. in manner settled, and soon after left as 'twere desolate. Of the nobleness and magnificence of which, the University took oftentimes an occasion to make mention in their courting Epistles (8) to the Cardinal, the particulars of which

(1) Ib. in H, ut supra, fol. 144 a.

(2) [Nich. de Burgo, B. D. of the Univ. of Paris, was incorporated Feb. 18, 1523, and proceeded D. D. Feb. 7, 1524. ATH. OXON. V. i, c. 667, 668.]

(3) Ib. fol. 116 b; 117 a.

(4) [P. Garfius was admitted B. C. L. Oct. 27,

1523. Ibid. c. 668.]

(5) [N. Cratzer was one of Bp. Fox's Fellows at C. C. C.]

(6) Ibid. fol. 135 b, 138 a et b, 158 b.

(7) Ib. f. 148 a.

(8) In FF Ep. 128, 129, 132, &c.

I shall now let slip saving one, (1) which because it cannot without guilt of concealment be omitted shall be remembered thus :

‘ Si res Academiæ nostræ (says the University) florere unquam et ad veram ac solidam eruditionem aliquis patuerit aditus princeps in CHRISTO magnificentissime, illud jam incidisse seculum putamus, quo nec occasionem accommodatiorem, nec ingenia magis ad omne genus literarum propensa ætas vidit ulla. Quæ enim major occasio offerri potest, quam quod intelligimus nostros in hac re conatus, non solum probari, sed et adjuvari ac omnibus modis foveri. Ista sola res abunde magna ingeniis incitamenta præbere debeat; quod videant se ad easdem properare artes, quibus vestra sublimitas tantam apud omnes laudem vel potius admirationem est consequuta. Certè cum eminentissimam istam dignitatem pari optimarum literarum cum peritia conjunctam, et eximiam illam in tot longe gravissimis absolvendis causis dexteritatem ac divinam prope facultatem sæpius contemplemur, plurimum gratiæ habemus DEO, qui talia Spiritus sui dona hominibus communicare dignatus sit; quique ex olimalumno talem nobis [patronum] providerit, qui literis ipsis et toti simul Academiæ melius, cumulatius, ac felicius consuluerit quam nos ipsi nobis prospectum vel votis optare auderemus. Quis etenim in ullam Academiam beneficium majus collatum unquam novit, quam magnificum hoc vestrum quod hic nuper fundatur Collegium. Excellens profecto fuisset et sublime præ nostris omnibus contubernium, si his duntaxat ornamentis decoratum esset quibus superioribus hisce diebus cum illius primordia celebrarentur decorandum nuntiavit Lincolnensis Pontifex: nuntiavit autem inter cætera Scholasticos circiter ducentos hoc in Collegio honorificè educandos esse et erudiendos: quæ res inaudita quadam lætitia ac solido gaudio perfudit omnes, diuturnam dominationi vestræ jugiter precantes salutem, ut CHRISTUS quod in vobis mirifice operatus est confirmaret. De inchoatione enim Collegii vestri celeberrima, nobis hic esset prolixè scribendum, quippe cum multa præclara, et supra quam dici potest splendida fuerit, quia tamen hæc omnia pro rei dignitate explicare non possumus, Pontificem obtestati sumus ut hoc ille argumentum reverendissime vestræ dominationi præsens insinuaret: quod ipsum pro incredibili erga nos et Academiam nostram humanitate peregrisse non ambigimus, unde in his si fusius celebritatem illam tractaremus pro supervacaneo fortassis haberetur.

Nunc autem [ubi] super ea quæ nobis narravit Episcopus ex literis vestris dictorum omnium collegarum salaria insigniter ampliata compertum habemus,

(1) Ib. Ep. 136.

deinde præter nonnullas privatas, septem quæ Academiæ vocabuntur Lectiones publicas, quæque ad S. Theologiæ, Juris Pontificii ac cæterarum bonarum Artium enarrationem instituentur, perpetuo stabiliendas. Amplius paucos intra dies conducendos qui profiteantur ab exteris nationibus doctissimos viros; porrò Lectoribus ipsis stipendia longe amplissima jam esse parata: postremo omnes Scholas vestris sumptibus propediem extruendas. Hæc omnia ubi altius repetimus, ubi partim ea absoluta, partim (CHRISTO jubente) absolvenda non dubitamus, non amplius posthæc erectum nobis Collegium aut Academiæ portionem aliquam, sed Academiam Academiæ uberius exhibitam, scil. Oxoniam nunc primum per vos fundatam ac omnibus modis consummatam censebimus: præsertim cum vestra intervallo maximo superent cujuscunque unquam fundatoris beneficia: cumque hæc instituta vestra longè exquisitissima [certissimæ sint viæ] ut doctrinam solidam consequamur: pro qua summa vestra in nos benignitate gratiam habemus maximam, operam sedulo ac studiosissime daturi ut eos viros virtute et literis CHRISTUS nos efficiat, in quos, ut evadamus vestra semper pientissima Majestas cupivit, admonuit, inflammavit. Quod autem de assignandis locis et horis quibus Lectores vestri profiteantur, mandavit præstantia vestra, Rectores et Præsides Academiæ nostræ obsequentissime perfecerunt: quorum opiniones in scriptis redactas una cum his literis, vestræ sublimitati præsentabit Magister Robertus Carterus vir undicunque clarissimus, verum hæc maluimus apud alios quibus ille intus et in cute (quod aiunt) cognitus non sit ut excellentiæ vestræ; commendare nosmetipfos nostramque Academiam favori ac benevolentiam vestræ quid esset aliud quam charissimum filium patri commendare. Certe paternos in vobis affectus hæctenus sensimus. Faxit CHRISTUS ut tali patre cum nos privatim tum publicè Britannia universa, atque adeo Christianus ille orbis diutissime gaudeat, ut et hic studia, et in Regno justitiæ, et in Europa tranquillitas sit diuturnissima. Valeat felicissime vestra celsitudo.'

Thus the University to the Cardinal circa an. 1525. All that I shall further say is, that these things being considered, and those that I shall say in Ch. Church, the Cambridge men have had but little reason to say, (1) that the said College or our University is a Cambridge Colony, or that the Scholars thereof planted it with learning, when rather it appears that they came to be educated and to be instructed in those things which their University never or scarce saw.

(1) Crocus in ORATIONE 2^a ut supr. - Et Caius in lib. i. de ANTIQ. Cant. p. 152: Et Fuller in HIST. Cant. sect. 5 ¶ 20, p. 77.

An. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Dom. 1526} \\ 18 \text{ Hen. VIII.} \end{array} \right.$

In the mean time Lutherism increased daily in the University, and chiefly in the Cardinal College by certain of the Cantabrigians that then remained. The chiefest Lutheran at this time, was John Clark (1) before mentioned, one of the Junior Canons, to whose private Lectures, and Disputations in public, divers Graduates and Scholars of Colleges and Halls resorted. So great a respect had they for his doctrine and exemplary course of life, that they would often recur to him for resolution of doubts: or else if they, through impediment, could not come, then he, by certain Messengers, and particularly by one Anth. Delaber, a Scholar of S. Albans Hall, afterwards of Glouc. Coll. would send their doubts either by writing or word of mouth. They had also their private meetings, wherein they conferred about the promotion of their Religion. They prayed together, and read certain books containing the Principles of Luther. Divers as well Religious as Secular Scholars of Colleges and Hostles were infected with them, and in particular some of C. C. Coll. of whom were Nich. Owdall or Udall, John Dyott and others: which being told to the Founder of that College, was by him much resented.

Some also of Magdalen, others of Canterbury and Gloucester Colleges, who persisting in their opinions, were, some ejected, others severely punished till they recanted. Nay, some also were so obstinate as to dye in prison and frye at the stake, rather than to recede. Notwithstanding many eminent men did dispute and preach in the University against it, yet the Lutherans proceeded and took all private occasions to promote their doctrine.

An. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Dom. 1527} \\ 19 \text{ Hen. VIII.} \end{array} \right.$

And that they might be encouraged to go forward, one Tho. Garret, Curate of Hony Lane in London (who was employed by some of the brethren) (2) came down to Oxford with divers books in Latin, treating of the Scripture, with the first part of Unio Dissidentium and Tindall's first Translation of the New Testament into English, and sold and dispersed them among the Lutherans. But after he had been here awhile, letters came from Cardinal Wolfey (who had received knowledge of him) to the

(1) Fox ut supr. p. 1196, et alibi. See more there.

(2) Ib. 1194, et alibi.

Commissary of the University, that he would use all means possible to find him out and commit him to prison : but the said Garret having had notice of it, leaves Oxford, and I know not by what fate returned within 2 days after, and taking up his lodging where he had before, was taken by the Proctors in their search after him, and by them delivered to the Commissary, then Rector of Lincoln College. Wherefore, he after some conference had with him, locks him up (1) in his Chamber in the said College as a prisoner. But the very same day that he was thus committed, made his escape while they were at Evening Prayer, and fled straightway to the said Ant. Delaber's Chamber in Gloucester College, where putting on a Secular habit, fled. When the Commissary found that he was escaped, spared neither cost or labour to find him out. He searches Delaber's Chamber, then others, which he suspected might harbour him; but finding him not, summoned the said Delaber to appear before him, forasmuch that notice was given that he had been at his Chamber since his escape from Lincoln College.

At the said Delaber's appearance, Dr. London and Dr. Hygden were present with the Commissary, who taking him to task by strict examination, mixt with thundring menaces, he, at length, being of a timorous disposition, not only confessed where he was fled, but also betrayed about 22 of his brethren that were Students in Oxford, such that very well knew and favoured Garret, and had bought several of his books. After they had dispatched Delaber, the University Servants (Bedells I suppose) were sent to summon each of those that he had confessed, to appear before the said Commissary. They at the time appointed obey, and the Commissary strictly and cunningly examining them apart, confessed divers heretical books (so they were now called) that they had in their hands, and others also in several Scholars Chambers, that bore them and their opinions good will. All which books being seized on and taken into the Commissary's hands, he acquainted the Cardinal with all these proceedings, at which being much troubled, sends Letters to the University, (2) of one of which part runs thus: *Amici nostri (says he) quamplurimum dilecti salutem. Non facile explicaverimus quam graviter nos commoverint ea quæ præter omnium expectationem vestris nuper literis significatis, nec uno in loco heresin, vel nec obscuram hæresis suspicionem aliquorum male affectorum improbitate succrevisse; nil certe nobis poterit nuntiari molestius, quam*

(1) FF Ep. 153.

(2) Ibid. Ep. 155, 160, &c.

eam Academiam in cujus virtutibus maxime gloriabamur, et quæ [univerſo Orbi et fidei orthodoxæ ſua] fana eruditione, firmiſſimo ſemper artium præſidio extitit, et quam vobis omnibus puram illæſam illibatamque exoptavimus, in tantam nunc infamiam et perniciem incidiffe, &c.'

Afterwards he deſires them that they would take ſpeedy courſe to prevent the increaſing of the ſaid doctrine and followers of Luther, fearing leaſt his College ſhould be overſpread with Lutheriſm; and alſo to take care that thoſe that they found guilty or notoriously ſuſpected, to imprifon them; all which injunctions they accordingly did to the utmoſt. After this the Univerſity acquainted the Dioceſan of the buſineſs by ſeveral letters (1) ſent to him, intimating in one of them, that forasmuch as John Clark, of Cardinal College, was the chief ringleader of the Lutherans, that he would be pleaſed to acquaint the Cardinal, that he might deal with him according to his deſerts.

In this year, Febr. 17, fell out a Controverſy (2) between the Doctors of Law and Phyſic about the taking of place at an Act time then celebrated, that is to ſay, amongſt thoſe Lawyers and Phyſitians that then proceeded—but decided by the Commiſſary, Proctors and Maſters—how it appears not.

An. } Dom. 1528
 } 20 Hen. VIII.

Great ado it ſeems there was in Oxford about theſe men, ever and anon ſeizing on them, and inflicting thoſe puniſhments which were thought fit. But as for the ſaid Tho. Garret, he not managing his buſineſs with diſcretion, was taken at North Hinxſey near Oxford, in his flight towards the weſt parts of England, and was again committed to priſon. That done, he was ſummoned (3) before the Commiſſary and certain Doctors, and being convicted of divers crimes, was compelled to carry a fagot in proceſſion from S. Mary's to S. Frideswyde's or the Cardinal's Church, with A. Delaber with him: after which was performed, they were ſent to Ofney Abbey, there to be ſecured till further order was taken.

As for thoſe of Cardinal College, they were all conveyed from their Chambers and committed to priſon (4) within a deep Cave under ground in the ſaid College, where ſalt fiſh was laid, the ſtench whereof made ſome

(1) Ibid. Ep. 157, 158, 159, &c.

(2) H f. 188 a.

(3) Fox ut ſup. p. 1197.

(4) Ibid. p. 1032.

of them die soon after. John Clark, Hen. Sumner and Sir Bayley were of the number that were imprisoned; but Bettys, by much intreaties of his friends, was freed from that loathsome place, and conveyed himself soon after to Cambridge, where, spending some time in his studies, came soon after to good preferment. John Taverner the Organist, (1) though accused and suspected for hiding Clark's books, yet the Cardinal pleaded for him, saying that he was but a Musitian, and thought that no great harm might be done by him. As for Rich. Taverner, one of the Junior Canons, though he did not then shew himself an incliner to Lutherism, yet afterwards when the times began to turn and Religion alter, he proved an eminent stickler against the Popish Religion. John Fryth, Tho. Launey and others, were prisoners also, but making means to be delivered thence, conveyed themselves away privately. Thom. Curthoppe also was tinged with, or had a smack of Lutherism, but recanting, was chosen into the Society of Oriel about this time. Those of other Colleges that were guilty, were put into Bocardo and the Castle prison, and suffered misery also. What the ends of their punishments were it doth not appear. Divers it seems were examined and brought into trouble: among them were Edm. Gareset, (2) a Secular Chaplain, and Mr. Rich. Porter; but the last purging himself, was restored to his former estate. (3) At the time of the condemnation of the said Lutherans, Dr. Rich. Maudlyn, Archdeacon of Lycester, preached vehemently against them and their opinions, and one John Holyman, a Monk of Reading (lately of New Coll.) was, at the desire of Hugh, Abbat of Reading (4) sent to London to preach also against them at Paul's Cross, which otherwise he was to have done at Oxford for his Degree.

To these troubles about Religion, and a Pest that hapned this year in several Houses of Learning, may be added those about Liberties and Privileges between the University and Town, falling on the neck of each other; for the said troubles having depended some time before this, several Articles (5) were by the Burghers put up against us. One of which was against the misdemeanors of Ball and Byrton, Proctors, committed on them in their night walks. (6) All which being done by the said Burghers, because our Privileges were not yet thoroughly granted and settled, the University made great sute to the Cardinal, and his friend or favourite the

(1) John Taverner of Boston, as Fox calls him, who was Organist of Cardinal College, whose Compositions we have in the Music School. (A. W. Note in Lat. Cop. in Ashm. Mus.)

(2) REG. g: 92 a.

(3) Ibid. 164, b. [Q.]

(4) FF Ep. 188, 190, &c.

(5) In Scriiniis Civit. Oxon.

(6) Vide alios articulos in pyx. BB.

Bishop of Lincoln, that they might be finished and transmitted to the University; for which end several Books and Muniments (that we had yet in our hands) to be consulted before the said Privileges were granted, were in a Congregation of Regents voted (1) to be sent up, among which were three Muniments, namely, 2 granted by Pope Sixtus, and the 3d by which K. Hen. VIII 'eandem Universitatem donavit.' (2) Afterwards they were carried to the Cardinal by Mr. Rob. Carter, S. T. B. Steward of his household.

These things being done, and a year passed before they were granted, the Oppidans in the mean time were not wanting to trouble us, and particularly the Baillives, named Edm. Irish and Will. Clare, Junior. For whereas the University being about to hold a Court Leet according to the antient manner in the Gildhall, in Nov. 1527, precepts were sent to the said Baillives, commanding them to impanell a jury of 18 legal Townsmen: which they denying by the instigation of some of their brethren, were by the Commissary summoned (3) to appear before him 16 of the said month to give an account to him of their neglect. On which day therefore they appearing, and being not able to say any thing for themselves, why they should not be punished, were thus sentenced (4) by the said Commissary, viz. 'Ut Edm. Irish nomine pœnæ Castrum adiret ante horam undecimam ejusdem diei, ac Will'mus Clare Junior Carcerem Bocardo appellat. adiret hora prædicta usque ad bene placit. nostrum.'

The next year, viz. 1528 (which is this we are now upon) an evil understanding remaining still between the two bodies, all the Doctors, Heads of Colleges and Halls, the Proctors, and Masters, as well Regents as Non Regents, met together (5) in S. Mary's Church in a Convocation held at the desire of Dr. Cottisford, then Commissary, 14 Jul. at the tenth hour in the morn. to hear certain good news from Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop of York, delivered to them by Dr. Hygden, Dean of his College: in which Convocation the Dean did chiefly insist upon 3 matters:

'Primo quidem (universo cetu nomine ipsius Reverendiff. Cardinalis plurimum salutato) munimenta quædam seu privilegia antiqua [as it is in one of our Registers (6)] quæ in manibus præfati Rev. Domini aliquamdiu ad Academiæ tamen utilitatem remanserant, sub originali forma in nullo penitus læsa aut immunita reduxit, [quæ etiam Commissario et

(1) H 155 a.

(2) This was done 20 Apr. 1526.

(3) g 142 b.

(4) Ibidem.

(5) H 200 a.

(6) Ibid.

Procuratoribus tradidit] quo in Archivis Universitatis prout solitum erat reponerentur et conservarentur.

Secundo in loco præfatus honorandus Doctor in testimonium clarissimum singularis et maximæ benevolentiaë dicti beneficentissimi Patris, amplissima quædam privilegia nova omni ex parte absoluta à [præfato] præstantissimo Cardinali deportavit, et coram omnibus magna cum gratia præsentavit. Quibus ornatissimis privilegiis per Willielmum Tresham Academiaë Scribam distincta ac alta voce prelectis, non solum multo majora et ampliora esse quam ipsa Academia vel votis optare sit ausa, sed et ipsius Reverendiss. Cardinalis etiam sola instantia precibusque gratissimis à serenissimo Domino Rege, magno ejusdem sigillo communita, obtenta et perquisita fuisse liquidissimè constabat: unde et magnum hoc imprimis beneficium atque à propensissimo in Academia bene merendi studio profectum omnes unanimiter interpretabantur, et se ac posteros pro tanto collato munere, tanto ac tam eximio Patrono, perpetuo devinctos agnoscebant et ingenue confessi sunt. Verum ex mandato dicti honoratiss. Cardinalis nova hæc privilegia in ipso Collegio Cardinalitio remanent sub custodia Decani ibidem ad usum Academiaë tutissime servanda, donec idem Reverendiss. aliter de iisdem servandis ordinavit.

Tertio in loco Decanus supradictus palam explicabat quonam pacto Reverendiss. Cardinalis præter inclytum isthoc quod jam sumptuosissime erigit Cardinalitium Collegium, jam plures lectiones publicas perpetuis temporibus duraturas una cum Scholis novis pro eisdem lectionibus vel suo sumptu haud vulgariter ædificandis, ut primum commode inchoari et stabiliri poterant inchoandas et stabiliendas firmissime decrevit.

Qua sane eximia et plane incomparabili munificentia altius pensitata, pensitatis etiam maximis illius Reverendiss. Patris beneficiis et jam olim sæpius, et hisce diebus quotidie collatis, perspecta insuper benignissima ejusdem benevolentia et præcelsa à DEO data potestate, qua omnibus Academiaë rebus reformatione aut melioratione egentibus vigilantissime prospicit et auxiliatur, cum præter preces nihil acceptius referendum inveniretur, precibus idcirco tanquam grata aliqua vicissitudine, munificentiaë Cardinalitiaë aliqua ex parte respondere cupiens universus convocatorum cetus, sub forma quæ sequitur deditissime tractavit, et ex officiosissima in tantum patronum pietate federe sempiterno sancitum fore voluit.

Primo viz. ut singulus quisque ad gradum aliquem in hac Universitate imposterum admittendus seu incorporandus, in sua admissione juramentum præstet corporale, quod quotiens eum solenniter prædicare contigerit infra Universitatis præcinctum, ad Crucem S. Pauli seu Hospitale B. Mariaë extra Bishopsgate

Bishopesgate Londini, Reverendiss. in Christo Patrem D. Thomam Wolsey Cardinalem, [et] Eboracensem Archiepiscopum, nominatim et expresse suis oracionibus commendabit. Super hæc æquissimum videbatur, ut idem magnificentissimus Cardinalis, omnium suffragiorum, orationum, eleemosynarum, jejuniorum, meditationum, studiorum, prædicationum, peregrinationum, ac omnium aliorum piorum operum per ipsam Academiam aut quemvis ejusdem alumnum fiendorum particeps imperpetuum habeatur.

Secundo vero, in eadem Convocatione determinatum fuit; ut postquam dictus Reverendiss. Pater ab hac luce ad DEUM migraverit, mox exequiæ solennes cum missa in crastino pro anima ejusdem, ab omnibus Graduatis, qui exequiis ipsis et missæ à principio ad finem, sub fidelitatis debito interesse tenebuntur, decentiore modo quo poterint absolvantur et celebrentur. Quæque semel in omni anno certo aliquo die, per ipsum Reverendiss. Dominum (si ita [ei] placuerit) aut saltem per Universitatem assignando, confirmili modo fiant imperpetuum. Neque vero inferius in aliquo, sed simili modo aut certe cultius et celebrius perficiantur, quam pro illustrissimo Duce Humfredo quotannis fieri solent.

Quæ certe obsequentiæ aut potius devinctissimæ pietatis officia, omnes uno ore pro meritis et munificentia Cardinalitia, minus digna et longe inferiora senserunt, pro quorum tamen confirmatione et stabilitate perpetua juxta statutorum exigentiam, Congregationem quandam nigram deinde Congregationem omnium facultatum brevi celebrandam decreverunt, ubi viz. præsentis articuli ratificentur et robur sumant per omnes [evi] tractus (CHRISTO conferente) duraturum.

Afterwards the said Charter coming into the hand of the Cardinal again, was, at his fall, or upon some other account, put in the King's Treasury, where remaining till 1566, was then found out and restored to the University [by William Standishe M. A. and Regist. of the University.](1)

But to proceed. All these things being done, the Townsmen are possessed with great indignation, and used all manner of ways to have the said Charter of Privileges (which they esteemed very unreasonable) to be recalled, or else lessened. The University hereupon are much troubled, complain (2) of their oppressions made by the said Oppidans to great personages, and put up divers articles against them to the Cardinal, (3) complaining most grievously of their unworthy actions, both lately and now

(1) REG. KK fol. 31 b.

(2) FF fol. 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, &c.

(3) In Scrin. Civ. Oxon.

committed, especially in denying those Liberties, which they, beyond all memory, were wont to use.

This year after Christmas, and all the Lent time till Easter, was no other thing discourfured but of the King's Marriage: and the reason for this was, because the chief Doctors of both the Universities were met together at Lambeth, and had among them every day disputations concerning the said matter. But some being of one mind and some of another, was nothing concluded till the main body of each University discussed it in their respective Convocations. See more of this matter in an. 1530.

An. { Dom. 1529
21 Hen. VIII.

But notwithstanding all these complaints, the Townsmen, as altogether given up to be troublesome, were resolved to thwart the University in all things. At length the business was brought to that pass, that a Conclusion (1) of variance between the 2 bodies was drawn up the 30 May this year, and so for the present all was at peace. Soon after the Cardinal falling into displeasure with the King, and therefore incapacitated of doing service for the University, which he so intirely loved, the Townsmen became much emboldned, and the Academians in a manner dejected for the loss that was like to be of so great a patron. The former deny (2) the taking of their oaths this year according to the usual manner, notwithstanding they were lawfully warned by the Bedells. The other they wait to receive them at S. Mary's Church, but depart for the present re infecta. The year following, they being by that time highly fleshed with insolencies, were so audacious as to shut the doors of their Prætorium, commonly called the Guildhall, against the Commissary, Proctors and several Masters that came with them. For it being an antient Custom for them to keep a Court there once a year, came in the month of May with the Bedells attending to execute that Privilege: but the Townsmen, by perswasion of their Mayor, (3) did, I say, affront them by clapping their doors together, and (contrary to their oaths taken to the University) not suffering them to come in.

The Academians therefore taking this for a grand piaculum and breach of their Privileges, did, after complaints had been made (4) to divers great men, proceed to call the Mayor and Baillives to an account for this action.

(1) Ibid. in Scrin.

(2) H fol. 222 b.

(3) Prætor.

(4) In FF ut supra fol. 95.

So that after a summons had been given, Will. Pery, one of the Baillives, appeared, who forthwith confessing the fact, and that he did it at the command of the Mayor, was suspended (1) from entering into the Church by the Commissary. Rich. Gunter, the other Baillive, not appearing, though solemnly cited thereto by one of the Bedells, was for his contumacy suspended also. (2) As for the Mayor Michael Heth, he not appearing also, (though summoned by Rich. Wotton, Superior Bedell of Div.) was pronounced excommunicated. (3) The tenor of which being drawn up in a paper, was soon after carried to Mr. Robert Blackmore of New Inn, Rector of St. Ebb's church, to be by him or his Curate Sir Potrell, read there the Saturday following (Heth being an inhabitant of that parish). In performance of which one of them began to read it, but was hindered by the said Mayor for that time. Afterwards on a Sunday it was read there and in All Saints Church, in the presence of many people.

All which being done the said Mayor took it so grievously, forasmuch as so long as the said curse lasted, he was to be deprived of several privileges, that he was sorely troubled in mind and could take no rest. At length considering the sad estate he was likely to endure, humbly required of the Commissary and Proctors absolution, which being promised, was at length by the said Commissary and others given (4) in the Conventual Church of the Carmelites in Oxon, in the presence of Hen. Morgan, LL. D. (about these times Principal of Edward Hall in S. Edward's Church-yard, and Moderator of Civil Law School adjoining, afterwards Bishop of St. David's) and John Pye, Alderman, but with this condition, that he should perform his corporal oath 'de stando juri et parendo mandatis Ecclesiæ.' All which being performed, he was dismissed, and so the Controversy for the present was finished and all things decided by the intercession of certain persons, of whom the Bishops of London and Exeter were of the number. (5)

What I have further to observe this year is the fall aforesaid of the Cardinal, by whose death, which hapned soon after, the University suffered a very great loss. The like never went before him, nor the like as yet hath come after him. As for those noble benevolences which he had already done, you shall find in a certain Decree (6) of the University, published in a great Convocation 27 Dec. last year, concerning the putting in of the said

(1) § 353 b.

(2) Ib. 354 b.

(3) Ib. 355 b.

(4) Ibid. 356 a.

(5) FF Ep. 191, 192, &c. [Tunstall, Ep.

London. Scripta est hæc Epist. ante finem an. 1529, die enim Martis 25 an. 1530 translatus est ad Sedem Dunelmensem: (Not. in marg. Epist.) Voysey, Ep. Exon.]

(6) Ibid. fol. 89.

Cardinal (whom they several times before stiled 'Oxonienſium Camillus') into the Album of Benefactors. In which Decree [are] commemorated his benefits collated in this Univerſity.

Primum [ſays the Convocation] magnificentum et ſempiternis dignum præconiis ab omnibus judicabatur beneficium, quod dictus Reverendiſſ. Cardinalis ex mera ſua benignitate, nova quædam atque ampliffima privilegia ab illuſtriſſimo Rege noſtro Henrico VIII obtinuerit, et nuper ad Academiam per honorandum virum Doctorem Hygden, Collegii ejuſdem honoratiſſimi Cardinalis Decanum, tranſmiſit. Quæ certè privilegia, non ſolum veteribus quibuſcunque abſolutiora; ſed et multo eſſe majora ac ampliora conſtabat quam ipſa Academia vel votis optare [fit] auſa. Unde et hujus collati muneris facultate, tum tranquillitati ſtudentium, tum univerſo Reip. ſtatui pleniffime ac munificentiffime conſultum omnes una voce aſſeruerunt.

Secundum exuberantiſſimæ iſtius magnificentiæ monumentum, de quo præfati Doctores et Magiſtri mentionem fieri mandabant, præclariffimum hoc novum eſt quod Cardinalitium Collegium nuncupatur à dicto Reverendo Cardinali fundatum et jam inſigniter ac pro bona parte extructum: cujus ſtructura mirifica, quantum Oxoniam illuſtrat, quantumque aliqu. quando CHRISTI auſpiciis univerſum opus abſolvetur, illuſtrabit, facile verbis explicari non poteſt. Incredibili etenim pulchritudine præpollet, aſt artiſticiſſima efformatione et expolitione nulla prorsus caret, amplitudine et ſublimitate admirabiliter ſeſe ac præcellentiſſimam oſtendit, oſtendit nimirum vel nunc pulcherrimam ac præcellentiſſimam eſſe cum adhuc tamen nec cœpti operis dimidium exædificetur, nec quæ elegantior futura eſt portio niſi in jactis fundamentis magnopere attingatur. Verum enim vero ubi ingentem numerum Scholaſticorum qui in hoc inclito Collegio enutriuntur ac tandem enutrientur conſpiciat quiſpiam, ubi etiam quam Scholaſticis ipſis largiſſimè de omnibus quæ ad eorum victum ac ſtudium pertineant provideatur altius in animo perpendat, Cardinalitium certe Collegium non tam Oxoniënſi Gymnaſio honorificum quam multis modis frugiferum ac maxime opportunum fatebitur. Neque id præciſe de Oxonio affirmabit, verum etiam de toto Britannico Regno deque ipſa reliqua Chriſtiana religione, quibus celeberrimum iſt hoc contubernium ſplendori commoſque haudquam vulgari fuerit, utpote eiſdem quàm plurimoſ in doctrina ſana eruditos indies fecundiſſimè paraturum.

Tertium vero [iſtius] in Academiam pientiffimæ prudentiæ teſtimonium ſanctiſſimum quoddam inſtitutum tangit, quo Reverendiſſ. Cardinalis Oxoniënſi huic literariæ Reip. optimè et munificentiffimè proſpiciet. Complures
namque

namque Lectiones publicas quibus et Scholas novas coaptare proponit apud nos propediem inchoandas decrevit, quarum Professoribus qui semper isthæc profitendi munera obeant doctissimi et facundissimi Viri magnifica imprimis ac largissima constituit quotannis persolvenda salaria, per hujus itaque auspiciatissimi beneficii institutionem studiosis literarum cultoribus consulturum esse Cardinalitiam majestatem nemo prorsus ambiget, qui saltem non ignorat auditum ipsum præcipuum esse disciplinæ sensum, quique vivæ docentis voci subesse non nescit latentem quandam energiam disciplinæ capeffendæ summopere conducentem. Neque illud profecto quod ex dicto instituto etiam sequetur vel toto huic regno non vulgari commoditati fuerit, nempe quod Britanni deinceps occasionem regiones externas disciplinæ gratia petendi omnino non habeant. Adeo etenim exornatam indies reddit Reverendissimus Cardinalis Oxoniam, adeoque aliquando (CHRISTO conferente) præstabit in omni disciplinarum genere florentem, ut una quidem instar omnium cuncta affatim suppeditare valeat. Singulari igitur isthæc et plane incomparabili Reverendiss. Cardinalis in Academiam benignitate altius in animo pensitata, &c.'

At that time also the University took order that every one that was admitted to a Degree or incorporated, should take an oath that he should name the said Cardinal in his solemn Sermons; also that he should be partaker of all suffrages, that his exequies should be duly observed, and all whatsoever they had decreed to his memory should stand upon record in the Registers of the University, and in the books of Statutes belonging to both the Proctors.

This noble Cardinal had been also so beneficial to the Cantabrigians, that they in gratitude offered unto him yearly obits, which he accepted; also Exequies and Parentalia which he took, but not to be done till after his death, and then to be performed by all Graduats in the University in their due formalities.

Further also, I find that he maintained several Scholars (especially of Oxford) in the Schools at Parys, to obtain, if possible, those ingenious Arts and Sciences which our Universities in England wanted at this time. Among them was one Thom. Winter his nephew, (or as some say his son) now Dean of Wells, though scarce of age, to whom he allowed very large pensions. His tutor and guide was Thomas Lupset, lately of C. C. Coll. in Oxon, to whom, as also to Winter, the Cardinal would write that he the said Winter should study the Dunces Logick Questions, meaning, as I suppose, the Logick Questions of Joh. Douns. But this I speak by the by.

When

When the said renowned, but now unhappy Cardinal had whispered to the Conscience of the King a Divorce from his unlawful bed, what he supposed should have turned to the disgrace of the Emperour, proved his own ruin and the dissolution of Abbies. For this great engine K. Hen. VIII being once set a moving, could not be stayed till he had battered down in some few months what the devotion of former times had been many hundred years in building. Which bold act lyeth not in my way at this time to censure. But of the other act of K. Hen. of which I am now to speak, posterity dare suspect, that (however the event hath proved) his heart was rather out of lust than zeal, and his care more to change his Wife than his Religion. This weighty controversy (in the deciding of which, the Pope's power over the Scriptures lay a bleeding) was proposed as well to the Consistory of Rome, as to the chief Universities of Europe to be determined, where still the Pope had the worse end of the staff, and was afraid to be beaten at his own weapon, as indeed it so fell out. For though the K. for his part acted John the Baptist, that it was not lawful for him to have his brother's wife, and the Pope K. Herod, yet I am sure in the catastrophe of the scene, the K. served the Pope, as Herod served the Baptist and beheaded his Supremacy in the Church of England.

The censure and determination of this question of foreign Universities being answerable to the King's desire, it might seem beyond expectation that only Oxford, the prime University of his own Kingdom, durst so resolutely oppose and cross his designs, after so many thunder claps of his displeasure, that it had been enough, if our famous University had not been consecrated to eternity, to have involved our Colleges among the funeralls of Abbies. For who could imagine after two several denials, to two several letters of an angry King, but that the third should have taken away their Heads, that durst deny the King the service of their tongues? But to the particulars of the business.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who was now Chancellor of the University, having had notice from the King that he would propose a question to the University concerning his Marriage with Q. Katherine sometime the wife of his Brother Prince Authur, sent (1) forthwith to the Members thereof to provide themselves for it, with a hint what was the question, viz. 'An divino et naturali jure sit prohibitum ne frater uxorem fratris etiam mortui sine liberis, ducat uxorem?' This hint was brought to the University

(1) Ib. in FF Ep. 187.

the 12 Feb. the last year. Wherefore about three weeks after, the King accordingly sent by the Bishop of Lincoln (Longland) his Letters (1) to the intent (as he saith) 'that he might perceive of what conformity they were with others in their opinions who marvelously, both wisely and substantially had declared their minds,' with a caution added, 'that they should not lean to wilful and sinister opinions, nor give credence to misreports.'

After the reception of his Letters a Convocation was call'd, and in consulting about the matter, great difference arose between the Doctors and Seniors on the one part, and the Juniors on the other. The Doctors, in hopes of reward, or out of fear, gave their opinions concerning the matter, such as they thought might please the King: but the Juniors disputed it very eagerly and could not be drawn to their minds. Some of them gathered together in a contemptuous manner, and rather out of rashness than discretion, would not conform themselves to the minds of wise men, and so, without any thing done at that time, the Convocation was dissolved.

The King soon after, understanding how the business had proceeded, sent another Letter, (2) which you would swear was penned in the Spirit of K. Hen. VIII, without the help of a Secretary, not endorsed as that before to the Regents, but to the Commissary of the University, the ancient Doctors and Bachelours of Divinity. Therein he tells them of the ill carriage of the Regents and Artists against him, of their unfitness in respect of their immaturity to be consulted in such a grand point, and in conclusion desires them to frame the said Regents, 'or young persons' (as he stileth them) 'in such order and conformity, as it becometh them;' and further addeth, 'that if they will notwithstanding play Masters, as they have began, he doubteth not, but that they shall well perceive that non est bonum irritare Crabrones.'

(1) Ibid. Ep. 193.

(2) Ibid. Ep. 194.

[193 'To our trusty and welbelovyd subgiets the Commyssary of our Unyversitye of Oxonforde the Rulers of the Collesges there and all the Regents of the same, and non Regents.

By the Kinge.

Trusty and welbelovyd We grete yow wele and where as we have for an hygh and moeyghty cause of owers, not onely consultede many and substancyall wele lernyd men within ovr Reame and withoute, for certain consyderacyons our consciens moevynge. We thynke yt also very convenyente to fele the mynds of yow, amongeste yow, in our Univerfyte of Oxonforde, whyche be erudyte in the facultie of Divinite, to thintente we may

perceve of what conformytie ye bee with the others, whyche marvelously, bothe wysely and substancyally have declared to us ther intente and mynde. Not doubtyng but that yee, for the aliégeance and fydeltie, that ye ar bownde unto us in, will as sincerely and truly withowte any abuse, declare your mynde and conscience, in thys behalf, as any of the others have done. Wherefore we woll and commannde yow, that ye not leanyng to wilfull and synistre opynions of your owne frevell mynds nor gevyng credens to misreapports or synistre persuasions, consydeyng we bee your soverrain leige Lorde, totally gevyng our firme mynde and affection to the true aventure of divyne lernynge in this behalffe, do show and declare yowr true and juste lernynge in the sayde cause,

At the said time the King sent (1) Dr. John Bell (afterward Bishop of Worcester) and soon after Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, again (his Councillours concerning this Divorce) to advise of divers things in the King's behalf, and to give the Juniors a right understanding of the matter: but they agitating several days in vain, the Chancellor sends again (2) to the University to make what expedition they could in giving their answer, forasmuch as Parys and Cambridge had given in their minds concerning the question in hand, (as he told them) and if so be it could not be well done without faction and disturbance, that they then should appoint the number of xxx

like as ye will abyde bye. Wherin ye shall not onlye please almyghty God but also us your souverain liege Lorde, and we for your soo doynge shall be to youe and oure Univerfite there fo good and gracious souverain Lorde for the fame, as ye shall perceyve it wele employde to your wele in tyme to come. And in caas ye do not upryghtly accordinge to divine lernynge handle your selfe herin, ye may be assurede, that we, not without great cause, shall soo gwykely and sharpely loke to your unnaturall misdemeanure therin, that it shall not bee to your gwietnesse and ease hereafter. Wherfore we hartely pray yow, that accordinge to bothe your dutie to God, and your Prince, yet fet aparte all untrue and synistre informations and accommodate your selfs to the mere trouthe, as it becometh true subgiets to doo, assuring yow, that they, that so doith, shall be estemide and fet-forthe, and the contrarie neglected and litle set by. Trustynge that now ye knowe oure mynde and pleasure, we shall see such a conformytie amongst yow, that we shall therof take great consolation and comforte, to the great alegement of our conscience, willinge and commanding yow, amongst you, to geve perfite credence to my Lorde of Lincoln our Confessor in this behalf and matier. And in all things which he shall declare unto you, or cause to be declared on our behalf, to make unto us either by hym or your autentique letters, full annswere and resolucion, whyche your duties wele remembrede. Wee doubt not, but that it shalbe to our high contentacion and plesure. Geven under our Signet at our Castell of Winde-fore the furste day of Marche.']

Here may be more said from the Letters that I have.

(194) 'To our trustie and welbeloved the Com-myssarye of our Univerfite of Oxonforde and ann-cient Doctours and Bachelers of the fame.

By the Kyng.

Trustie and welbeloved we grete you wele, and of late bee enformed to our no litill merveille dis-contentacion, that a great parte of the youth of

that Univerfite with contemptuous faction and maner, daylie combynynge togeders neither regardynge their dutie to us their souveraigne Lorde, nor yet conformynge them to the opinions and ordres of the vertuous, wise, sadde, and profound lerned men of that Unyverfite, wilfullie do styke upon the opinione to have a great nombre of the Regents and non Regents to be affociate unto the Doctours, Proctors and Bachelers of Divinitie, for the determination of our question, whiche we beleve hath not been often seen, that suche a greate nombre of ryght smalle lernynge in regarde to the other, sholde bewyned with soo famous a soorte, or in a maner stave ther seniours in so wayghtie a cause whiche as we thinke shulde be no smalle dishonour to ouer Univerfite there, but mooste speciallye to you the seniours and rewlors of the fame: assurynge you that this their unnaturall and unkynd demeanoure is not only ryght muche to oure displeasure, but also muche to bee merveyled of, upon what growndes and occasions, they beinge our mere subgiets sholde show them self more unkynde and wylfull in this matier, then all other Univerfities bothe in this and all other Regions doo. Finally we trustinge in the dexteritie and wisdom of you and other the sadde, discrete and substanciall lerned men of that Univerfite bee in perfite hope, that ye will conduce and frame the saide yonge perfonnes unto good ordre and conformitie, as it becomythe you to doo: whereof we bee desyrous to here with conveniente diligence. And doubte yee not we shall regarde the demeanoure of every oon of that Univerfite according to their merits and deserts. And iff the youth of that Univerfite will play maistres as they begynne to doo, we doubte not, but that they shall wele perceyve that non est bonum irritare crabrones. Geven undre our Signet at our Castell of Winde-fore the fixte daye of Marche the xxi yere of our reigne.'

(1) Ibid. Ep. 196. [Dat. 6 Mar.]

(2) Ibid. Ep. 197. [Dat. Knowle, 15 Mar.]

persons from among them to determine it. They, notwithstanding his desires, deny it; and whether the major part persisted against it, I cannot say. However, afterwards the King chideth them to the purpose, and wondreth much that they should be so backward, considering that Cambridge had several days since given in their determination under their common Seal, that ‘*prohibitum esse divino et naturali jure ne frater uxorem fratris etiam mortui sine liberis ducat uxorem.*’

Furthermore he tells them, that being loth to shew his displeasure against them, till he had fully understood the matter, had thought it convenient to send to them Mr. Edw. Fox (1) to see how affairs went among them, and to take heed ‘least the number of private suffrages given without reason prevail not against the heads and rulers and sage fathers, to the detriment, hindrance and inconvenience of the whole, and to examine the opinions of the multitude as the importance of the matter required.’ But as the eloquence of Dr. Bell prevailed not with them before, so neither doth the gravity and persuasion of the said Fox at this time, the carriage of the Regents and Juniors being looked upon as rather seditious than otherwise.

An. } Dom. 1530
 } 22 Hen. VIII.

At length the Chancellor, out of his paternal care for the preservation and maintenance of the Body, did by his Letters (2), dated 28 March, declare the said Juniors or Artists unworthy and unmeet to concur in the said act of making answer to the King’s Grace; not that he could do it of his own authority (there being divers Statutes at this time in force, that tell us that if the Faculty of Arts reced nothing can be done) but that the University should be saved harmless. Furthermore also he required all the Doctors and Bachelours of Divinity, or else a certain number of the Faculty, to determine the matter in the name of the rest, and so put an end to the business. Upon the receipt of which Letters, they within few days following taking an opportunity to meet, did put the University Seal to this Script of Determination following:

‘Omnibus CHRISTI fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit. Nos Universitas Doctorum et Magistrorum tam Regentium quam non Regentium omnium et singularum facultatum almæ Universitatis Oxon salutem in eo

(1) In Card. Wolfey’s LIFE, p. 52, it appears that the K. feed to some purpose the Commissioners, Bell, Longland and Fox, (with money) that went to the University to gain their consent for a

Divorce.—The lamentable sequel that followed, p. 55.

(2) REG. FF Ep. [197: 2]

qui est vera salus, Professionis nostræ debitum pariter et Christianæ Caritatis officium illud à nobis efflagitat, ut parati ac faciles semper simus de nostræ cognitionis luce aliis libenter impartiri et satisfacere omni poscenti de ea quæ in nobis est fide, doctrina et scientia. Cum igitur nos sæpius rogati et requisiti sumus, ut an nobis jure divino pariter ac naturali prohibitum videretur, ne quis Christianus relictam fratris sui morientis sine liberis duceret Uxorem, nostram sententiam explicaremus; quoniam examinatis et discussis cum omni fide, diligentia et sinceritate sacræ Scripturæ locis et Sanctorum Patrum sententiis ac interpretationibus quæ ad eruendam in hac quæstione veritatem facere et pertinere judicavimus, tum etiam auditâ gravissimorum et eruditissimorum Doctorum et Baccalaureorum sacræ Theologiæ, quibus illud negotii demandatum est, opinione et sententia super dicta quæstione post multas frequentes et publicas disputationes ab illis pronuntiata et declarata, invenimus et indicavimus illa longe probabiliora, validiora, veriora et certiora esse, tum etiam genuinum et sincerum sacræ Scripturæ sensum præferentia, et interpretum denique sententiis magis consona, quæ confirmant et probant jure divino pariter et naturali prohibitum esse Christianis, ne quis frater relictam germani fratris morientis sine liberis et ab eodem carnaliter cognitam accipiat in uxorem. Nos igitur Universitas Oxoniensis antedicta ad quæstionem prædictam ita respondendum decrevimus, et in his scriptis ex totius Universitatis sententia respondemus, ac pro conclusione nobis solidissimis rationibus et validissimis argumentis comprobata affirmamus, quod ducere uxorem fratris mortui sine liberis cognitam à priore viro per carnalem copulam nobis Christianis est de jure divino pariter ac naturali prohibitum. Atque in fidem et testimonium hujusmodi nostræ responsionis et affirmationis, his literis sigillum nostrum curavimus apponi. Datum in Congregatione nostra Oxoniæ die octavo Aprilis anno CIOXXX. (1)

Which Determination being carried to the King by the Commissary and some others, he gave them great thanks, (2) and expressed himself so far that he would be a future friend to the University. What I have further to observe of this matter is,

(1) Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury, in the LIFE of K. Hen. VIII, printed 1672, p. 352, sub an. 1531, produceth an Act of Convocation of the University of Oxon, whereby John Cottisford, Commissary, with the consent of the venerable Convocation of the Doctors, Regent and Non Regent Masters, do grant their assent and consent to the Divorce, and give order that the University Seal be put to their opinion, &c. 4 Ap. 1530.

This he produceth in opposition to what Nich. Saunders says, that the matter was carried in a

surreptitious way, and that the Seal was put to the Act of Divorce surreptitiously.—But upon my perusal of the University Register of Congregation and Convocation for that time, as also the Register of the Acts of the Chancellor's Court, I find no such Act, which my Lord Herbert produceth, inserted: therefore what he saith as to that matter must be looked upon as false. Such an Act may be drawn up, but not allowed to be registred, because it did not pass.

(2) Ibid. Ep. 198. [Dat. 13 April.]

1. That had not the Univerſity been overawed by the King's power, and threatned as 'twere with ruin, they would never have conſented with the King's deſire, or with the opinions of other Univerſities.

2. That in the management of theſe affairs the Univerſity Statutes were broken in ejectiong the Regents or Juniors from the Houſe. For as I have told you before, upon the Faculty of Arts the foundation of the Univerſity was laid, and if that Faculty receed nothing can be done.

3. That the Commiſſary and Heads of Houſes were in this matter of divorce ſo tender of the Pope's credit, which now lay at the ſtake, that they did not only approve of the Act of the Regents, (1) but alſo gave them private encouragement under hand to perſiſt in the denial, they themſelves daring not to be ſeen in it, either leaſt they might make ſhipwreck of their hopes, or that the ſtorm of the King's fury might eſpecially fall upon them as prime oppoſers of his deſire.

4. That the Proctors of the Univerſity (as alſo thoſe of the Clergy in their Convocation now or lately celebrated) laboured much in theſe matters, and received rewards for their work in winning over the Members of their reſpective Univerſities to get their conſents and ſeal: in which, though they vigourouſly acted, yet they would never have obtained their ends had not ſome ſhrunk out of the way for fear, and an opportunity of time purpoſely eſpyed when ſuch men were abſent, as were known would gainſay the matter.

5. That ſeveral learned and virtuous Preachers did openly ſpeak from the pulpits againſt the ſaid Divorce; not only while 'twas in doing, but partly after the Univerſity had given their opinion, with a check for their ſurreptitious dealings therein. (2)

6. That though the Commiſſary and Heads of houſes ſeemed ſtiff for the Divorce, yet ſeveral Doctors of Divinity there were, that were now noted, were againſt it, and ready to maintain it by writing. Of theſe were (3) Thomas Kirkham a Minorite, John Roper, lately Margaret Profeſſor, John Holyman before-mentioned, John Moreman, of Exeter Coll. beſides others with one Mr. Bayne (4): of which perſons and their doings, many things might be here inſerted worthy of obſervation and immortal remembrance, but time calls me away.

(1) Anon. MS.

(2) Nich. Harpf.

(3) Nich. Harpsfield in TRACTATU ſuo de Matrimonio, &c. lib. 2, MS.

(4) Radulph. Baine: v. Pits [p. 759] Crow. p. 305. Ep'us Cov. et Lich. [1554.]

7. That notwithstanding the King's thundring Letters and all intreaties used by his Agents, his design would not have come to pass, if at midnight, a time suitable for bad designs, had not shadowed the taking out of the University Seal in a simile primo, (1) where (if the story be not invented for mirth) that of K. Henry, Regent of Balliol Coll. (such an one there was now called) must not be forgotten, who, espying the Commissary and his company going to dispatch this night work, denied the seal, with his Breeches about his Shoulders for want of a Hood.

What I shall add more to this matter, shall be from a certain obscure author, (2) which accidentally came into my hand, since I wrote this story. The effect of it runs thus :

1. That besides Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, who was chief Commissioner in the said Cause from the King, was one Nicholas de Burgo, an Alien, and of the Order of St. Dominick, now a D. of D. (3) resident in the University, the chief Solicitor. That no indifferency was used in the whole transaction, for whosoever spake against the King's party, were ratted up, disdained and cruelly threatned, while the other party were complimented and rewarded. That also in the management thereof 'falshood triumphed and truth quaked for fear, but never shranke her head.' The Act also was deferred because five Inceptors in Divinity, viz. Rich. Mawdlen, Archdeacon of Leycester, Joh. Moreman, William Mortimer, John Holyman and Rob. Cooke, would in no wise agree to the Divorcement. At length by the great intreaty of the Proctors made to Bishop Longland, meerly, as 'twas thought, for their own interest, it was solemnized 8 April, being the same day that the University instrument for the Divorce was dated. That on Lincoln College Gate, where Bishop Longland lay, were Gallows made with chalk, and little ropes of hemp fast nailed thereunto, signifying that he and his party were worthy of hanging for their going against the truth. The good Women in Oxford were much for Qu. Catherine against the King's desire, 'and had foyled Fr. Nich. de Burgo' (as my Author words it) 'and other of that sort, if their handys might have served to their harts.' Upon which, by Fr. Nicholas his complaint, about 30 women were imprisoned in Bocardo for 3 days and as many nights. The Regent Masters

(1) A simile primo is a little meeting to prepare matters for a greater.

(2) Will. Forrest, in the LIFE of Qu. Catherine, Cap. 9. MS. in Bib. Radulp. Sheldon & Beoly in agro Wigorn Arm, [This MS. coming afterward into the possession of our Author (Wood)

was sold by him to the University, and is now in the Bodl. Lib. 2 A. Wood, empt. See ATH. OXON. 1st ed. v. i, c. 94. Warton's HIST. of Engl. Poetry, v. iii. p. 311.]

(3) It doth not appear that he was D. D.

were generally against setting the seal to the sentence of Divorce that was drawn up; whereupon a Convocation of certain persons were called by Bishop Longland, and after long tarrying in vain, some of the said Doctors or Seniors took the Seal away by stealth, and put it to the false Instrument, which they had contrived. ‘Great sorrow and lamentation with tears’ (as the said Author reporteth) ‘was made of many good Graduats and Students for stealing the University’s Seal.—Ten to one of the University of Oxford stuck to the verity on good Catherine’s party, if they might have been heard.—Great calamities and miseries ensued in this Realm upon the going forth of this Divorcement, and especially upon usurping the supremacy.—Upon this occasion down went Crosses, Churches, Abbeys, Colleges, Chauntries, Hospitals, and sundry put to death most unmercifully.’

These being the contents of what our Author enlargeth upon in verse, you shall have the poetry itself in his own words, but disguised under the names of Walter for K. Hen. the VIII, and Gryfilde for Qu. Catherine.

“Great for that Walter wolde not be thought,
 (of headye poure) to woorke contrarioulype:
 hee sent to Drforde as playmes he sought:
 to have his case theare tryed by the Clergie.
 At whiche trabelynge certapulye was I,
 attendynge upon a certayne goode Man,
 wherefore in the same, I somewhat saye can.

Thither was sent as cheef Comynssioner,
 the Bysshoppe of Lyncolnie one John Longelande:
 withe certayne other that well cowlde flatter:
 the learned judgment therre to undrestande,
 where one Fryer Nicholas tooke much in hande,
 as cheef Defendaunte in the forelaide case:
 whoe fownde hym selfe macht evyn to the harde face.

But theare was used no indifferencpe,
 suche, as by Learnyng, made againste the Kynge:
 they weare redargued mosse cruellye:
 threatened also to forgoe their lynyng:
 on thother spde, all thearto inclynyng,
 they had highe thearyng, withe meede other waye:
 falfshod tryumphynge, Truthe quakyng for fraye.

That tyme, an Aae theare shoulde have gone forwarde,
 where seaby n famous Clarke that Inceptors weare:
 bycause (in this case) fyve wolde not drawe towarde
 it was dyfferred to their heaby theare

for that their cheef freendys weare presentlye theare,
 Pawdelape, Pooreman, Holpman also,
 Portpmer, Cooke, with other twoe moe. (1)

Theis fyve in nowise wolde graunte their consents
 the Regent Maisters weare of the same mynde:
 rather they graunted to forgoe howse and rents
 then wectinglye so to shew them selfs blynde.
 The Proctors, for gaynes they hoaped to fynde,
 (throughe frendshippe they made) obtepned the grace
 of Bulshoppe Longlande the Ate to take place.

The Pateir long tyme theare hangynge in suspense,
 witheoute habynge Chumpherliteis Seale:
 as to confyrme Walters foresaid pretence:
 for whiche the Bulshoppe harde threathyngs did deale
 to his reproach, and hunderaunce of good heale,
 if so that some theare had had hym at large:
 I wolde of his life have taken no charge.

For on the outegatys, where he by nights laye
 weare Roapes faste napled, with Gallowes drawne by:
 to this entent, as a man myght well saye,
 if wee so myght such weare thye despyne,
 his serbaunts ofte handeled accordynglye,
 as one (indeade) makynge water at a wall
 a stone right heapye on hym one let fall.

Women (that season) in Oxforde weare buspe,
 their harts weare goode, it appeared no lesse:
 as Fryer Nicholas chanced to come by
 halas (saide some) that we myght this knabe dresse
 for his unthankefull daylye busynes
 againste oure Queen, goode Crisilidis deare,
 he shoulde evyl to cheeare, hee sholde not sure mysse.

Withe that a woman (I sawe it trulpe)
 a lumpe of Osmundys let harde at him slynge:
 whiche mysse of his noddle the more pytie,
 and on his Fryers heelys it came trytelynge,
 who sodaynly, as he it perceavyng
 made his complaynte upon the women so
 that thirtye the morotwe, weare in Buckerdo.

(1) Rob. Aldridge and Tho. Charnock, a Dominican.

Theare they contynued three dayes and three nyghts,
 till worde was sent downe from Walter the Bynge,
 who tret at the harte as beyed with sprys
 that Crisaldys parte they weare so tenderynge,
 to all that so dyd this woorde downe sendynge,
 that, magre their teeathe, he wolde have his furthe
 and ere longe tyme, make some of them small wurthe.

But yeat for all that, the fybe foresaid Clark
 withe molle of the Regent Paillers that tpe,
 for all the threatynge that flaterers bark,
 from that was the right, they wolde no whit upde.
 The Bisshoppe Langeland did thus then proppe
 a Conbocation of certayne to call,
 and gote the Seale as consented of all.

For whiche was weepings and Lamentation,
 I was then present and herde their complaynte :
 Halas (they said) in ptefull fashyon
 now is goode Drforde for eaber attaynte
 thowe that halte florished art become faynte :
 thowe weare unspotted till this present dape,
 with truthe evermore to hold and to save.

But notwithstandinge consyderinge as thus,
 thoue weare with powre and myght overlapde :
 thoue thearfore remapnyste innoxius
 as dothe (by violence) the rabyshed mayde,
 eaveriche his duetpe on each pate bee payde,
 that is, whoe of us hath wronged the right,
 God to their deserts their doopngs requpte.

This, to this ende, wee put in remembrance
 to the knowledg of oure posteritee,
 that all that season made not dyssemblance,
 but ten to one stuck to the verpree,
 but cheife that ought, had no syncerpte :
 falsse ambition and keppnge in favour
 declared in this mucche leude behaviour, &c.

Then of the Churche began th'affliction,
 then entred herelies cursed and nought :
 then encreased Goddys Malediction :
 then his due honour in great decaye brought :
 then the goode not regarded as they ought :
 but every Ribaulde myght them checke and chace,
 the goode depryved, the badde in their place."

In a Letter from Secretary Cromwell to Cardinal Wolfey, dat. 17 May this year, it is thus said—‘Certain Doctors of both the Universities are here (at London) for the suppression of the Lutheran opinions. The King’s Highness hath caused the said Doctors at divers times to assemble, and hath communed with them.—The same is that Luther is departed this life—I would he had never been born.’ Concerning this matter I find not a word in the University Records; only elsewhere that the chief matter for which they met was to consult about a new Translation of the New Testament to be made, to the end that the people should not be ignorant in the Law of God: for what had been lately done in that kind by William Tindale and George Joy was not truly translated and [before] their Translations were Prologues and Prefaces [which] founded much of that now called heresy [and contained] no better than uncharitable raylings against the Bishops now in being. This being all I know of this meeting as yet, I have only one thing to tell you, which is this, that Lutherism having got a head in Cambridge, that University put up a petition to Wolfey the last year, the effect of which was, that for the suppressing the said errors of Luther and others, there should be three Booksellers allowed in Cambridge by the King, and they to be sworn not to bring in or sell any book, not first approved by the Censors of books there: which Booksellers, although strangers (for so it shall be best for the prizing of books), may have the privilege to buy books of foreign merchants, as in the Universities beyond the seas. But this I remember by the by.

The last of July following, the K. by his Letters then dated (1) (conveyed to the University by Edw. Leighton, Bac. of Div.) desired to be advertised of the Articles, of which John Wyclave was formerly condemned by their predecessors, together with a confirmation of the Council of Constanz concerning the said Condemnation. Whereupon the 2 of August a great Convocation was solemnized (2) in the Chancel of S. Mary’s Church, where after they were read, the University appointed Martin Lyndsey, Pro-Commissary, Leonard Huchenson, S. T. P. John London and Hen. Morgan, L. L. Professores, to make a search after them in the old books, and represent them to the University. Some days after (for the Convocation was continued by prorogations till the 9 of the said month) a certain instrument (3) was compiled concerning the said Articles sealed with the University Seal and sent to the King: wherein ’tis said that 45

(1) In FF, ut supra, Ep. 202.

(2) Ibid. fol. 109 a.

(3) Ibid. 109 b.

Articles of his were condemned at London An. 1410 by 13 Bishops and 30 Doctors: Threescore and one Articles at Oxford the same year, in a full Convocation of Regents and Non Regents on the feasts of St. John and Paul: which, I say, being sent to him accompanied with the Copy of the Sentence (1) by the Councill of Constanz, he gave them great thanks. What I have further to observe of this matter is, that though the Univerſity behaved themselves zealous therein, yet the King, after due consideration of the said Articles (wherein, as 'tis said, he found that the Pope's power was not found, nor founded on GOD'S Word), took occasion thence to vex the Pope (who hindred his design from being divorced from his Brother's wife) by promoting Wycleve's doctrine and ejecting Papacy out of his Kingdom.

About the same time that these things were in doing, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was now Chancellor of the Univerſity, sent (2) to the venerable Congregation a Copy of part of the Will of William Tracy, of Todington, in the County of Gloucester, Esq. (which before had been sent to the Archbishop's Court to be proved) to the end that they might examine it, who finding something therein to be hereticall and repugnant to the present doctrine, was by them, especially the Theological Masters, condemned under the common Seal of the Univerſity Jan. 28. Other learned men also passing the same sentence on it, the Testator was two years after dug up out of his grave, and his Carcass burned for an Heretick.

An. } Dom. 1531
 } 23 Hen. VIII.

The next year following hapned a fore conflict (3) between one of the Proctors of the Univerſity and the servants of the Abbey of Osney, which was briefly thus. The Proctor according to the usual manner took his

(1) Ibid. f. 114 b.

(2) FF. fol. 119, et seq.

[Before the Reformation in Religion was fully established, numbers of those who favoured it were cruelly persecuted and burnt at the stake. W. Tracy escaped the flames in his life-time, yet some passages in his last Will deviating from the standard of Church orthodoxy, as then established, excited so violent a resentment in the Popish party, that he was condemned as an Heretic after his death, and an order was sent to Parker, Chanc. of Worcester, to raise his corps. The officious Chanc. however, desirous to ingratiate himself

with his superiors, exceeded the bounds of his commission, and burnt the body; in which proceeding he could not be justified, even by the Laws of the Church of Rome, as Tracy was not a Relapse. So two years after, the Chanc. being sued by Tracy's heirs, was turned out of his office, and fined 400l. See this Will in Fox's ACTS and MON. p. 1042; and in Atkins and Rudder's HIST. of Glouc. dat. 22 H. VIII. by which it will easily be perceived, that Tracy's contempt of Purgatory, and of Prayers for the dead, gave occasion of offence.]

(3) ff fol. 359 a, 360, et alibi.

night walks for the keeping of the peace, and coming into S. Thomas parish where he found the said servants committing great rudeness, commanded them to depart to their lodgings. They deny, affront and nose him with saucy words and behaviour. Whereupon he would have had them to prison, but they with force of arms resist and beat him back. The Proctor thereupon with his retinue, and others that he had procured, gathered together and maintained the conflict; but at length being worsted and several wounded, the servants in triumph reced to the Abby.

Complaints being therefore made by the Proctors to the chief Magistrate of the University, the Abbat of Osney (then Joh. Barton) was summoned to appear before the Commissary in St. Mary's Church at Rewley Abbey near Osney, either to deliver up the offenders, or to make answer for, and the riot committed by, them. The day appointed being come, he appeared before the Commissary and some of the seniors of the University, who requiring of him that the malefactors should be brought out to be examined about the said riot, to the end that justice might be done, he denied it, saying that St. Thomas parish was not in the territories or jurisdiction of the University, but of him the Abbat of Osney, and therefore their power could not extend so far as to punish them.

The asseverations being laid down, which they took as frivolous, they warned him primo, secundo, tertio, according to law to produce them; but he denying it, they pronounce him contumacious. Afterwards (I know not by what means) certain of the said servants were examined, their arms taken away, and imprisoned in Bocardo by the Commissary. Of them Will. Forster and William Feyner were two, which is all I find of this matter, and enough it is to prove that the University now had Liberties in that parish, or within the limits of Osney, which before this time was much disputed.

Whereas divers English Books, translated from other languages, suspected to be interlined with heretical pravity, and other frivolous stuff, were commonly sold in St. Frideswyde's Fair, Oxon, annually kept in the month of Oct. John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, did, after several complaints made to him, give power by his Letters to Dr. John London, Warden of New College, Dr. John Hygden, Dean of Cardinal College, Mr. John Claymond, S. T. B. President of Corpus Christi College, and others, to make enquiry and search after them, and, if heretical, secure or else burn them. (1)

(1) Ita est in REG. Longland. v. Cat. MSS in Longland.

An. { Dom. 1532
 { 24 Hen. VIII.

After these troubles, followed others of greater moment, between the University and Town, concerning divers Liberties and Privileges, the report of which coming to the King's hearing, Instructions (1) were sent down from him to make a surrender of their Liberties. The University therefore meeting together in a great Convocation 3 Jan. it was decreed (2) by the consent of the greater part of Regents and non Regents, 'ut duo scripta submissionis sive sursum redditionis sigillarentur. Alterum, in quo univ[er]sa Privilegia, tam regalia quam episcopalia [et papalia] sursum redderentur in manus [fereniff. Principis] Regis Henrici [ejus nominis] VIII. Alterum in quo solum Regalia Privilegia sursum redderentur; quod duntaxat (si id fieri posset) in manus ipsius Regis sursum darentur, quem in modum Burgeses Oxoniæ sua Privilegia sursum redderent. Porro eisdem placuit, ut omnia Privilegia eis ab Angliæ Regibus olim concessa, per suos nuntios, ad regiam Majestatem transmitterentur, illis domi relictis quæ ab Episcopis et Papis sunt indulta.'

Now though this was the advice at that time, yet that they changed their minds afterwards, and surrendered both regal and papal Privileges, is manifest, because they surrendered 'ipsam Universitatem.'

Soon after or about that time, the Burgeses surrendered up their chiefest Privileges (though not all as from several complaynts is apparent) together with an obligation (3) whereby they stood bound to abide the ward or decision of the King. After he had retained them some time in his hands (the places in the University disposal which fell in that time being bestowed by him on those he thought fit, as particularly a Bedell's place) (4) he at length (after several articles (5) had been put up against each other in that time, which for brevity I omit) confirmed all the antient Privileges and Liberties of the University, and commanded all his subjects, particularly the Mayor and Burghers of Oxford, to observe, keep, and in no wise infringe them. The Town Liberties were also confirmed, but whether according to the expectation of the Burghers I know not. All which being done, fell out notwithstanding divers controversies between the said Corporations, the particulars of which being large, I shall now pass them by.

The University Charter, it seems, was afterwards called back for several

(1) In quodam Vol. de Acad. Oxoniensis Chartis et Privilegiis in Bib. Cotton. sub. Faustina C. VII.

(2) FF. fol. 122 b.

(3) In Scrin. Civit. Oxon.

(4) FF. fol. 125 b. [Dat. Grenewych, 6 Jul. 25 Reg.]

(5) In pyx. BB.

reasons, of which one was, that the K. intended by his Commissaries to make a visitation in the University. After which was done, 'twas again restored, as I shall shew in an. 1543.

In the latter end of this year was an Act of Parliament made that no person should appeal for any cause, out of this Realm, to the Court of Rome, but from Commissary to the Bishop, and from Bishop to the Archbishop, and from Archbishop to the King, and all Causes of the King to be tried in the upper House of Convocation, &c. So that whereas we had ever and anon Appeals put up by the Oxford Friars against the University, and by members among ourselves, to the Court of Rome, now after this scarce any Appeals were made (especially by the Religious), whereupon the Faculty of the Law lost much gain, and seemed to be discontented.

An. { Dom. 1533
25 Hen. VIII.

To pass by the great solemnity made at the reception of the King last year when he came to the University (of which we have but little or nothing in our Registers) I shall proceed.

This year two Fellows of All Souls Coll. named George Throgmorton and John Ashwell (the last of which was sometime of New Inn) went to Cambridge and in the public Schools there, the former of them a Civilian, challenged any of the Cantabrigians to dispute with him on these questions :

An { *Jus Civile præstantius Medicina ?*
Mulier morti condemnata et bis suspensa, ruptis laqueis,
tertio suspendi debeat ?

Five of the Cantabrigians undertook the disputation, viz. John Redman, Nich. Rydley, A. M. (both sometime of this University) John Rokeby, Elizeus Price of St. Clem. Inne (1), and Griffith Tregarne; who, as their Antiquary (2) and Historian (3) say, were accounted in those days the Magazine of all the Law in the University: but the said Throgmorton

(1) Rob. ap Rees, Chaplain to Cardinal Wolsey, was father to Dr. Ellis Price of Plâs Jolyn, Doctor of Law—which Dr. Price is supposed to be one of those Cambridge Scholars who disputed at Cambridge with Throgmorton and other Oxford Scholars. (Rob. Vaughan in his Additions to the Hist. of Wales, printed by Mr. Ellis, p. 22.)

(2) Caius in lib. i. de ANTIQ. Cant. p. 19, 20. [‘ E. Pryce, Hosp. S. Nic. incol. jurisque Bacc. et G. Tregarne totius juris promptuar. per ea tempora habit. Hosp. S. Clem. alumn.’]

(3) Fuller in his HIST. of Cambr. sect. vi. ¶. 44, 45, &c.

behaved himself so well against all his Antagonists, that, by the judgment of most men, he came off with great applause.

This memorable I thought not to omit in my History, forasmuch as the said Author here quoted, recites it not to the glory and honour of Oxford but Cambridge in all preceding ages, omitts examples (as having none to furnish himself withall), and only tells us of this, which we have mentioned. He saith that George Throgmorton was so pressed with disputants, that they finding him fail, followed their advantage so much, that they gave him a fall: all which Ashwell being an eye and ear witness to (who as he saith was to dispute on the second question) feigned himself sick, and would not, or pretended could not, dispute. And so forsooth these Novices being overcome by the Magazine of learned men of that University, Oxford, who gave them no Commission, was disgraced, and the memorable it self (O wonderful victory!) inserted in the Commentaries and Chronicles of the University of Cambridge.

True it is that such young men went to Cambridge in a frolick, the former to dispute, the other who was but Bachelor of Arts (and as I think only a companion to him) to be a spectator of the business. Of whose actions there, if the testimony of two Mrs. of Arts of Ch. Ch. named Rob. Banks and Tho. Barnard who were then of that University and came afterwards to Oxford for preferment, might be taken, George Throgmorton behaved himself so Scholarlike that he obtained the title of conqueror. And if Ashwell at that time was sick, it is no marvail, forasmuch as the Schools were crowded with Auditors, and that the plague (which about a year ago brake forth)(1) had swept away most of the University, or at least caused them to leave it, was not now quite ceased.

Thomas Key, who answered the first edition of Londinensis concerning the Antiquities of the University of Cambridge (the which, if he had lived he would have published), tells us the same things, for he was contemporary with Throgmorton, and Chamberfellow with Ashwell, in the said College of All Souls, and did not only hear them frequently relate all the passages of that affair, but also Banks and Bernard aforesaid, who being then present, and persons indifferent in the quarrel, may be better believed than Londinensis, who hath taken all occasions to report things, though never so fabulous, to the disgrace, and diminishing of the honour of Oxford, which in all ages (as I have before said) hath shewed herself second to no

(1) APOL. B. Twyni, lib. iii, p. 335.

University in the learned world. 'Twas not only Throgmorton that disputed with the Magazine of the learned Cantabrigians at this time, but also the eminent Joh. Argentine an. 1470, when he alone, as our Antiquary (1) from Will. of Worcester reports, was so bold to challenge and dispute against all the Regents of that University. Which Act of his though the later Historian of Cambridge (2) would have to be performed at that place against the Oxonians, and so consequently to make the said John to be a member of that University, yet it evidently appears from one of our Registers that John Argentine (3) was a Minorite, and supplicated to be admitted to the reading of the Sentences in the time of Hen. VI.

But what need I make this Apology; suppose the particulars on Cambridge part were true, the said Novices however did not loose their labour. They went and disputed, and enjoyed their desires for what they journied, but the Cantabrigians formerly could, or else would, not; for when certain of them came to dispute and versify it with the Oxonians in the time of Roger Bacon, were terrifyed so much with the versifying of a Thatcher at the Townes end, that they would not enter to try the Scholars.

There goes a ridiculous story about concerning this matter, which, because I find it among the Ludicra of an eminent person, remembred by him from other papers about 70 years ago (4) I shall therefore now insert. Once upon a time severall Scholars of Cambridge came to dispute with the Scholars of Oxford, with fair promises to themselves of returning conquerors, the which Fryer Bacon hearing, fained himself a Thatcher, and when he was upon a house at Oxford Townes end, he, upon the approach of the Cantabrigians, came down to meet, and drawing near to them, one of the Cantabrigians said to him 'Rustice quid quæris?' Bacon the Thatcher answered, 'Ut mecum versificeris.' Then quoth another of the Cambridge Scholars, 'Versificator tu?' Bacon answered 'Melius non Solis ab ortu.' Whereupon the Cantabrigians seeing that Oxford Thatchers were so good versifiers, and being more afraid of the Scholars themselves, returned to Cambridge re infecta.

But leaving these vanities let us proceed. What else I find memorable this year is

(1) Ibid.

(2) Fuller in his Hist. of Cambr. sect. iv. ¶. 28, 29, &c.

(3) Joh. Argentine, M. D. collat. ad Preb. de Holcomb in Eccl. Wells 29 Aug. 1498.

(4) 70 years ago from 1674.

1. That a great plague broke forth in the Univerſity, inſomuch that a diſpenſation (1) was propoſed to have the Act kept at the Auſten, or at the Preaching Friars, or in the Divinity School, the Congregations in the mean time being for the moſt part kept in St. Frideſwyde's Hall. (2)

2. That the 6th of Decemb. John Pye, Mayor of the Town of Oxford, John Auſten, Mich. Heth, Aldermen, and above twenty Townſmen were diſcommoned (3); the reaſons why are now too large to be ſet down: ſo great diſcord was between both the Corporations, that the Univerſity was forced to execute their Liberties (ſuch that were ſcrupled by the Town) with ſword in hand. Other matters of ſmaller account occurring, I ſhall paſs by.

3. That according to a Command from the King to the Univerſity, every Theologiſt that was to preach at St. Mary's Church or elſewhere publickly to the Univerſity, was to declare that the Pope was not head of the Church. Whereupon ſome did it very boldly, others faintly, and a third party not at all.

An. } Dom. 1534
 } 26 Hen. VIII.

K. Hen. VIII having obtained of the Biſhops and Clergy in their Convocation an. 1530, to be acknowledged 'the Supreme Head on Earth of the Church of England,' did about three years after confirm the ſaid Supremacy to himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, with all the privileges and preheminiencies thereunto belonging, by Act of Parliament. And having procured the ſaid Biſhops and Clergy, in another of their Convocations, held in the year 1532, to promiſe 'in verbo facerdotii' not to aſſemble from thenceforth in any Convocation, or Synodical meeting, but as they ſhould be called by his Maſteſty's writt, nor to make any Canons or Conſtitutions, Synodall or Provinciall, without his leave or licence thereunto obtained, nor finally to put the ſame in execution, till they were ratified and confirmed under the great Seal of England; procured alſo an Act of Parliament to bind their Clergy to their promiſe. Which Act, commonly called 'the Act of ſubmiſſion of the Clergy,' doth bear his name in Poulton's Abridgment, viz. that the Clergy in their Convocation, ſhould enact no Conſtitutions without the King's aſſent. Which grounds ſo laid, he reſolved with himſelf

(1) REG. H fol. 292 a.

(2) FF [fol. 125 b] Perhaps in Card. Coll. Hall.

(3) Ut inter diverſas Chartas continen. varios articulos contra Univerſitatem in Cartophyl. Civ. Oxon.

to abolish the Pope and his power from his Kingdom. To this end he sends his Letters to divers eminent Persons to have their opinions concerning it, as also to all the famous Monasteries in the Kingdom. And because he would have the minds of the Oxonians, as he had hitherto in most points and controversies relating to Religion and other matters of high concernment, he sent his Letters (1) to them about it. Upon the receipt of which, the University being assembled (2) soon after in a great Congregation of Regents and non Regents, decreed that for the examination, determination and decision of the question sent to them from the K. to be discussed, viz. 'Whether the Bishop of Rome hath any greater jurisdiction collated upon him from GOD in the holy Scripture, in this Kingdom of England, than any other forraign Bishop,' that there should be deputed 30 Theologifts, consisting of Doctors and Bachelours, to whose sentence, assertion or determination, or the greater part of them, the common Seal of the University in the name thereof should be fixed (provided that the question should be first disputed, and then sent up to the King). At length after all this was done, which was to please the King and save the University harmless, sent up this sentence (3) following.

‘Universis S. Matris Ecclesiæ filiis, &c. Johannes permissione DEI Lincolniensis Episcopus, almæ Universitatis Oxon. Cancellarius: necnon universus Doctorum ac Magistrorum Regentium et non Regentium in eadem cætus salutem in auctore salutis. Quum illustrissimus simul ac potentissimus Princeps et Dominus noster Henricus VIII DEI gratia Angliæ et Franciæ Rex, Fidei defensor et Dominus Hiberniæ, assiduis petitionibus et querelis subditorum suorum in summo suo Parlamento super intollerabilibus exterarum potestatum examinacionibus nuper propositis controversiisque quibusdam habitis, super potestatem et jurisdictionem Romani Episcopi, variisque et urgentibus causis contra eundem Episcopum tunc ibidem expositis et declaratis, aditus atque rogatus fuerit ut commodis suorum subditorum in hac parte consulere et querelis satisfaceret. Ipse tanquam prudentissimus Solomon sollicite curans quæ suorum sunt subditorum, quibus in hoc regno divina disponente clementia præest, altius quam secum considerans quo pacto commodissimas regno suo sanciret leges, denique ante omnia præcavens ne contra sacram Scripturam aliquid statuatur, quam vel ad sanguinem usque defendere semper fuit eritique paratissimus, solerti suo ingenio sagacique industria quandam quæstionem ad hanc ejus Academiam Oxon. publice et solenniter per Doctor

(1) FF fol. 127 b. Ep. 210.

(2) Ibid. fol. 128 a.

(3) Ib. fol. 129 a. Dr. James in his MANU-

DICTION, p. 41, hath the University Letters in English. Also the Earl of Anglesey in his Memoirs, printed 1693, p. 44, 45, &c.

et Magistros ejusdem disputandam transmisit, viz. an Romanus Episcopus habeat majorem aliquam jurisdictionem sibi à DEO collatam in sacra Scriptura in hoc regno Angliæ quam alius quivis externus Episcopus, mandavitque ut habita super hac quæstione matura deliberatione et examinatione diligenti, quid sacræ literæ in hac parte nostro judicio statuunt, eundem certiores facere sub instrumento, sigillo communi nostræ Universitatis communi, confirmato curaremus. Nos igitur Cancellarius, Doctores ac Magistri prædicti sæpe reminiscetes ac penitus apud nos pensitantes, quanta sit virtus sanctitas ac nostræ professioni quam consona res et debita, submissioni, obedientiæ, reverentiæ, ac charitati congrua, præmonstrare viam justitiæ ac veritatis cupientibus sacrarum literarum vestigiis insistere, securiorique et tranquilliori conscientia in lege DOMINI sacram ut aiunt suam anchoram reponere, non potuimus non invigilare sedulo, quam in petitione tam justa ac honesta tanto principi, (cui velut auspicatissimo nostro supremo moderatori obtemperare tenemur) modis omnibus satisfaceremus. Post susceptam itaque per nos questionem antedictam, cum omni humilitate, devotione ac debita reverentia convocatis undique dictæ nostræ Academiæ Theologis, habitoque complurium dierum spatio ac deliberandi tempore satis amplo, quo interim cum omni qua potuimus diligentia, justitiæ zelo, religione et conscientia incorrupta perscrutaremur tam sacræ Scripturæ libros, quam super eisdem approbatissimos interpretes, et eos quidem sæpe et sæpius à nobis evolutos et exactissime collatos, repetitos et examinatos, deinde et disputationibus solennibus palam et publicè habitis et celebratis, tandem in hanc sententiam unanimiter omnes convenimus ac concordés fuimus, viz. Romanum Episcopum majorem aliquam jurisdictionem non habere sibi à DEO collatam in sacra Scriptura in hoc regno Angliæ quam alium quemvis externum Episcopum. Quam nostram assertionem, sententiam five determinationem sic ex deliberatione discussam, ac juxta exigentiam statutorum et ordinationum hujus nostræ Universitatis per nos conclusam publicè totius Academiæ nostrorum, tanquam veram certam sacræque Scripturæ consonam affirmamus testificamur per præsentés. In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium has literas fieri et sigillo nostræ Universitatis communi roborari fecimus. Dat. in domo Congregationis nostræ xxvii die mensis Junii anno à CHRISTO nato CIOXXXIV.

After that, every House of Learning in the University was to give in their opinion concerning that matter, and whether they would renounce the Pope or no. At length after a great deal of stir about it, the generality (though Rom. Catholicks) did, out of fear of the King, deny him, promising

withal under their hands that none of them would call him by the name of Papa, or Summus Pontifex, but only, and that as occasion offered, Episcopus Romanus, et Episcopus Eccl'ie Romanæ, in any Sermon whether private or public, or pray for him as Pope or Bishop of Rome (1). But as for those that would not renounce him, were, if Foundation men, turned out of their Fellowships, Scholarships, and Chaplainships.

The next year, when a Visitation was made in the University, so zealous were many against the Pope, that all memory of him they obliterated, whether it were by pictures in glass windows, or on sign posts, or whether by name in printed or written service books, or parchments or other things. And though this was done by order and command, yet some outran the Law, and did more than was required. Others again made resistance, and would not, though obliged by their places to do it, ventring thereby expulsion and other greater punishments. The chiefest stir about this time concerning the same matter, was in Brasnose Coll. (2) for there, as it appears, Mr. Thom. Hawarden, Dean of the Chapel (so he is styled in the place here quoted) being negligent of having the Pope's name deleted from a Manuel in the Chapel, or at least would not (for he was a great stickler for the Pope) was brought into question about it into the Chancellor's Court by George Munson of that College. Upon the examination of which matter, Hawarden appeared so foul by some rash expressions dropt from his mouth, that he was cited soon after to appear before the King's Council to answer for what he had said and done, and then also for his appearance to give security. What became of the matter I find not. See more in the year 1542.

Soon after followed a general enquiry after lands belonging to the Church, as also to the Colleges of both Universities, by certain persons appointed by the King in a Commission (3) dat. 30 Jan. an. reg. 26. Those for these parts were Will. Tresham, Vicechanc. or Commissary of the University, Will. Freer, Mayor of the Town, Will. Barentyne, Simon Harcourt, Walter Stonore, Joh. Clerke, Tho. Elyot and John Brome, Knights, besides 14 Esquires and Gentlemen, who taking the value of all Spirituals and Temporals together with the Tenths, did, according to their instructions annexed to their Commission, insert them in a book like another Domesday book (4), and therein the value of all Colleges. This

(1) [See COLLECT. CUR. printed in 8^{vo}. at Oxford 1781, vol. ii, p. 272.]

(2) REG. g fol. 327 b.

(3) In lib. Actorum Senatus Conc. Oxon. fol. 59.

(4) Viz. Lib. Domus Dei.

did strike such a terrour into the minds of Students, that they expecting nothing but ruin and a total subvèrsion, made shift, what they could, for themselves, and what moneys could be had from their lands by leases, renewings, &c.

About the same time in the latter end of this year, the old discord between the Lawyers and Physitians concerning preheminance and taking of place was revived (1), but how ended I find not. The greater troubles that the University was now involved in took off the thoughts of those of a smaller account.

An. { Dom. 1535
27 Hen. VIII.

After these things were done, followed a Visitation of the University (the Liberties and Privileges thereof being in the King's hands) by certain Visitors appointed by his Majesty, of whom Richard Layton or Leighton (2) and John London, LL. D. were the chiefest. As for the others I find not yet their names (3), neither on what particulars they insisted; yet sure I am that in Magdalen Coll. where they began, they found established (4) one Lecture of Divinity, two of Philosophy, and one of the Latin tongue well kept and diligently frequented. To these the Visitors adjoyned a Lecture of the Greek tongue to be perpetually read, and all the youth to have recourse thereto for their principles.

In New Coll. they established two publick Lectures, one of Greek and another of the Latin, with an honest stipend for the Readers of them.

In All Souls they did the same, but in Corpus C. Coll. they found them already settled by the Founder.

In Merton and Queen's they settled also a Latin Lecture, and assigned a sufficient stipend for either. And because they found all the rest of the Colleges not able in lands and revenews to have such Lectures, they enjoined the said Colleges that they and every of them should frequently and dayly have recourse to the Lectures that were settled in the Colleges before mentioned. Further also if they and others of those Houses where the Lectures were settled, did absent themselves once, they should be punished with the loss of their Commons for that day, and so toties quoties for

(1) REG. H, fol. 317 b.

(2) One Rich. Layton, L. L. Dr. was Dean of York 1539.

(3) Tho. Legh or Lec, Tho. Bedell, Dr. Joh. Trigonwell.

(4) In quod. vol. divers. Chart. de Acad. Ox. in Bib. Cott. ut supra.

every time he was absent, unless a sufficient reason was given to the Head of that House of which the party is a Student. And because divers Scholars, upon a foresight of the ruin of the Clergy, had and did now betake themselves to Physick, who as yet raw and inexpert would adventure to practise, to the utter undoing of many, they the said Visitors ordered therefore, that none should practise or exercise that faculty unless he had been examined by the Physick Professor concerning his knowledge therein. Which order being of great moment, was the year following confirmed by the King, and power by him granted to the Professor and Successors to examine (1) those that were to practise according to the Visitors Order.

Thus far I find the Visitors to have done well: what followed was either mad or ridiculous, far beneath the gravities of such persons, but whether their actions were to bring a disrespect on some parts of Learning, or to please their great Master Thomas Cromwell, Chief Secretary to the King, and other persons who now endeavoured to swallow down Church-lands and Colleges too, I know not. Richard Layton before mentioned, in a Letter (2) to the said Cromwell, dated on Sunday 12 Sept. (wherein he gives him an account of the proceedings of him and his brethren, done at Oxon in this Visitation) saith thus—‘ Wee have set Dunce (3) in Bocardo, (a prison so called) and have utterly banished him Oxford for ever, with all his blynd glosses, and is now made a common servant to every man, fast nayled up upon posts in all common howses of easement, id quod oculis meis vidi. And the second time wee came to New College, after wee had declared your injunctions wee fownd all the great Quadrant Court full of the Leaves of Dunce, the wind blowing them into every corner; and there wee fownd one Master Greenefeld a Gentleman of Buckinghamshire gathering up part of the said book leaves (as he said) therewith to make him Swells or Blaunshers to keepe the Deere within the wood, and thereby to have the better crye with his hounds,’ &c. Thus he: All which was chiefly performed by the aforesaid Dr. London, now Warden of New Coll. who spared neither to abuse his Founder, College, the University, and his conscience, to gain favour from great persons and wealth into his purse.

If so be these Visitors had such disrespect for that worthy Author Dunse Scotus which was so much admired by our predecessors, and so difficult to be understood, that the Doctors of these times of the University, namely, Dr. Roper, Dr. Kynton, Dr. Will. Mosse or Mowse, &c. professed that

(1) REG. I, fol. 1.

(2) In Bib. Cotton. ut supra.

(3) Joh. Dunse Scotus, and his fortune; see an. 1550.

in 28 years study they could not understand him rightly (as Bale (1) an inveterate Enemy to that Author and Romanists reports); what then had they for others of inferior note that treated of School divinity? Truly I have very good reason to think, that the said Visitors made sad havock in the University, and were not wanting upon all occasions to give an ill report of Learning and learned men, though never so false. So it was that what the wisdom of former times did advance and cry up, the peevish humour of these by some people, decry; such is the world's career!

They the said Visitors joynd a Civil, to the Canon, Law Lecture in every Hall and Inn; and in visiting the Religious Students, ordered that 'none of them, for no manner of cause, shall come within any Taverne, Inne, Alehouse, or any other house whatsoever it be within the Towne and the suburbs of the same, upon payne once so taken, by day or by night, to be sent immediatly home to his Cloyster wheras he was professed.' To which words, in the Letter before mentioned, the said Layton adds these: 'Without doubt wee heare say this Act to be greatly lamented of all the double honest women of the Towne, and especially of their Landresses, that now may not once enter within the gates, and much less within the Chambers, whereunto they were right well acustomed; I doubt not but for this thing onely, the honest matrones will sue unto you for a redress. Other things more, which are too tedious and long to conceive by writing, we have done, which all I shall declare unto you at my comming. This Sunday by night wee shall make an end, for all this day wee repayre to Colleges for the redress of division and complaynts put unto us: tomorrow by seven of the clock in the morning, I will be in the Chapter Howse at Abington, and I trust to bring you the truth of every thing for that Howse, and thereof doubt you not, &c.'

What other matters they performed in this their Visitation I shall omit as frivolous and impertinent, being altogether unworthy to be remembered by any sober pen. In Merton Coll. they acted little, because it was visited the last year in the month of Sept. at what time Archbishop Cranmer made his Metropolitall Visitation. For then, as it well appears, Dr. Rich. Gwent, the Archbishop's Commissary (lately Moderator or Principall of Canon Law School, afterwards Archdeacon of London and Dean of the Arches) did so alter (2) and change many of the antient Customs of that

(1) In his *MISTERIE OF INIQUITY*, printed in 8^{vo} at Geneva 1545: fol. 26.

(2) *REG. Coll. Mert.* fol. 280 a.

House (of which one was the Bachelours Capping (1) of the Master Fellows in the Quadrangle), that the chief Magistrates of the University were forced to have that order annulled, fearing that in time it would subvert the discipline of the University by the malepertness it bred in the Students of that and other Houses, that were in hope for the future to partake of the said Order.

From Oxford one or more of the said Visitors went to Abendon, which they visited, but gave such a character of the Monks thereof to their Lord Cromwell, that if inserted, would hardly admit of audience from a chaste ear. Much about the time also that the said Visitors were at Oxford, went to Godstow Nunnery about two miles thence, where though they found all things in good order, and each Nun at her proper employment; yet they could scarce give a good report of them. Dr. London, before mentioned, who took this matter upon him because he was a great enemy to the then Abbess (Katherine de Bukley I think) did then come (2) with a great rout after her, and would have forced her to surrender her House into the King's hands, but she with a stout spirit denied him, and forthwith made her complaints to Secretary Cromwell of his incivility. Yet at that time he told the Nuns (3), that 'because he found them obstinate, he would dissolve the House, by virtue of the King's Commission, in spite of their teeth.'

An. { Dom. 1536
28 Hen. VIII.

To the said Lectures before mentioned, which were settled in most Colleges, the King about this time added one of Divinity in the University, not to be maintained at his charge, but by the Colleges: the occasion of the settlement of which was thus. All the Colleges knowing themselves to be poor and in a low condition, petitioned the King (4) that they might be released from the payment of first fruits and tenths, which were granted to him by Parliament. He therefore being persuaded by Cromwell his Secretary (whom the University had before desired (5) to stand their

(1) In Reg. 1 Coll. Exon. hæc occurrunt sub an. 1553, 1 Mar.—'Etsi multis transactis annis consuetudo fuerit prescripta Scholaribus, ut non velato, nec in Collegio, nec in Oppido incederent capite, tamen diversis de causis novis visum est, ipsis concedere ut in Oppido Pileum uti possint hæc lege ut in Collegio veteri non sint liberi consuetudine.'

(2) Int. diversas Chartas de Suppressione Monasteriorum in Angliâ; in Bib. Cotton. sub Æffig. Cleopatrar, E iv.

(3) Ibid. fol. 228 a.

(4) In quodam vol. Chartarum de rebus Acad. Oxon. in Bib. Cctt. sub. Faustina, C vii.

(5) Ibid.

friend in that business) released (1) the payment of them, but with condition that they should maintain a Divinity Lecture. So that being as 'twere forced to do it or continue their payment, they taxed every College to pay a certain sum for that purpose. All which amounting to 13l. 10s. 8d. per an. was constantly paid to the Reader till the Lecture was annulled.

About the same time that this Lecture was founded, the Parliament (who had pardoned them also the first fruits and tenths) confirmed by Act (2) the said Lecture, ordaining also the Reader thereof to be called the King's Reader, and to be allowed and chosen by him. Afterwards the said Lecture was dissolved (as I shall elsewhere shew) and the maintenance thereof employed for another use, a little before K. Hen. VIII founded his five Lectures.

This year also on the third LORD's day after Advent (which is the 19 of Dec.) one Mallarie, Master of Arts of Cambridge and Scholar of Christ's Coll. there, publicly recanted; for he holding certain opinions contrary to the Catholike determination of the holy Mother Church of Rome, was convented before the Bishops, and in the end sent to Oxford, there openly to recant and bear his fagot to the terrour of the Students of this University. 'Twas appointed that he should be brought solemnly into St. Mary's Church, in the presence of the Doctors, Masters, and other Students, besides multitudes of Town dwellers, where, for the greater solemnity of the matter, Dr. Rich. Smyth, the Reader of the King's Lecture lately appointed, was to make a Sermon at the recantation. In the performance of which, was a false rumour spread in the congregation that the Church was on fire, which breeding great confusion in the auditors, the assembly was dispersed without the solemn finishing thereof. The Story (3) is very ridiculous, and at large set down by John Fox, in his Book of Acts and Monuments of the Martyrs, and therefore I shall now omit it.

About the same time recanted one Barbour, Master of Arts (the same I suppose before mentioned, an. 1522) a man excellently learned, who being sent for to Lambeth near London, to appear before Bishop Cranmer, was in his examination so stout in the cause of the Sacrament, and so learnedly defended himself therein, that neither Cranmer nor any there present could (as 'twas affirmed by many) well answer to his allegations, brought out of Austen; in which author he was so ready, that the Archbishop with his

(1) FF fol. 130 a. [Vid. COLLECT. CUR. ut supra, vol. i. p. 188.]

(3) Described in Verse by [John] Whyte in his DIACOSIO MARTYRION, fol. 82.

(2) In pyx. PP. Fasc. 14.

company were brought in great admiration of him. But at length by compulsion of time, and danger that might ensue, he recanted, and returning again to Oxford, was there also caused to recant. After which he prospered not long, as 'tis said, but languished away.

This year the King commanded (under the name of Cromwell his Vicegerent) several Injunctions to be observed of the Deans, Parsons, Vicars, &c. among which the tenth partly runs thus—'That every Parson, Vicar, Clerk or beneficed man being able to dispend in benefices or promotions in the Church 100l. or more, shall for one or every of the said 100l. yearly give a competent exhibition to maintain one Scholar, or more, either in Grammar Schools or in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, &c.' But whether this was observed I cannot say, sure I am 'twas pressed several times after, as may be seen under the year 1547.

The reason for this Injunction was because the Abbies and Priories from whence Exhibitions for poor Scholars proceeded, were at this time dissolved, and thereupon many of those Students that had not wherewith to subsist in the University, were forced to leave it and betake themselves to another course of life.

It was found (1) that many dissolute Clergymen went and lived in the Universities, not for their Studies, but to be exempted from serving their Cures. So it was enacted by Parliament, that none above the age of 40, that were not either Heads of Houses or publick Readers, should have any exemption from their residence by virtue of a clause in the former Act (made 21 Hen. VIII). And those under that Age should not have the benefit of it (the former Act) except they were present at the Lectures, and performed their Exercises in the Schools.

An. } Dom. 1537
 { 29 Hen. VIII.

As the University and Colleges therein were now reduced low in respect of riches or wealth, so also as to number of Scholars. For the age being now become barbarous, Exhibitions, by which they multiply, not only failed, but other encouragements that were frequently shewed: a miserable Plague also hapning among them, caused a considerable party to fly. It raged so much in St. Mary's parish that the Regents could not without great danger go to that Church. All or most Scholastical Acts, with other

(1) Dr. Burnet's Hist. of the Reform. of the Ch. of Engl. lib. iii. an. 1536, p. 312.

Solemnities that were to be performed there, were by a Dispensation (1) translated to the College of K. Hen. VIII, where they were to continue for a month's space. The Act also was to be kept (2) where the Proctors thought most fit: the beginning of Trinity Term was deferred (3), and another Dispensation (4) granted, that the Commissary and Proctors and 4 Regents or non-Regents might celebrate Congregations, and perform the University business. Most of the Halls or Hostles were left empty, and threatned a decay; Arts declined, and ignorance began to take place again. The Canon Law was much neglected, and few or none now took degrees in that Faculty. Some of the religious Houses in the University that were wont to educate many men eminent in their generations, were now dissolved, and their inhabitants for the most part turned out into the wide world. The rest expected daily their last dome, and were ready with the poor Scholars to trudge a begging, with bags by their sides or wallets on their shoulders. Such strange and prodigious things were now performed (5) both here and throughout England, that the like was never before seen or heard.

An. { Dom. 1538
30 Hen. VIII.

The lands belonging to the Colleges in both the Universities, some greedy wretches did now gape after, and propounded several reasons whereby they supposed to have prevailed in their purposes. But who those were that attempted this matter were no other than such that hated learning, piety, or wisdom, or else had spent all their own, and knew not otherwise, but by encroaching upon other men, how to maintain themselves. When such a motion was made by some unto K. Hen. VIII, which was, as I conceive, this year, he answered (6) them in this manner—' Ah firha, I perceive the Abbey lands have fished you, and set your teeth an edge, to ask also those Colleges. And wheras wee had a regard onlie to pull downe sin by defacing the Monasteries, you have a desire also to overthrow all goodness by subversion of Colleges. I tell you Sirs that I judge no land in England better bestowed than that which is given to our Universities; for by their maintenance our Realme shall be well governed when

(1) REG. I, fol. 24 b, 25 a.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid.

(5) B fol. 103 a in marg.

(6) Will. Harrison in DESCRIPT. ANGL. script. in init. Reg. Eliz. lib. 2, cap. 3.

we be dead and rotten. As you love your welfares therefore, follow no more this veine, but content your selves with that you have already, or else seek honest means wherby to encrease your livelihoods; for I love not learning so ill, that I will impaire the revenewes of anie one House by a penie, wherby it may be upholden, &c.’

In K. Edward the VI his reign the same sute was once again attempted (as ’tis reported) but in vain, for saith the Duke of Somersset, among other speeches tending to that end, who also made answer thereunto in the King’s presence by his assignation—‘If learning decaie, which of wild men maketh civill, of blockish and rust persons wise and godlie Counsellours, of obstinat rebels obedient subjects, and of evil men good and godlie Christians, what shall we looke for else but barbarisme and tumult? For when the Lands of Colleges be gone, it shall be hard to say, whose staff shall stand next to the dore, for then I doubt not but the state of Bishops, rich Fermours, Merchants, and the Nobilitie shall be assailed, by such as live to spend all, and think that whatsoever another man hath is more meet for them, and to be at their commandmente, than for the proper owner that hath sweate and laboured for it.’

In Queen Mary’s days the weather was too warm for any such course to be taken in hand, but in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth I read that it was in some manner talked of again, but without success, as moved also out of season.

An. { Dom. 1539
31 Hen. VIII.

Few there were whether Doctors, Masters or Bachelours, that commenced in these times, and fewer there were that now encouraged the taking of Degrees. Those of a religious profession were accounted a scorn to most people, meerly through the false reports of evil men; and the Academians themselves, who expected also to be dissolved, laid under a scandalous censure. Nothing now but private gain and interest was followed, every one labouring greedily for himself. He that had most money or favour with the King had the chiefest of the Church lands, and enjoyed those revenews, from whence Exhibitions were voluntarily paid to the Scholars of each Univerfity. Few Halls were frequented by Students, the rest, which always before had educated learned men, went to ruin.

The Colleges enjoyed no more than what would fill the endowed places in them. The Univerfity for lack of order fell into great ruin and decay

as well in learning as in virtues, behaviour [and] good manners, as the King about this time was pleased to tell (1) the chief members thereof. In a letter written this year by the University to Secretary Cromwell for the continuance of the Exhibition, due to certain Scholars of Hert Hall from the Abbat of Glaftenbury, grievously complain, that ‘the University within these five years last past was much impaired, and the number of Students diminished by one half, &c.’ The Burghers became poor by the general decay of trading, and those that lived and relied on Houses of bounty, (of which divers poor Clerks were of the number) became the objects of charity to strangers that passed by.

To conclude, all that shall be said of the state of the University in these times and a little before, shall be from one of their Epistles (2) to a learned and right worthy person lately living, desiring him to be a means to the King to free them from paying a certain tax imposed upon them. The words are memorable, and run thus: ‘*Pauperes enim sumus. Olim singuli nostrum annuum stipendium habuimus, aliqui à Nobilibus, nonnulli ab his qui Monasteriis præfunt; plurimi à Presbyteris quibus ruri sunt sacerdotia. Nunc vero tantum abest ut in hoc perstemus, ut illi quibus debeant solitum stipendium dare recusant. Abbates enim suos Monachos domum accersunt, Nobiles suos liberos, Presbyteri suos consanguineos: Sic minuitur Scholasticorum numerus, sic ruunt Aulæ nostræ, sic frigescunt omnes liberales disciplinæ. Collegia solum perseverant; quæ si quid solvere cogantur, cum solum habeant quantum sufficit in victum suo Scholasticorum numero, necesse erit, aut ipsa una labi, aut focios aliquot ejici. Vides [jam More] quod nobis omnibus immineat periculum. Vides ex Academia futurum non Academiam, nisi tu cautius nostram causam egeris,*’ &c. ’Tis also to be observed, that this year was an Act of Parliament made which beareth this title: ‘An Act for abolishing of diversitie of Opinions in certaine Articles concerning Christian Religion:’ which Act for brevity sake was commonly called the Act of six Articles: and being published in the University, became a noted touchstone to try the consciences of men. There were but few Scholars entrapped by it for the present, but more of the Town party, occasioned by the information of malicious men.

(1) FF Ep. Ep. 200.

(2) FF Ep. 118 [‘D’ no Thomæ Moro Equiti Aurato &c.’]

An. { Dom. 1540
 { 32 Hen. VIII.

The year following a respect was had to the Univerfity by exempting them from a fubfidy, (perhaps in confideration of their indigency) for an Act (1) of Parliament being now made to raife 4s. in a pound of every fpiritual man's promotion in the Province of Canterbury, all Colleges fituated within the Univerfities of Oxford and Cambridge, with all benefices united and appropriated to them, as alfo the Colleges of Eaton and Wincheſter, were by the favour of the King taken off from their reſpective payments.

Methinks this is ſtrange, that after ſuch a vaſt deluge of wealth that lately accrued to the King's coffers by that moſt ſtupendous diſſolution of Houſes of Religion, there ſhould be a ſubfidy laid upon the Clergy, that had ſo much lately ſuffered, and alſo that with much adoe (for ſo it appears) the affrighted and deſolate Academians got themſelves freed from the payment of it. But we may thank ſome of the ſages thereof, and other perſons of quality that had been lately educated among us, for being ſolicitours with the King about it (after the Members of Parliament, who were ready now to do any thing to ſerve his Majeſty's deſires, had granted it) otherwiſe we ſhould have paid our ſhare, and perhaps had they not ſoothed and flattered him up (for ſo they did, not only now, but ſome years before this) we might have ſuffered the like fate as the Religious did.

About the ſame time alſo an Act was made for the reparation of beautiful houſes which were decayed in ſeveral Towns and Cities, and particularly thoſe in Oxford, ſuch I ſuppoſe as were antient Ston-Halls with arched dores and windows, that fell to decay as is before mentioned, eſpecially when they were relinquished by Scholars. - Whether this Act was made, to the end that they might be encouraged to enter into them again, when upon certain hopes, that the generallity of Scholars would return, I know not. Evident it is that all endeavours were uſed to make the Univerfity reſlourish, to the end that learned men might iſſue thence, but all it ſeems was in vain.

An. { Dom. 1541
 { 33 Hen. VIII.

Theſe things being done, the King had a regard to the government of the Univerfity, eſpecially to that part which the Proctors were to look after ;

(1) Out of the STATUTES at large, printed 1587, p. 827.

who being now and several years before but little experienced in the affairs belonging to their office because of their minority, and therefore unfit to govern the Schools, the King appointed (1) that none should undergo that place unless he was eight years standing compleat in the degree of Master of Arts. And whereas also there used to be great controversies in the election of them, he ordained that this year and for ever after, till an advertisement was given to the contrary, that they should be elected by the Chancellor or his Commissary, all Doctors not married, and all Masters or Heads of Colleges that were present and abiding in the University, and none else. And after Election and oaths taken, that they should have a care to see to the Disputations, Lectures, Pervises, Determinations and Ordinaries as appartaineth to the good order and rule of the Schools.

After that, the King took a special care that Latin Sermons should be duly observed according to the old Statutes and antient Customs, least that Tongue decay, which now was in all probability like to come to pass, with other good orders for the welfare of the University.

An. { Dom. 1542
34 Hen. VIII.

All that I find memorable for my purpose is, that an Act (2) was made for a subsidy of 6s. in the pound of all the Clergy in England to be paid to the King, from which the Universities were exempted. Also another Act (3) for the abolishing of lewd books in English, such as contain any matters contrary to the doctrine ecclesiastical publicly allowed. From which Act are exempted Primers, Prayers, Statutes of the land, Chronicles, Canterbury tales, Chaucer's books, Gower's books and stories of men's lives. Lidgate's books are not here reckoned, wherein is the Tale of Cantaber and Cambridge, and therefore his books and that tale is condemned by Act of Parliament. Such lewd books and ribaldry were, notwithstanding this Act, very common in the Nation, and particularly in this University, in the reign of Ed. VI, as it shall be anon shewed.

'Tis also to be noted, that though care was taken in the University an. 1534 against using the Pope's name in Prayers, Sermons, &c. yet now greater was to be observed among all members, and that also all Maf

(1) FF fol. 107 b, Ep. 200. [Dat. Grenewiche 23 Apr. 33 H. viii.]

(2) In the Statutes before mentioned, p. 827. [Q. 1040: 37 H. viii.]

(3) Ib. p. 932.

books, Portuafes, Portifores, Grayles, and Manualls in the Church of England (and particularly thofe in the Univerfities) fhould be anew examined and corrected from all manner of mention of the name of the Bifhop of Rome. Alfo from all Apochryphas, fained Legends, fuperftitious Orations, Collects, Verfes and Refponfes.

Order alfo was taken in the Convocation of the Clergy 21 Feb. this year, that the names and memories of all Saints which are not mentioned in the holy Scripture, or in authentical Doctours, fhould be abolifhed and put out of the fame books and kalendars; and that the Services fhall be made out of the Scripture. This I mention alfo becaufe that a ftrict command came to the Univerfity (of which divers Doctours and Mafters were prefent in the faid Convocation) to fee the Order put in execution forthwith.

The holy Church of Rome, which began now to be divided, a Council was defired and procured by godly men to re-unite it, but by the fubtilities of a confiderable party of that Church the fcifme was much eftablifhed, and parties grew obftinate. At length with much ado the Council began this year at Trent in Italy, under P. Paul III; to which though the King of England would fend no Orators (becaufe he had denied fubjection to the Ch. of Rome), neither this Univerfity for that reafon, though in moft if not all Councils it had before fo done, yet the faid Pope fent an Englifhman thither (educated in Oxon) called Reginald Pole, a Cardinal, to the end that our King might fee that England had a part there. In the year 1544 the faid Council being renewed again, the faid Cardinal was fent from the Pope, as one of his Legats: a perfon of nobility of blood, and an opinion of piety which commonly was had of him, and the rather for that he was an Englifhman, to fhew that all England did not rebell. Another Oxford man was alfo prefent at the Council under P. Pius IV, an. 1562, or therabouts; his name Tho. Goldwell, who had left his Bifhoprick in England upon the death of Qu. Mary; but who fent him thither I find not, neither Petrus a Sotho, that had read and preached in this Univerfity during moft of the reign of Q. Mary.

An. { Dom. 1543
35 Hen. VIII.

This year two notable memorables hapned in the Univerfity, of which one was prosperous and fucceffful, the other unhappy and unfortunate.

That

That which was prosperous was the restoring back (1) the Univerſity Liberties by the King (who for ſome time had kept them in his hands) with a Confirmation of them, to be obſerved by all his ſubjects. For ſo it was, that divers quarrells having hapned between the two Corporations concerning Liberties and Privileges, each upon that account, and for ſome other reaſons, delivered them up into the King's hands, that a peace might be made, as I have before, ſub an. 1532, told you. That Charter of Liberties of the Univerſity was, as it ſeems, kept in the King's hands from that to this year, becauſe he intended to make ſeveral alterations in the Univerſity by a Viſitation, and other matters, but whether he kept that of the town ſo long I cannot ſay. However it appears that Treſham the Commiſſary (2) made this year (at what time the ſaid Liberties were reſtored) a Recognizance to the King of a thouſand marks for the Univerſity's giving bond of a 1000l. to the King not to claim any benefit by King Hen. VIII Charter lately procured by Cardinal Wolfey, not that granted 1523 (for that was confirmed by Act of Parliament 13 Elizab.) but that I ſuppoſe granted 1528.

As for the Burghers, they after a reference of differences between them and the Academians, did now alſo oblige themſelves in a bond (3) of a 1000l. to ſtand to ſuch end of controverſies as certain great perſons about the K. ſhould think moſt convenient. All which being done, and each receiving their Privileges and Liberties back, followed peace and quietneſs for ſome time. What I have further to obſerve is, that though the K. did call in our Charters and Liberties and Privileges (of which ſome were Papal) becauſe he would not have the Pope's authority obtruded any more in his Kingdom, yet he would have the benefit and effect of the ſaid Papal remain ſtill to the Univerſity, which note.

The other memorable, which was unfortunate, was the loſs of the Univerſity Treafurie, taken away by evil men. For on the 20 Feb. John Stanſhaw of Reading in Berks, Gent. and Rob. Raunce of Great Wycomb in the County of Bucks, lately a Scholar of this Univerſity (4), came at 9 of the clock at night, and broke open a certain Chappel belonging to the Chancellor and Scholars, adjoining to St. Mary's Church (by which I

(1) Ut in Pyx. LL nu. 5. et REG. I, fol. 97 &c.

(2) Pyx. BB, fac. 2, nu. 2.

(3) LIB. ACTORUM Civium vulgo COUNCEL BOOK, fol. 17.

(4) In quadam INQUISITIONE penes Authorem.

suppose is meant (1) the Congregation House) and took thence, as 'tis expressed in the Inquisition, quoted [before] 'Quinque Cyphos argenteos vocatos *flat sylber pieces*, duo pocula argentea, tres Calices de argento aurat. Unum Salinum argenti. Quadraginta duo choclearia argenti; Unum par precarum de *Corall*, cum gaudiis argenti; quadraginta uncias argenti et auri in pendent. Clavis ligationibus Cyphorum, et *Buckles* quarundam veterum zonarum vocat. *Harness Surdylls*, unam Catenam auri, viginti et duos annulos auri, et unum Cochlearium auri ad valentiam centum librarum.'

After which Malefactors a hue and crie being made, were taken, but not upon examination found guilty of death. Raunce, as it appears, did pay into the Commissary's hands 20l. which sum stood several years upon his account.

The King's coming to Oxon was much expected this year, and great provisions made for his reception, but he came not.

An. { Dom. 1544
36 Hen. VIII.

In the beginning of this year broke forth a dangerous Pestilence, being the dregs, as it seems, of that which hapned an. 1542. Many Colleges dispensed with their Bachelours for frequenting the Schools, as in particular Merton Coll. (2). At length they were forced to fly into the country as convenience offered itself. It raged so much in St. Mary's Hall, that the Scholars thereof generally fled (3) to Kidlington to avoid it; where also being in danger of it, were forced to leave that place, and receed to St. Barthelmew's Hospital, to accompany the Fellows of Oriel Coll. who had before fled to that place. This pest lasted most of the next year following, and, with others in these times, forced the Scholars to take their last farewell of the Univerfity.

An. { Dom. 1545
37 Hen. VIII.

Being now arrived towards the latter end of K. Hen. VIII, I think it not amifs if I should speak a word or two of learned men and the state of

(1) REG. I, fol. 97 a.

(2) REG. Coll. Mert. fol. 295 a.

(3) REG. Coll. Oriel. p. 191.

Learning in his time in this University. As for the learned men, Leland gives us (1) the names of some of them in these words —

‘ Lumina doctrinæ, Grocinus deinde secutus,
 Sellingus, Linacer, Látimarufque pius.
 Dunstallus, Phænix, Stocleus atque Coletus,
 Lilius et Paceus, festa coronâ virûm.
 Omnes Italiam petierunt fidere fausto :
 Et nituit Latiis musa Britannia Scholis.
 Omnes inque suam patriam rediere diferti,
 Secum thesauros et retulere suos.’

Besides which worthies, several others flourished and have been educated here, as I could, if time would permit, shew. Erasmus (2) is very large in the commendations of most of these here remembred. ‘When I heare (saith he) my Colet I seem to heare Plato himself. In Grocin, who doth not admire the absolute world of disciplines? the judgment of Linaker; what more acute and cleer? &c.’ Some parts of learning began to be refined especially the Latin and Greek Tongues. In the former John Stanbridge, Will. Lillie, Tho. Linaker, Rob. Whittinton, and Tho. Robertson, School Master of Magd. Coll. and others laboured. In the other Will. Grocyn, John Clement, and those that Cardinal Wolsey settled in his Lectures. Doubtless had the times been successful Learning would have encreased to a considerable estate, but they falling out to the contrary, it began to run low towards the latter end of this King’s reign. First the Cardinal’s fall was a great hindrance of its increase, because while he was in prosperity he spared neither cost or labour to promote it. Secondly the fall of the Religious Houses, from whence issued Exhibitions. Thirdly Pestilential Diseases, in number at least 12 in this King’s reign, which killed some, dispersed others, and prevented many from coming to the University.

As for the Greek Tongue, our Students made a good progress therein, partly by the endeavours of those before mentioned, and partly by those mentioned before sub an. 1497. Then by Bishop Fox and Cardinal Wolsey, both providing in their Statutes a Professor to read and expound that Language in their Colleges: one is still remaining, the other lost at the fall

(1) In ENCOMIIS suis illustrium et eruditorum
 in Angl. edit. Lond. 1589, p. 74.

(2) In Epist. lib. V, Ep. 2.

of the Founder. The Oxonians were furnished with Greek Books, and the Libraries of several Colleges abounded with them, as Symon Grynæus, a foreigner, testifieth (1); who when he had seeked throughout Europe for the Commentaries of Proclus, found them at length at Oxford, and from the Libraries there carried away divers Copies of the said Author, as he confesseth in an Epistle to John the son of Thomas More. But whatever books were left of that language in the said Libraries, were, as 'tis supposed, damned by ignorant zealots in the reign of K. Ed. VI.

As for the new way of pronouncing and writing the said Language, the Oxonians were the first that received it; though, at its entrance, vehemently opposed by the admirers of its old and clownish pronunciation, and enemies to the Language itself. For the way being prepared by Erasmus and several Oxonians (of which Tongue some were his Masters, as is before said), the Professors of the Greek in divers Universities began to frame themselves and their auditors to the practice of the reformed pronunciation. At Lovanie the Language itself was much opposed by Martin Dorpe, a Professor there, who by Erasmus could not be persuaded to embrace it, till Sir Thomas More undertook the matter (2), and then being brought to it and its refinement, the Students of the same place would have ejected him, had not the said Sir Tho. More courted them with his Rhetorick to the contrary.

Here in England it found much opposition in most places, and in Oxford the Students did for the most part repell it, and continued in their obstinacy till Cardinal Wolfey founded his Lectures, and then though divers did embrace and used all means for its familiar reception, yet many continued in their ignorance, and would not in the least conform themselves, either to its pronunciation or language it self. In Cambridge, Steph. Gardiner, Bishop of Winton, Chancellor of that University, shewed himself about 3 or 4 years ago a professed adversary, no less to this Reformation, than he was known to be to the reformed Religion, wherein he was also seconded by some others; especially by the Antiquary, Dr. Joh. Cay, an able Phisitian, well skill'd likewise in the Greek Tongue, as it appeareth by his edition of some parts of Galen's works in Greek, with his Annotations thereupon. But he, albeit a man of a more moderate spirit than Gardiner was, did earnestly undertake the defence of that vitious

(1) Twyn. in APOL. lib. iii, § 312.

(2) Stapleton in TRIBUS THOMIS, in Tho. More, cap. 5.

pronouncing in a brief Treatise thereof, written by him (1). But Steph. Gardiner understanding [that] John Cheek, at that time Professor of the Greek Tongue, began to insinuate into his auditors that the vulgar and common pronunciation in sundry points was corrupt and faulty, and therefore that he sought to reclaim them from it, to the true, antient, and genuine manner of pronouncing, being moved with much indignation thereat, as at some heinous crime, did not only maintain the contrary with great confidence, alledging and labouring to prove by testimonies of an Antiquity (though notably mistaken (2) by him) that the vulgar pronunciation then in question was the true and self same that was used in former ages by the antient Greeks (which thing it cannot be denied, he did perform with no less wit than eloquence, as appears by his Epistles written to Cheek his adversary, upon that argument) but moreover when he also perceived, by the sound and learned reply (3) of Cheek, that he would not be removed from his hold, as one confident of the truth on his part, he laboured to oppress him by weight of his authority, as being Chancellor of the University, causing a Decree (4), no less straight than strange, to be enacted, that no Scholar, Graduat, or others of higher standing, should presume from thenceforth to pronounce Greek otherwise than after the vulgar custom (that is corrupt and barbarously) with penalties also set down to be inflicted on the offenders of them.

Finally he so disgraced Cheek, that as it seemed he either deprived him of his place of publick Professor, or else soon wearied him out of it, for upon the point of this controversy he left it: 'Sed veritas premi potuit, opprimi non potuit.' For the violence of this boisterous Bishop had not his wished success, but rather by means of this uncivil opposition, he afterwards more strongly defeated ('quid enim incivilius, quam in re literaria tyrannidem exercere.') For Thom. Smith, a man as in all manner of Learning of excellent judgment, so for knowledge in the Greek Tongue, and eloquence in the Latin, esteemed an inferior to none in his age, being appointed by K. Hen. VIII to be Greek Professor after Cheek, but especially provoked of maintaining a cause of such equity as was then in danger to suffer violence, nothing fearing the power of so heavy an antagonist

(1) Edit. Lond. 1574, in 4°. Quamvis idem Caius in alio Tractatu de libris propriis, usitatam hanc pronuntiationem magno fervore vel potius furore defendit.

(2) Ut aptissime demonstrat Checus in Epist. ad Gaulin.

(3) Checi partes sequebantur viri ob doctrinam insignes habiti illa ætate viz. Joh. Ponetus post Episcopus Wint. Joh. Redman S. T. P. Roger. Ascham, vide hujus Epistolam ad Hubertum, lib. iii.

(4) 19 cal. Jun. 1542.

as Gardiner was, who at that season most swayed with his authority, opposed himself with great resolution, reviving the defence of a forlorn cause *οὐ μάλ᾽ ἀγενναίως, καὶ μεγαλοψυχῶς*: as appeareth by his three books (1) *De recta pronuntiatione Linguæ Græcæ*, addressed unto Gardiner, his professed adversary therein: in which books he doth so foundly and perspicuously maintain the truth of Cheek's assertion, that not only the Bishop was thereby put to silence, but also since that time no man of judgment and learning hath presumed, as I think, to rise up in the defence of the contrary; for he there proveth plainly by pregnant testimonies of the antient Greeks, as Plato, Aristotle, Demosthenes, Aristophanes, and others, but especially out of Dionys. Halycarnass. (whose authority may be esteemed above all in regard of his accurate judgment and knowledge in all Greek literature as his critical works do shew) that the vulgar and accustom'd pronunciation then brought in, as is said before, by the modern Greeks, was not to be accounted the true and antient manner of pronouncing, which was in use, at what time the Greek tongue most flourished.

He shewed also what indignity and injury should be offered to this elegant and learned language, in making it seem so needy and penurious, as that for want of choice and variety of sounds, it must be driven to assign unto divers vowels and divers diphthongs one and the self same sound, as unto *η, υ, ει, οι* the sound of *iôta*. Which kind of confusion, as it is in it self unseemly, so it seemeth to cross even the ordinance of nature, who by a liberal and wise dispensation, hath designed each thing to a particular and severall use, not one thing to divers uses 'tanquam gladium Delphicum,' as Aristotle teacheth. But of these controversies I shall say no more. All that I shall deliver is, that by the example and endeavours of the said Jo. Cheek and Tho. Smith the study of Tongues and other polite learning was first brought into request in the University of Cambridge; and that also their rules and practices in them especially in the Greek Tongue took such deep root in their auditors, that by them it was propagated throughout that University and divers places in the kingdom. The last of which viz. Smith, seems to signify (2) that Oxford received his new pronunciation, as other places did, which is false; for the controversy between St. Gardiner and him was whether *αι* was to be pronounced as *ε*, and *οι*, as *ι*; the former affirmeth the other denieth it; and 'tis true, for that pronunciation of diphthongs, *αι* as *αι* and *οι* as *οι* is not new but antient, as Neotericks

(1) Edit. Paris. apud R. Stephens 1563.

(2) In lib. i. de PRONUNT. Linguæ Græcæ in Epist. ad Steph. Gardiner.

ſay (1), and the Oxonians always (as may be obſerved in their writings) retained from the beginning the antient pronunciation, and therefore did not receive it from him.

As for other parts of Learning at Oxford, a fair progreſs was made in them; politeneſs in the Latin Tongue did in a manner flourish, and at the coming of the noble generous Wolfey, the Degrees of Grammar and Rhetorick (which for a long time had ſlept, or elſe but ſeldom uſed) were revived. Divers proceeded in them, and performed their accuſtomed Exerciſes in thoſe Faculties, as the antient Statutes of the Univerſity obliged them. Muſick flouriſhed, and Degrees were alſo oftner taken in it than before, as it ſhall be elſewhere ſhewed. As for Philoſophy, it was reduced to a better method, but not controverted without ſomewhat of querks and unnecelſaries, for by the benefit of printing, the Students diſcovered their former errors, and their capacities were better directed for the receiving it, though their endeavours afterwards in the next King's reign, were eccliſped by a cloud of ignorance that generally did overſpread England.

As for the ſtate of Divinity in the ſaid King's reign, I know not juſtly what it was. Scholaſtical, which was always before followed and eagerly embraced, was ſo much diſincouraged by the Viſitors in their laſt Viſitation (at what time they expreſſed their diſguſt of it) that they not only rejected it as ridiculous, but condemned the books thereof to baſe uſes. The Civil and Canon Laws were almoſt extinct, and few or none there were that took Degrees in them, occaſioned merely by the decay of the Church and power of Biſhops. All that I ſhall ſay of the generallity of Learning is, that it both increaſed and decayed in the ſaid reign of K. Hen. VIII, and did not recruit itſelf till about the middle of Queen Elizab. Cambridge was in the ſaid King's reign overſpread with barbariſm and ignorance, as 'tis often mentioned by ſeveral authors, a hint of which is alſo given by me before.

In Dec. this year were all Chantries, Colleges, &c. given in a Parliament then held, to the King; but ſome (2) reſiſting the paſſing of that Act were at length brought to yield. The King made an Oration himſelf in Parliament 24. of the ſaid month, thanking his ſubjects for the ſubſidy granted to him. And as for the Colleges and Chantries he did excellently moderate himſelf as to the taking of them into his hands, giving then very good counſel and advice to the Clergy and Temporality. The 13 of Febr.

(1) Jo. Cheek pronounced *v* like *w* and *ç* like *z* Latin B.

(2) Papers of State at Whitehall.

following came a Letter from the University of Cambridge to the King, 'beseeching him to defend their possessions from the covetous and greedy minds of those who know not Learning, &c.' submitting what they have to his Majesty's discretion, who by many arguments hath shewed his love to Learning. The 19 of said month the like letter was sent to the King from the University of Oxford, and both were graciously received. In the same Parliament it was by Act ordered that Doctors of the Civil Law, although Lay-men, whether married or unmarried, might exercise all manner of Ecclesiastical jurisdiction to which they shall be deputed.

An. } Dom: 1546
 } 38 Hen. VIII.

Learning very sensibly declining, the number of Scholars was very much decayed. Of hundreds of Halls that tradition and Record tell us have been in this University, but 8 now inhabited by Students were remaining, viz. Edmund Hall, St. Albans, New Inn, Hert, S. Mary's, White, Broadgates and Magdalen. Some of those also were so empty, that they were now taxed (1) at a lower rate than formerly, having in one ten, (2) another 15 (3), and in a third 17 Students (4). The Colleges had no more in them than hardly those of the Foundation or such that received allowance from the liberality of their respective Benefactors. The dissolution of Religious Houses did so much discourage Scholars, that they fearing the utter ruin of learning betook themselves to other employments. As for Proceeders this year I find but few, 13 only stood in the Act (5), viz. 10 in Arts and three in Divinity and Law. And whereas formerly, especially in ancient times, have been two, sometimes more, Acts celebrated in one year for Masters, either in the end of Febr. or beginning of March, and in Sept. it so fell out that now and some years before was scarce one. The truth is, that though Cambridge had more Proceeders now than Oxford, yet a worthy person of that University (6) complaineth much of the paucity of Scholars there about this time. 'The Schools (saith he) were never more deserted than now, never more solitary than now; they are reduced to such a noted fewness of auditors, that for every Master that reads in them is scarce left an auditor for him, &c.' This paucity in both Universities was

(1) REG. GG fol. 3 b.

(2) Ib. fol. 33 b.

(3) Ib. fol. 42 b.

(4) Ib. fol. 30 b.

(5) REG. I fol. 110 a.

(6) Gualt. Haddon in LUCUBRATIONIBUS suis edit. Lond. 1567, p. 12.

doubtless the occasion that made an Historian living in this King's reign (and to about the middle of Q. Elizabeth) report that both the Universities were not sufficient to furnish all the Cures in England; which in all probability may be true, if the premises be duly considered.

This year, if I mistake not, the King who had lately forbidden Ockham's Dialogues, with other books to be read or perused by any, sent to Oxford Mr. Edw. Leighton his Chaplain to take them out of all the Libraries therein.

As for the Colleges and Chauntries which I mentioned the last year, you shall hear more in a letter from Dr. Richard Cox, the Prince's Tutor, dat. the 12 Oct. this year, written to Will. Paget, Secretary. 'The disposition (saith he) of the Colleges, Chauntries, &c. is now in hand, and you know the great lack in this Realm of Schools, Preachers Houses, and Livings for impotent Orphans—Let a sufficient number of Ministers and Priests be established, and however the world be set, let them have a living honestly, that beggerie drive them not to flatterie, supersticion, old idolatry. This I speake to you not distrusting of the King's Majesties goodness, but because there is such a number of importunate wolves that be able to devoure Chauntries, Cathedrall Churches, Universities, and a thousand times as much—But for CHRIST'S Passion help once to stay Impropriations (1). Our posterity will wonder at us—the Realme will come into foule ignorance when the reward of Learning is gone.'

In another Letter to the said person, dated the 29 of the said month of Oct. I find these passages mostly relating to the University of Oxford—He tells him that the Proclamation for burning of books hath been the occasion of much hurt. 'For New Testaments and Bibles (not condemned by Proclamation) have been burnt, and that out of Parish Churches and good mens houses. They have burnd innumerable of the King's Majesties books concerning our Religion lately set forth, also his Premier wherby the Youth are utterlie deprived of Knowledge, and this also much contrary to his meaning and Command. They teach the old Latin with the old ignorance, and would that Printers should print them again—The King's Majestie as of himself hath determined that the Civilians in Oxford shall be together in one College, and the Physitians and Chirurgians in another—The Heads of the Universitie be come to sue to the contrary, with Letters to the Queen, my Lord Chancellour, my Lord great Master, and to you. I

(1) Of this he speaks in another letter very earnestly, averring that he hath spoke much and preached against them.

feare the suite will be to little purpose and not gratiouse—I think you might do well to su for some Endowment for the Univerfitie, which is poore and hath scant 5^l. by the yeare ; wheras Cambridge hath fortie or fiftie. They have most humbly thanked the King's Highness for the Continuance of their Houses with their Lands, and have desired his gracious goodness for the confirmation of the same. I have travayled much for them, and I desire you to use them according to your Wisdom.'

An. { Dom. 1547
I Edw. VI.

King Hen. VIII being dead, and Edward the VI his Son setled in his throne, great expectation there was in the University, what Religion would be professed. The Rom. Catholicks, they expect theirs to be continued, the Protestants theirs to be setled. While these things were in doubt Dr. Joh. Harley of Magdalen Coll. (afterwards Bishop of Hereford) preached (1) at St. Peter's in the East this last Lent, which immediately followed the death of K. Henry, and in his Sermon spake very boldly against the Pope, his party, and such matters that he thought were superstitious, which, with his new doctrine, troubled some very much ; but others that were inclined to a Reformation, were thereby comforted. But most of the University being as yet of the old stamp, the Commissary called him to question, and afterwards hurried him up to London for a Heretick, to the end that he might undergo examination and punishment for what he had said. But then, it being seen which way the scales would turn, let him loose, and hushed up the business.

Upon this those that did incline towards a Reformation, did act very boldly in Oxford, doing those things which the Law not as yet required or bid them do. They endeavoured to cast out all such things that they accounted superstitious from each Church and Chappel, and to bring an ill report on the Pope and his antient religion among the Vulgar in their common discourses and preachments. So zealously, nay impertinently sometimes did they act, that they were beheld by the Rom. Catholicks as men besides their wits and nothing of reason to be found in them, even in all probability as the Quakers are now among us. So that it being generally known that a Reformation of Religion would be made and Protestancy setled, divers turned, among whom were Dr. Cole, Warden of New College, Dr. Raynolds, Warden of Merton Coll. Dr. Morwent, President

(1) Humphredus in VITA Juelli, p. 69, 70, et alibi.

of C. C. Coll. Dr. Siddall and Dr. Curthopp, Canons of Ch. Church, some Governours of inferior Colleges and of the Halls; and several Fellows, but the most part of Societies refused (choosing rather to turn out than alter their Religion) whereby the Univerfity was left empty.

But that some encouragement might be given to Learning, all Colleges, Hoftles or Halls in each Univerfity, which were given to the King with Chauntries, free Chappels, &c. were now given back and continued (1). All Obits also in the faid Univerfities were given into his hands, to difpofe of and alter as he pleafe for the relief of poor Students, fome of which (very few GOD wot) were applied for that ufe; the reft of which of no fmall number were, by the avarice of unworthy men, converted either into money, or to a lay ufe, acting therein as the humour of thofe times ran. All was fifh that came to their nets, whether it was for a facred or profane employment, not at all regarding to what ufe it was to be employed. That encouragement alfo which K. Hen. VIII gave to Learning, they diminished, by retaining thofe revenews in their hands which were due to the 5 Lectures by him eftablifhed. Whatfoever he gave, or his Son willingly confented to be given, to the Univerfity, they unfaithfully difpofed of to another ufe, contrary to the pleafures of them, who would have nothing decayed, but much encreafed and amended by the Reformation of Religion now on foot. What prejudice the Univerfity and Scholars thereof fuffered at this time, is too long to relate, being referved for another place near at hand. The Univerfity of Cambridge I am fure endured great affliction by the withdrawing of Exhibitions, the King's liberality, and other encouragements for learning, as one of that Univerfity (2) much lamenteth in thefe words following, which, before I repeat, fhall infert fome matters from him of both Univerfities in generall. 'If ye hadde anye Eyes ye fhoulde fe and be afhamed that in the great aboundance of Landes and goods taken from Abbeyes, Colleges and Chauntries for to ferve the Kyng in all necellaries and charges, efppecially in provifion of reliefe for the pore, and for mayntenaunce of Learninge, the Kyng is fo difapoynted that both the pore be fpoiled, all maintenance of Learninge decayed, and you only enryched. But for becaufe ye have no eyes to fe wyth, I wyll declare that you maye heare wyth yourre Eares and fo perceyve and knowe; that where as GOD and the Kynges hath bene moft liberall to gyve and beftowe, there you have bene mooste unfaithfull to difpofe and delpyber. For according unto GODS word and the Kynges

(1) In the ACTS and STAT. at large as before.

(2) Thomas Lever in his Sermon preached

about this time at Paul's Crofs on 1 Cor. cap. iv, ver. 1: edit: 2 vice 1573. This Sermon was preached [Dec. 14] 1550.

pleasure, the Univerſities which be the Scholes of all godlynes and vertue, ſhould have bene nothynge decayed, but muche increſed and amended by thys reformatyoun of Religion.

‘As concerninge GODDES worde for the upholding and increaſe of the Univerſities, I am ſure that no man knowyng Learning and vertue doth doute. And as for the Kinges pleaſure it did well appeare in that he eſtablyſhed unto the Univerſities all Privileges graunted afore hys time, and alſo in all manner of paymentes required of the Cleargy, as Tythes and fyrſt Fruytes, the Univerſities be exempted. Yea and the Kinges Pageſtye that dead is, dyd geve unto the Univerſities of Cambrpyge at one tyme, two hundred poundes perely to the Exibition & ſpyndyng of fyve learned membe, to reade and teach Dvbynitye, Latwe, Phyſycke, Greke and Chruce.

‘At another tyme xxx pounde perely *in liberam et puram Elemoſinam*, in fre and pure almes. And ſynally for the foundation of a newe Colledge ſo muche as ſhoulde ſerbe to buylde ic and replenyſhe it wpyth mo Scholers and better lypnynges then anye other Colledge in the Univerſitye afore that tyme had.’

After this our Author proceeding to ſpeak more particularly of Cambridge, wherein he had received his Education, words it thus.

‘Howbeit all they that have knowen the Univerſitye of Cambrpyge, ſence that time that it did fyrſt begynne to receyve theſe greate and manyefolde benefytes from the Kinges majeſtie, at youre handes, have juſt occaſyon to ſuſpecte, that you have deceyved boeth the Kinge and Univerſitie, to enryche poure ſelves. For before that you did begynne to be the diſpoſers of the Kinges liberalitie towardes learning & poberty, there was in houſes belongyng unto the Univerſitie of Cambrpyge two hundred Students of Dvbynitye, manye berpe well learned: Whych be now all cleue gone, houſe and manne, young towarde Scholers, and old fatherlye Docters, not one of them left; one hundred alſo of an other ſorte that habynge ryche frendes, or being benefyced men, dyd lve of theymyſelves in Dales and Innes, be eyther gon awaye, or elles fayne to crepe into Colleges, and put poore men from bare lypnynges. Thoſe bothe be all gone, and a ſmalle number of poore godly dplygent Students now remainyng only in Colleges, be not able to tary and contynue theyr ſtudy in the Univerſitie for lacke of Exibition and healte. There be divers there, which ryle daplye betwpyte four & fyve of the clocke in the Mornynge & from fyve untill ſyre of the clocke, uſe common prayer wpyth an exhortacyon of GODS worde in a common Chappell, and from ſyre unto ten of the clock uſe eber eyther pryvate ſtudy or commune Leatures. At ten of the clocke they go to dynner, whereas they be contente wpyth a penyne ppyce of byefe amongest iiij, habynge a ſewe porage made of the brothe of the ſame byefe, wpyth ſalte & oremell, and nothynge els. After this ſender dinner they be eyther teachynge or learnynge untill v of the clocke in the Evelyng, when as they have a ſupper not much better then theyr dynner. Immedyately after the whych they go eyther to reaſonynge in problemes or unto ſume other ſtudy, untill it be nyne or tenne of the clocke,

clocke, & there being without fyre, are fayne to walke or runne up & downe halfe an houre, to gette a heate on theyr feete when they go to bed.

‘These be menne not worthy of theyr paynes, but worthy sorre to lebe theyr studie: and sure they be not able some of them to contynue for lacke of necessary exhibition & relese. These be the lpyng sayntes which serue GOD, takynge great paynes in abstinence, studie, labour, and dyligence, with watchyng and prayer. Wherefore as Paule for the Sayntes and Brethren at Hierusalem, so I for your Brethren and Sayntes at Cambrdyge mooste humbly beseeche you make youre Collections amongst you ryche Marchauntes of this Citie, (meaning London) and send them your oblations unto the Uniuersitye; so shall ye be sure to please GOD, to comfort them, & prouyde learned men to do much good throughout all this Realme. Yea and truly ye be detters unto them: for they have sown amongst you the spirituall treasures of GODDES worde, for the whych they ought to reape of you agayne corporall necessaries. But to retorne unto them that should better have prouyded for learnynge and povertye in all places, but especyally in the Uniuersityes.’

Much more to the same purpose doth our Author treat of, which for breuity I omit. He himself was now or lately of St. John’s College in the aforesaid Uniuersity, and afterwards forced for conscience sake to leave his native Country in Qu. Mary’s reign.

Now that the like misfortunes befell the Scholars of Oxford, ’tis not to be doubted; diuers valid circumstances besides downright proofs shew it to be so. Their reuenues, as they themselves much complained, were lessened, their Exhibitions withdrawn as is before said, their Patrons, from whom they received them, turned out of their Houses and reduced to poverty. Upon the sight of these matters, and others likely to follow, far worse, some were almost distracted, others so much resented them, that they either leaved their books, pined away with grief, spent their times in deep melancholy, or wandered up and down discontentedly. Some also, upon thoughts had that the times would never return, took upon them mechanical and sordid professions, such (it seems) so base and vile, that they are now by no means to be mentioned.

As for the number of Scholars, can we think otherwise but that it was diminished, that their maintenance was withdrawn, and they forced as ’twere to graze on the common? No certainly, for those lands and goods taken from Abbyes, Colleges and Chauntries to serue the King in all necessaries and charges, especially for provision and relief of the poor and cherishing of Learning, were by base men juggled from and begged of him: which being afterwards grasped in Lay hands not easily unclined, could by no means be obtained again for such worthy acts of piety.

But

But now, to the intent that learned men may hereafter flourish for the propagating of the Gospel, it was contrived (as it had been 1536) by the King and his Council (perhaps in the place of Exhibitions which were allowed by the Religious Houses) 'that every Parson, Vicar, Clerk or beneficed man having yearly to spend in benefices and other promotions of the Church, an hundred pound, should give competent Exhibition to one Scholar: and for so many hundred more that he may dispend, to so many Scholars more should he give the like Exhibition in the University of Oxford or Cambridge, or some Grammar School; which after they had profited in good learning, were to be partners of their Patron's Cure and Charge, as well in preaching as otherwise in the execution of their offices, or might (if need should be) otherwise profit the Common Weal with their Counsel and Wisdom.' This was published this year among others of the King's Injunctions (1), and was the next enquired into, in the Visitation of Canterbury Diocess, made by Cranmer's appointment, and in an. 1550 enquired into also in the Visitation of the Diocess of London, and lastly it was again put among Qu. Elizabeth's Injunctions in an. 1559: wherein 'tis said that the Exhibition given to a Scholar in the University by him that had an 100l. per an. in Ecclesiastical promotions, should be 3l. 6s. 8d. yearly. Whether these injunctions were duly observed I find not. I doubt by the license given to the Clergy to take wives, and the distractions in the King's reign, they were not observed.

An. } Dom. 1548
 } 2 Edw VI.

It being now thought high time to make a Reformation of the University, which could not yet well be done, it was resolved that Letters should first be sent in general to the University, and afterwards in particular to the several Societies, to give a stop to certain proceedings. Those to the University dat. 4 Apr. this year speak to this effect (2)—'This shall be to will and command you, that if there be any room vacant at this time, or hereafter shall fall vacant, either Mastership, Provostship, Fellowship, or Schollership, that yee nor any of you do proceed to any Election or Nomination of any Master, Fellow or Scholler, or attempt any act or acts, thinge or thinges, which shall be prejudiciall to our Visitation, &c.'

By which Letter it was thought and supposed throughout the Univer-

(1) Injunct. 15.

(2) § 6. 2.

fity that the Execution of the Statutes of all Colleges was restrayned : whence it was that many disorders ensued, as we shall farther tell you in the next year. The effect of the Letters to the severall Colleges, which for the most part beared the same date, was, 'that they should make no Election of Head, Fellow, Scholar or of other place within their Coll. or attempt any other Act, &c.' But Magdalen College being sensible of the great inconvenience of this, made their minds known to the King ; wherefore Letters (1) dated 25 July following, signed and sealed by the King's Council, were sent to them to give leave 'to proceed to election of Fellows, Demyes, or other Scholars, least the decay of Learning should follow.'

At Exeter Coll. where they at this time (as always before) did choose a Rector every year, could not choose one this, because of the aforesaid command : wherefore sending to Dr. Cox the Chancellor, then at Windsor, that he would be pleased (2) to give leave that they might choose one for this year, did by his Letters dat. 16 Oct. (3) deny it, and commanded them to continue their old. The year following they desired the like favour of the Visitors, but were denied, so that instead of choosing a new Rector on the 17 Oct. according to Statute, they continued their former (4), viz. Will. More, B. of Div. who if he pleased might according to the Visitors order be perpetual Rector.

But to go forward : The Archbishop of Canterbury and the rest of the Prelates which co-operated with him, having proceeded far in abolishing many things that they accounted superstitious, resolved in the next place to go forward with a Reformation in point of Doctrine. In order whereunto Melancton's coming was expected ; but he not appearing, Letters were therefore directed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to Martin Bucer and Pet. Martyr, two great and eminent Divines among the Protestants, but more addicted to the Zuinglian, than to the Lutheran doctrines in the point of the Sacrament. These being appointed to read in the Universities, the former in Cambridge, the other here, Martyr accordingly came over, and having spent some time with the Archbishop in his house at Lambeth, was dispatched to this place about the beginning of this year, and in the Term following read in the public School of Divinity by the King's authority. He made his entrance on the Epistle of S. Paul to the Corinthians

(1) REG. tertium Electionum Coll. Magd. fol. 14 a.

(2) REG. I Coll. Exon. p. 46.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid. p. 50.

(in which are extant divers Chapters making for the Controversies of these times), to the end that by the doctrine of the said Epistle the purity of the Church, which was now corrupted with all vices (as the Reformers now said) might, if dexterously handled, be cured, and all abuses and such as they accounted Popish superstitions convinced (1).

At the same time there were in the University no small number of Rom. Catholicks, of whom some took his Lectures, however they were, patiently, others again with great desire frequented and admired them. Some of the said Catholicks, especially those that were Heads of Houses or Tutors, forbid their Scholars from going to them, and so for several months he continued his reading without any opposition. At length proceeding to speak of the Supper of the LORD (2), which divers of the University had defended according to the old way, in writing, reading, preaching and disputing, they (particularly Dr. Rich. Smith, his frequent Auditor) took especial cognizance of what he had said in that point, and could not rest till they had vindicated that which before they had said and done. In order to this, they made known to their party, as well great as small, how he had notoriously impugned the doctrine of the Antients, that also he made it his utmost endeavour to shake the established ceremonies, and to prophane the holy Sacrament of the Altar, &c. At length all things being ready, they set up written papers in English on every Church door, to give notice to all persons that the next day a disputation was to be had with P. Martyr concerning the Presence of CHRIST in the Sacrament. The time being come they retired to the Schools, took their seats, and (as the reformed writers (3) say) disposed certain of their men in convenient places, that they should be ready, if occasion served, to make a noise, tumult or strife. Many also besides were present, not only Students of Colleges and Halls, but also a considerable party of the Laity of the City, partly that they might see the event of the matter, and partly that they might assist the one or the other, if any tumult should arise.

In the mean time, as P. Martyr, altogether ignorant of these matters (as the Protestants say, but the R. Cath. not) was preparing his Lecture

(1) The Story of Peter Martyr's reading on the Corinthians see in the 2d Part of Parsons's CONVERSION, p. 610. See more of him in the 2d Part of the 3d Treatise, p. 351, 354.

(2) Dr. Burnet in his 2d vol. of the HIST. of the REFORM. of the Ch. of Engl. P. ii, B. i,

1549, p. 105, saith that Pet. Martyr 'read in the Chair concerning the Presence of CHRIST in the Sacrament, which he explains according to the doctrine of the Helvetian Churches.'

(3) Vide in VITA et OBIT. P. Martyris ante loc. commun.

for the usual hour, several of his friends, moved at the unwonted gathering of the people, went to the place where he lodged, told what then passed abroad, and in fine advised him that he would keep within and not run into danger, adding withal that his adversaries were prepared to encounter him rather with arms than arguments. To all which he answered that he could not be absent from his office, and neglect that employment, which the King was pleased to bestow on him; that he was never author of any tumult, as they themselves could witness; and now being ready to read, he would by no means frustrate the expectation of many devout Students that waited for his coming to learn of, and not quarrel with him. No sooner were these words spoken but he went to the Schools, accompanied with many of his faithful friends, and in the way met with the Servitor of Dr. Smyth, from whom he received a paper containing the challenge of his Master to dispute with him, according to the same tenor published the day or 2 days before. Upon the receipt of it his friends did again and again intreat and beseech him that he would return home and avoid while he may those perils that were now ready to come upon him.

But notwithstanding these persuasions, he persisted in his will, and went forthwith to his auditors in the Divinity School; where being settled in his pulpit, repressed as much as he could his adversaries with a modest Oration, telling them withal that if they would have patience, he would frame himself for a disputation, for the business that at present he was to do, was to read and satisfy his Disciples with that part of doctrine which he promised them when he last left off. Then did those (as 'tis said) that admired his doctrine and eloquence before, now approve his constancy and fortitude; for though the noise of the Juniors and Lay-people of the adverse party was much, yet he finished his Lecture in that sort, that there was little change of countenance, stammering of speech, or faltering of tongue. His Lecture being ended, his adversaries, particularly Smyth, called upon him to dispute, but he excused himself by telling them that he was not prepared, neither could then well be, forasmuch that they had done their endeavours to conceal their Propositions that were to be discussed, and that also they had not according to the wonted manner proposed them before hand.

But they not admitting this excuse, told him that he had made and read so many Lectures concerning the Sacrament of the LORD, that he could

not but be provided to make answer to whatsoever was proposed concerning it. Upon this Smyth proposed one or two Arguments, which being urged to the quick, and followed with great applause of his party, Martyr drew back, and told them that he could not nor would not undertake such a weighty matter without the King's Leave, seeing that it would tend to sedition. Then they told him that a lawful Disputation should be performed, certain Questions also proposed, Moderators appointed, by whose judgment the whole affair should be governed, and lastly that there should be publick Notaries, who with all diligence should write down whatsoever arguments, answers and opinions were spoken on both sides; but these, as he said, being not in a readiness, and that also the time was far spent, he would not dispute, neither in the least proceed to the discussing of so considerable a matter.

These excuses not satisfying, his adversaries especially the juniors and vulgar sort, began to make a tumult, but Dr. Wryght, the Vicechancellor, interposing himself, decided the matter thus, that P. Martyr and Dr. Smyth should meet with their friends, whom they should appoint, at his Lodgings in Durham Coll. and there appoint what propositions should be disputed on, the time, order, and manner how the Disputation should be managed, with other things. All which being heard by most of the Auditory then present, the Vicechancellor commanded the Bedells to remove the multitude, which being done, he goeth to the pew or pulpit where Martyr was, and taking him by the hands, leadeth him thence to his home, and by his authority disperseth the multitude.

Martyr being thus delivered from danger, came afterwards at the appointed time to the Vicechancellor's Lodging, accompanied with some of his friends, especially Hen. Sydall and James Curthoppe, Canons of Christ Church, both at this time great defenders of the Protestant cause, though enemies to it in Qu. Mary's reign. Dr. Smyth also met him there, bringing with him Mr. Arthur Cole and Dr. Owen Oglethorpe of Magdalen Coll. with three other Doctors of Divinity. So that being all present, it was a long time controverted among them of appointing a set Disputation. Martyr said that it was equitable that he himself should observe the same order in confuting their Opinions in disputing, which he was wont to do in reading of his Lectures. Also he told them that he abhorred their strange terms (as well barbarous as ambiguous) commonly received and uttered in the Schools (for Smyth it seems was accounted by the reformed party

party more a Sophister than Theologift), and therefore he would use only two, Carnaliter and Corporaliter, because the Scriptures in describing the Supper, make only mention of the flesh and the body, not of the matter and substance. Yet notwithstanding, least they should think to deceive him with any ambiguity, he said he would accept of them though they should be delivered in the terms of Realiter and Substantialiter.

There were then also divers dissentions between them about other matters, but at length all things being agreed between them for a Disputation to be had, the whole manage of it was, by the consent of both parties, to be referred to the King's Council, but their hands being full of other matters, they referred it to certain Visitors or Commissioners. At the same time also was the fourth of the nones of May appointed to be the Disputation day, at which time the said Visitors, that were commissioned by the King to visit the University, promised then to make their appearance in Oxford: but Smyth suspecting that all things would not go right on his side, that authority would back Martyr more than him, and that some tumult would be raised, did prudently abscond before the time came, and (as some deliver) conveyed himself to St. Andrew's in Scotland, and soon after to Lovaine in Brabant (1). Martyr was in his time an excellent Scholar, but not so much noted among his [party] as Smyth was with his; for the truth is, he was a right learned man, a profound Schoolman, exact disputant, and every way, set aside the lowness of his voice, as worthy of the Chair as Martyr.

What else occurs memorable this year is that on the 15 July the most noble Qu. Katherine, widow and last wife of K. Hen. VIII, was with great solemnity received into Magdalen Coll. (2) by the Vicechanc. and Scholars of the University, especially by the venerable Dr. Owen Ogleshorpe, President, with the Scholars of that College, and there entertained with a most sumptuous banquet, to the great honour of that Society. The 22 of Aug. next following the Countess of Warwick was with due solemnity received into the said Coll. by the President and Scholars thereof, 'quos, actis etiam gratiis humanissimis (ut generosum sui pectus plenius beneficio testaretur favoremque singularem) quadraginta solidis remunerare dignata est (3).'

(1) Burnet says in his HIST. of the Reform. of the Ch. of Engl. ut supra—'At Oxford, the Popish party did so encourage themselves by the indulgence of the Government and the gentleness of Cranmer's temper, that they became, upon this

head (CHRIST'S Presence in the Sacrament) insolent out of measure.'

(2) REG. 3. Elect. et Adm. fol. 13 b.

(3) Ib. fol. 15 a.

An. { Dom. 1549
3 Edw. VI.

But this by the by. The Disputation (as 'tis said) being thus put off, it was deferred to the latter end of the said month of May (for the said transactions were performed partly in the latter end of the former year and partly in the beginning of this), which being the time prescribed by Cox the Chancellor and certain of the aforesaid Visitors, Martyr caused to be stuck up a provocation on the doors of St. Mary's church, 17 of the said month running thus :

Doctor Smythus (ut in hac notissimum est Academia) ad disputandum me publicè provocavit : Quod cum annuissèm, et de questionibus unà convenissèmus, tantumque expectaretur tempus idoneum, abiisse dicitur. Sed quoniam asseruit, me compluribus rem gratam facturum, si quod ab eo petebatur præstitissèm, ideo in gratiam Studiosorum pietatis, easdem quæstiones quæ inter me et illum, si adesset, excutiendæ fuerant, publicè disputare constitui, sive cum eo, si adfuerit, sive cum quovis alio qui ejus loco velit agere : Ac eas (DEO favente) me tam probaturum quam defensorum recipio. Visitatores autem Regii diem xxviii Maii disputationibus futuris præscripserunt, et differendi nobis liberam potestatem fecerunt.

This being done there was great hurrying and noise about the University, for those that were of the Popish party did all they could to assist them that were to dispute with Martyr with arguments and books, and those also of the other party, endeavoured the like for Martyr. All people therefore being full of expectation of the Visitors coming, that they might see the event of the matter, appeared at length these following, viz. Cox the Chancellor, Holbech Bishop of Lincoln, Heynes Dean of Exeter, Nevenson Doctor of Law, and Moryson Esq. So that the Divinity School being made ready to receive them, they with the Vicechancellor and Bedells before them went from S. Mary's to that place in decent order, and being seated, Dr. Will. Tresham, Canon of Chr. Ch. and his assistants that were to carry on the work against Martyr, appeared and took their places. After that, Cox began with an oration relating to the business to be taken in hand ; that being done, the Questions that were stuck up with Martyr's provocation were propounded, as they follow :

I. In Sacramento Eucharistiæ non est panis et vini Transubstantiatio in Corpus et Sanguinem Christi.

II. Corpus et Sanguis Christi non sunt Corporaliter aut Carnaliter in pane et vino, neque, ut alii dicunt, sub speciebus panis et vini.

III. Corpus

III. Corpus et Sanguis Christi uniuntur pani et vino Sacramentaliter (1).

After this Martyr uttered a Proem, and after that a short prayer: then Dr. Tresham spake an oration, wherein he told the Academians, that he willingly did put himself upon this Disputation in the place of Dr. Smyth, not by his desire, but merely out of his own pleasure. That being done, Martyr opposed and Tresham answered, which was the work of the first day. The next, which was the 29 of May, Dr. Will. Cheadsey of Corp. Chr. Coll. appeared, and after the usual ceremonies performed, learnedly answered on the same conclusions. The 30 day one Morgan Philipps, commonly called Morgan the Sophister, Master of Arts and Principal of St. Mary's Hall, opposed, and the next day Cheadsey opposed Martyr also; and so the Disputation was concluded with an Oration of the Chancellor's.

To whom the Laurel was given, let others judge from their Disputations that are (if true) printed, though that of Cheadsey is not altogether agreeable to the MS. which is in Corpus Chr. Coll. Library, given thereto by him if I mistake not. The Protestant Writers say 'twas given to Martyr, the R. Catholick to their party; and that also Dr. Smyth put him to silence divers times before he left Oxford. The truth is, had not Cox the Moderator favoured Martyr, and helped him at several dead lifts, he had been shamefully exposed to the scorn of the Auditory; but so it was that authority backed him and favoured little or nothing the other party. Much more I could say of this matter, but I forbear it, lest I seem partial (2). They were all in their times, as 'tis well known to Scholars, worthy persons; Dr. Smyth and Dr. Tresham were not only ornaments to the Society of Merton Coll. wherein they had their chief education, but also with Cheadsey to the University. Mr. Morgan also, if you have a regard to his minority, was second to none in the University, as his usual performances did shew, having been always exercised in reading and disputing, and sometimes in preaching. All that I shall say is, that such irreverence was before and at this time used by the generality of the Protestant Theologits in their Disputations, Preachings, Readings, and Discourses concerning the Sacrament of the Body and Blood, as also by the vulgar in their common talkes, Rymes, Songs, Plays and Gestures, which sober and impartial

(1) The Questions in English may be read in Rob. Parsons his REVIEW of publick Disputations, p. 37. The Particulars of the Disputation see there, p. 42, 43.

(2) —least partiality be shewed in the narra-

tion.—The Disputation was published 1549. See Juell's LIFE by Humphrey, p. 45. In the MEMOR. of Archb. Cranmer, lib. 2, cap. 14, is a full account of the Disputation between Pet. Martyr and others.

ears did abhor to hear, that an Act of Parliament (1) was a little before this time made to repress it, which being not rightly understood by the Academians, or else that they were too nice in the observance of it, came this Letter (2) to them from the Lord Protector and the King's Council.

' After our right hartly Co'mendacions--Wheras the Kings Highnes by th' advise of us and the Lord Protector and other his Majesties Cownsell hath sett forth by Proclamation a certayne Peyne aganyst those which doth dispute, argue, object or defyne certayne vayne and not necessarie questions concerning the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of the LORD, and against all such as doth irreverently speke or preach upon the same. This is to signifye and declare unto you that it is not his Highnes myend to stop and interrupt thereby your common and wont disputations in Divinity, whether it be in those matters or any other, neither at home in your Coledges nor yet in your common Scholes. But we do admonish and requyer you that both on that matier and other such mysteries of GOD and his holy Scripture, altho it may be lawfull in your disputations and problems to dispute on whither part you will, yet to do the same with such sobriety, reverence and lowlynes of Spirit as becometh men of lernyng and knowledge, and Professors of that most holy Art and Science. Thus wee bid you most hartily fare well. From Hampton Court the first of January an. 1549.

Your lovyng freends.

In dors.

To our lovyng freends the
Chancellor, Commissary and
to the Schollers and Students
of the Univerfity of Oxford.

E. Somerfet
W. Seint John
Jo. Ruffell
T. Seymour
T. Cheyne
Antony Wyngfeld
W. Herbert.'

What I have farther to add is, that from this irreverence, used in the chiefeft parts of the Nation, but especially in London, arose those vile and contemptible words, Hocus Pocus, used to this day by our juglers, in allusion or derision to, 'Hoc est Corpus,' spoken by the Priest in the delivery of the LORD's Body to the Communicants. And to say the truth, it

(1) See Statute Book an. 1 Ed. VI. cap. 1.

(2) In Turr. Scholar. Oxon. in pyx. AA.
nu. 37.

was but time that some Provision should be made to suppress that irreverence and profaneness, with which the blessed Sacrament was at this time handled by two many of those, who seemed most ignorantly zealous of a Reformation. For whereas the Sacrament was lately delivered unto such Communicants in a small round wafer, called commonly 'Sacramentum Altaris,' or the blessed Sacrament of the Altar, and that such parts thereof that were received from time to time were hanged over the Altar in a pyx or box; those zealous ones in hatred to the Church of Rome reproached it by the odious names of Jack in a box, Round Robin, Sacrament of the halter, and other names so unbecoming the mouths of Christians (as one saith) (1) that they were never taken up by the Turks or Infidels, or as the Statute before quoted tells you 'by such vile and unseemly words as Christians ears did abhor to hear it rehearsed.' And though Bishop Ridley frequently in his Sermons had rebuked the irreverent behaviour of such light and ill-disposed persons, yet neither he or any of the Bishops were able to reform the abuse (the quality and temper of the times considered); which therefore was thought fit to be committed to the power of the civil magistrate, the Bishop being called in to assist at the sentence.

This matter about the Sacrament you must note, was the first spirit of that Calvinian humour in England, that was disliked by Cranmer (and other Divines at this time), who as Jo. Fox saith in one place (2) under K. H. VIII; 'that good Cranmer had not yet a full feeling of that doctrine,' but now or soon after, he with the current liked well of it, and allowed also by Fox (3) in such of his Martyrs that call the Sacrament 'Wormes-meat, Idoll, &c.'

As for the Visitation which I have mentioned before, was as followeth. The K. or Lord Protector and his Council having the year before made an enquiry into the state of the University, and finding it altogether, or at least for the most part out of order, as they pretended, and therefore, though accounted one of the fountains of the Nation, could not supply it with able and religious Theologits, resolve to have it visited. For which end they, by a Commission (4) dated 8 May this year, authoriseth John Dudley Earl of Warwick, Viscount Lisle and great Chamberlain of England, Henry Holbech Bishop of Lincoln, Nicholas Heath Bishop of [Worcester] William Paget Kt. Controller of the King's Household, Sr. Will. Petre Kt.

(1) Pet. Heylin in ECCLES. RESTAURAT. edit. 1674, p. 49.

(2) In his BOOK OF MARTYRS, p. 1115, and 1205. edit 1536.

(3) Ibid. p. 2548.

(4) [Ex Fascic. Billarum signatarum 3 Ed. VI, part. 1 in Dom. convers.]

Secretary, Richard Cox Almoner and Tutor to the King, Simon Heynes Dean of Exeter, sometime V. Chanc. of Cambridge, Christopher Nevenfon LL.D. and Rich. Moryfon Esq. or any seven, six, five, four, three, two, or one of them, to visit the University 'in capite et membris,' as also the King's Chapel within the Castle of Windsor, and Winchester College. According to this Commission the University is cited to appear in St. Mary's Church on 24 of the said month; and so they did, as I shall further tell you anon. But so it was that all places which fell while this Commission lasted, were at their disposal, and none without leave from them could proceed to a statutable election. Dr. Cox, it seems, was so busy in placing his friends in Colleges, that though they were incapable and altogether unfit for Scholarships and Fellowships, yet if he did but utter his mind, none dared to deny him.

Maurice Ley, an Irish man (1), he made by the King's authority Fellow of Exeter College, Edm. Coles Esq. a Layman, and void of Academical Literature, was by him made Fellow of All Souls, George Cartwright a Nottinghamshire man, Scholar of Corp. Chr. Coll. though that County is not eligible there, John Edwards, if I mistake not, into Oriel Coll. many also into Christ Church, of whom W. Whittyngham that rigid Calvinist was one, Johan. Abulines an Helvetian another, and Hieronimus Philipides an outlander, a third, with others in several Societies, contrary to reason and Statute, which for brevity I pass over. By the aforesaid Letters of the King, mentioned in the beginning of the year 1548, the execution of the Statutes of all Colleges being restrained, none though never so great criminals could be punished by the Heads or Officers of the said Houses, but by the Visitors, whence it was that those Juniors that were inclinable to reformation became saucy and insolent to those Seniors that they thought would not comply with this Visitation, by affronting, confronting, and nosing them with intolerable impudence. Those matters that the said Visitors were authorized by the King's Diploma to do, were :

I. 'Omnia et singula Collegia, Aulas, Hospitia, et loca alia quæcunque, exercitio Scholastico deputata, tam exempta quam non exempta ibidem constituta, eorumque Præpositos, Magistros, Gardianos, Rectores sive Custodes, ac Socios, Scholares, Studentes, Ministros et personas alias quascunque in eisdem commorantes, deque statu locorum ejusdem Universitatis, nec non studio, vita, moribus et conversatione, ac etiam qualitate personarum in eisdem degentium seu ministrantium modis omnibus, quibus id

(1) REG. I Coll. Exon. p. 42.

melius et efficacius poterunt, inquirere et investigare, criminosos ac delinquentes, fœcordes ac ignavos atque culpabiles condignis pœnis usque ad dignitatum, societatum et officiorum suorum privationem, aut stipendiorum, proventuum et emolumentorum suorum quorumcunque sequestrationem vel quamcunque aliam congruam et competentem coercionem punire et coercere, atque ad probatiores vivendi mores modis omnibus quibus id melius et efficacius poterunt reducere.

II. Contumaces et Rebelles, cujuscunque status et conditionis fuerint, si quos invenerint, tam per censuras Ecclesiasticas quam etiam incarcerationem et recognitionem, acceptationem et quæcunque alia juris Regni remedia compescere.

III. Pecunias impendendas quotannis in exequias et convivia, in lectiones publicas vel privatas, ad alios usus magis convenientes et in alias formas convertere.

IV. Pecunias autem in aliquo Collegio impendendas ex fundatione ejusdem Collegii in Choristas, Cantores, et alias impensas ratione quotidiani servitii (ut vocatur) Ecclesiastici: aut in pueros grammaticales ad alimentum, sociorum vel Scholasticorum ad Philosophiam vel alias Artes discendas in eodem vel alio Collegio constituendas, convertere. Magistros, Præpositos, Præsidentes, Socios vel Scholares quoscunque illis officiis indignos non proficientes, statutis Collegii vel commodo Reipublicæ, et bonarum literarum id exigentibus expellere et amovere, et alium et alios in amotorum loco præficere et substituere.

V. Cessiones quorumcunque, Præposituras, Magisteria, Præsidentias, Gardianatus, Societates seu officia in locis prædictis habenda, coram Visitatoribus facta seu exhibita, auctoritate regia admittere, eaque vacare, et pro vacantibus discernere, et in loca sic per cessionem aut alio quovis modo vacantia personas habiles et idoneas substituere.

VI. Collegia duo vel plura, sive regię sive cujuscunque alterius fundationis fuerint (si Visitatoribus ex utilitate Academiae videbitur) in unum conjungere.

VII. Cantarias, nominaque Cantariarum in quocunque Collegio fundatarum earumque fundationes mutare, aliasque appellationes illis imponere, et fructus, redditus, ac proventus dictarum cantariarum ad Scholarium exhibitionem assignare, ac dictæ Universitatis, ac Collegiorum et Aularum incorporaciones, fundationes, statuta, ordinationes, privilegia, compositiones, computos et alia munimenta quæcunque exigere et recipere, eaque

diligenter examinare et discutere, formas divinorum officiorum, disputationum et publicarum lectionum, collationes quoque graduum et honorum qui eruditionis ergo proponuntur studiosis mutare et in commodiorem rationem instituire.

VIII. Injunctiones et statuta quæ Visitatoribus pro commodiore ordine videbuntur idonea, personis in eisdem degentibus nomine regio tradere, et vice et autoritate sua eis inducere et assignare, pœnasque convenientes in eorum violatores infligere et irrogare, statutaque, ordinationes, consuetudines, compositiones (si quas compererint eisdem contrarias sive impugnantes) tollere et penitus annihilare.

IX. Juramentum obedientiæ et fidelitatis Regi et hæredibus suis debitum, deque renuenda, renuntianda, penitusque abneganda Episcopi Romani præsentia usurpata et ficta autoritate, et quæcunque alia juramenta ex statutis hujus Regni præstari requisita ab omnibus infra loca prædicta institutis exigere et recipere.

X. Congregationes et Convocationes Præpositorum, Gardianorum, Studentium et Ministrantium pro executione præmissorum aut reformatione quacunque facere, concire et revocare, causas etiam instantiarum examinare, et sine debito terminare; ac omnia et singula alia quæ circa hujusmodi Visitacionis, inquisitionis seu reformationis totius Academiæ negotia sive hic expressa fuerunt sive non expressa, quæ necessaria fuerunt seu quomodolibet opportuna, facere et exequi.

Et quoniam studium Juris Civilis (says the King in these his Letters patent) non solum jam aliquot annos deferbuissè in Academia nostra Oxon, verum etiam propemodum extinctum esse nobis indicatum est, præcipuam vobis omnibus curam et sollicitudinem imponimus, ut quibus poteritis viis et modis illud excitetis et amplificetis, cui studio ut possitis amplius mederi, et fructu laboris ac diligentia juvenutem ad illud accendere, plenissimam ac summam autoritatem per absolutam et regiam nostram potestatem vobis concessimus universum numerum in lege Civili studentem in Collegio B. Mariæ vocatæ *The New Colledge of Oxford*, in Collegium Omnium Animarum, et universum numerum in Artibus studentium in Collegio Omnium Animarum, in Collegium prædictum B. Mariæ, commutandum, transferendum et constituendum, prout vobis commodissimum fore videbitur. Sic ut in Collegio Omnium Animarum tantum sint qui legis Civilis studio vacabunt, et in Collegio B. Mariæ prædicto, illi tantum sint, qui artium et verbi DEI studio posthac semper incumbent.

Dedimus

Dedimus quoque vobis (also says the King) auctoritatem, Collegium Medicinæ in aliquo idoneo loco dictæ Universitatis constituendum, deputando aliquod unum Collegium illi studio quodcunque vobis videbitur, et eos socios in illo Collegio Medicinæ deputando, qui ad Medicinam studium suum velint convertere, si ad hoc per vos idonei judicabuntur, socios Collegii nostri Medicinæ faciendum, eos vero qui nolunt sequi illam artem, vel ad eandem minus idonei judicabuntur, in alia Collegia transferendum, vel pensiones Magistro five fociis illius Collegii assignandum, &c.’

They having this large Commission granted to them, some (particularly Cox) being then in the University, and others that came soon after began to sit (according to a Citation) in St. Mary’s Church 24 May. But before they would do any thing, they caused a Sermon to be there preached before them by Dr. Pet. Martyr. His Text was taken out of the 16 Chapt. of St. John, ‘ Verily, verily I say unto you, that whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name he shall give it you.’ On which after he had spent some time, he directed his words to the Visitors, declaring to them the calamities of the times, which always from the beginning of the world were worse and worse. But now a Reformation which hath been desired by pious men being come, it was hoped that all things would be set in good order, and that select instruments would be raised that should administer discipline and instruct the Church and Schools, and continue the people in the service of GOD, &c. And among other things, which he then delivered was this, that the Magistracy should ordain good Laws, purge the Schools and Universities, because they are the root or part of the Church where the host of the Lord abideth, &c. And so going forward, he told them divers things not a little displeasing to the Rom. Catholicks then present, and so concluded.

Afterwards they read their Commission (most of the University being then present), and made a strict enquiry into those things contained therein. Further they would have proceeded, but the time for the Disputation between Dr. Martyr and Tresham, Cheadsey and Morgan drawing near (the manner of which I have already told you) deferred their proceedings till that was quite done.

June 4, the Bishop of Lincoln, Cox, Heynes, Moryson and Nevenson sitting in St. Mary’s Church again, did then in the place of the old Statutes of the University put new (1), and therein allowed more liberty to

(1) REG. tertium Elect. et Admiss. Soc. et Schol. Coll. Magd. fol. 15 b.

all, especially the Juniors, and commanded that they be religiously observed of all, whereby not only the whole frame of the Government was altered; but most of the customs relating to Religion changed (as much about this time other Visitors did the like at Cambridge), and all things as the Rom. Cath. thought turned topsy turvy. The said Statutes were afterwards called K. Edw. the VI his Statutes, or for brevity sake the Edwardine Statutes, all which, or at least some (though they much crossed the old) remained in force till the new Statutes now in use were made. The next particular that they took cognizance of was, the state of each College, then the number of persons in them and of their manners, divers of which having been very active in opposing Reformation of Religion, would not stand to a Visitation, but receded of their own accord, as particularly did some of New Coll. and Magdalen's. Others that had hitherto been accounted orthodox Preachers, and exact Disputants for the Cath. cause, they ejected, or else silenced, and put into their places such that were rigid Calvinists. Also such Readers and Moderators in each Society or Hall that bore good wishes to the old Religion they removed, and put in those of a quite contrary temper. They then also prescribed Injunctions for each College to be carefully observed, so that those that were found to be of an evil life or slothful they turned them out, and were thereby made a scorn to the vulgar. What else they did I cannot justly say; sure I am that though they deferred their Visitation till the first of Decemb. 1550, yet Cox and one if not two more, who were constantly upon the place, did act strange things, among which were these: 1. That he and Pet. Martyr being married, and had brought their wives into Chr. Ch. (being the first of all that did so) not only permitted the Canons to marry if they pleased, or any Head of College or Hall, but suffer women and idle huswives to enter into each House (if the Head allowed it) to serve there, which act (besides their permitting of bawling children to come among them) was looked upon as such a damnable matter by the Catholicks that they stiled them whoores, and the Lodgings that entertained married women and children, Stews, and Cony-buries. 2. His permitting and conniving at certain rude persons to abuse the R. Cath. Religion in ballads, libells, common discourses, and in action: to make Surplices and Copes ridiculous, and to act the saying of Mass like the mumbling of charms by an old conjurer. 3. In suffering them to nose and impudentize the Doctors and Masters of the old stamp without correction. 4. In permitting weekly corrections of the youth in every House of Learning to cease, to the great detriment of Education, but
restored

restored again (1) in the 1 of Qu. Mary. 5. In permitting them and any other to break fasting days, to revell in common houses, and when all was done, nothing of confession or repentance was to be made. 6. In permitting Preachers to rail and brawl against Religion and ceremony, and to make all things professed by the R. C. to be deterred and avoided, not knowing that they thereby did injure the reformed religion in divers particulars.

The last of Febr. following the said Cox, among other things, brought to Magdalen Coll. (2) four Injunctions, subscribed at his suggestion, by 12 of the King's Council: viz. 1. That none should be educated in Grammar Learning at the charges of the College. 2. That all those stipends and other profits whatsoever, with which the Chaplains, Clerks and Choristers are maintained, should be converted into other uses for the University. 3. That it should not be lawful for any one to be Fellow of the Coll. above 20 years. 4. That they have an Irish Fellow, or one born in Ireland to be maintained as Fellow at the College charges, &c. Which Injunctions being received by the President, there was a meeting forthwith called, and being published before the Fellows, the whole number resented it so much, as being very dangerous, and in a manner tending to the ruin of their noble foundation, that they with one consent appointed Mr. Will. Standish and Mr. John Redmayne of their Society to repair forthwith to London, and become humble suitors to the King's Council to have those Injunctions revoked. The news of these transactions being presently spread throughout the University, the Citizens of Oxford (for so we must now call them)

(1) Vide REG. 1. Coll. Exon. p. 59.

(2) REG. 3 El. et Adm. Coll. Magd. fol. 17 b.

The words of this Register run thus: 'Octavo die Maii an. 1549 fatalis Commissio dirigitur, sigillata pro Visitatione Universitatis Oxon. Universitas autem citata est 24 die ejusdem mensis. Quarto die Junii, Episcopus Lincolnensis, Richardus Cox Regiæ Majestati Institutor ac Elemosinarius, Simon Haynes, Rich. Morisonus et Christoph. Nevinson, regii Delegati, ubi confederissent in Æde B. Mariæ sacra pro veteribus Universitatis Statutis suffecerunt nova, eaque obtulerunt, necnon ab omnibus religiose observari præceperunt. Quo etiam die, singulis Collegiis noviter præscriptas injunctiones protulerunt, visitationem distulerunt in primum Decembris qui futurus est an. 1550. Ultimo die Febr. sequentis, Dr. Cox inter alia detulit (Coll. Magd.) Injunctiones quatuor, duodecim Consiliariis ad suggestionem suam subscriptas, viz. has infra scriptas, scilicet, Neminem ad Grammaticum ex bonis Collegii alivolumus: Omnia illa stipendia et alia commoda

quæcunque quibus hætenus usi sunt Sacellani, Clerici, Pueri Cantores, convertuntur in alios usus Universitatis: Ne cui liceat ultra vicenos annos in hoc Collegio socium esse: Hybernicum Socium ad bonas literas perpetuo alii. Quas quidem unanimi consensu Magdalenensis Cœtus repudiasset tanquam Collegii sui foundationi exitiales, Ludum Grammaticalem adeo celebrem dissolventes, Cœtum Scholarium dirimentes ac disceptantes, sexaginta plus minus Scholares detrudentes, etiamnum ac centenari inumeri antiquæ foundationis reliquias, i. e. Societatem conturbantes, ac jure suo spoliantes: consulti visum est universo Cœtui prædicto, duos transmittere ad Regium Consilium, viz. M^{rum}. Gulielm. Standish et Mag. John. Redman suppliciter oraturos Collegii causam, studiorum et juventutis, et si qua possint ratione tum præsentis itatui succurrant tum posteritati in ævum consulant. Quos Regii Consiliarii (ut agnoscas omni honore dignissimos) non tantum benigniter audierunt, sed etiam voti compotes clementer dimiserunt.'

concerned themselves so much in the matter, that a Council being called by the Mayor, they agreed among themselves to have this Letter following sent to the King.

‘ In most humble wyse sheweth unto your Majestie your most humble and bounden Oratours the Mayor, Burgeffes and Comminaultie of your Citye of Oxford, that where your Highness now of late appoynted certayne persons by your Commission under your great Seale to be Commissioners of your Univerfitie of Oxford, to establish and order certayne Statutes, Ordinances, Injunctions and Rules to be observed of all and singular Students, as well in the Univerfitye aforr sayd, as anye Colledge, Hall and Howses of Learning whatsoever they be within the sayde Univerfitye, but farther in certayne other matters to doe any thinge or thinges, act or acts, as to them should seem most expedient and conveniente for the livelye mantaynance, furtherance and increase of vertue and Learninge. So it is most excellent and mercifull Prince, that where your sayd poore Oratours have allwayes had received and enjoyed by the meanes of your Colledges, founded by your Graces most noble progenitours singularie treasure, help and commoditie for the education of theyre sonnes, and in especiallie the more parte of us being not otherwise able to bring up our children in good Learninge and to finde them at Grammar, whereby they may happily in tyme to come attayne to higher knowledge of the liberall Sciences of GOD’s holy word, without the ayd and help of the Colledges trayning our children in good letters, some being called Schollers of the Howses and some called Quiristers, and yet learning their Grammar; your said Commissioners by vertue of the aforr sayd Commission to them datied for the encrease of vertue and learning, have, among other injunctions unknowne to your Oratours, ordayned, decreed and appointed that none should be found in Grammar or remayne Quirister within your said Univerfitie at the chardges of anye Colledge, whereby there be in danger of casting out of some Colledge thirtie, some other XL or L, some other more or fewer and the most part of them children of your said poore Oratours, haveing of the said Colledges meate, drinke, cloth and lodginge, and were verie well brought up in Learninge in the common Grammar Schoole at the Colledge of St. Marie Magdalen and soe went forward and attained to Logicke and other Faculties at the chardges of the sayde Colledge, and likewyse of other Howses, and little or nothing at the chardge of their parents after their admiffion into any of the sayd Colledges: Which thyng hath allwayes heretofor binn a great succoure unto your sayde poore Oratours, and now an utter undoeinge to the heavie
discomfort

discomfort of us and our posteritye and diminishing of your Univerſitie and the decaying therof, unleſs it may pleaſe your Highneſs of your paſſing clemencie to call backe the ſayd injunctiõ, as well for the continuance of this onlie Schoole of all the Shire, as for the bringing up of our children and our poſterityes as is aſorr ſayd; in conſideration whereof pleaſeth it your abundant goodneſs, with the adviſe of your moſt honorable Councell, the premiſes tenderly and graciouſly conſidered, to take ſome godly order for the education of our children and eſpeciallye of theyres, which, otherwiſe than by the helpe of the Colledge, be not able to finde them, &c. And youre ſaid Oratours ſhall dayly pray &c.'

This Letter being drawn up and carried by one Geffry to Standiſh and Redmayne aforeſaid, now at London, to the end that they might ſee it effectually delivered, they forthwith ſent back to the Mayor that he ſet the City Seal, with the arms thereof, to it, and ſend with it ſome other perſons, leaſt it ſhould be thought by the King's Council that the Letter was counterfeited by ſome of the Univerſity. All which being accordingly done, both parties were kindly received, heard and dimiſſed with accompliſhment of their deſire.

You muſt underſtand that many Grammar Schools in the Country and in ſome Cities were lately maintained with the revenews of Chauntries that belonged to thoſe Churches; wherein, or elſe in Chantry Houſes the Prieſt taught. So that the Chauntries being diſſolved the Schools fell with them. But what advantage Cox could get by annulling the ſaid School of Magd. Coll. (unleſs he was ſet on by ſome of the Society) I know not. He would before this time have annulled that of New Coll. but hindred alſo, and what he did in his own Houſe I cannot tell. Such notorious actions being now common in the Nation, and therefore declared againſt by the generality of People, the King forthwith did by a Commiſſion under his broad Seal dat. 20 June reg. 2, authorize Sr. Walt. Mildmay, Kt. and Rob. Keilwey Eſq. that they take order for the maintenance and continuance of them, &c. Wherefore by virtue of the ſaid Commiſſion they iſſued out warrants ſoon after to the Auditors and Receivers of the revenews of augmentation and revenews of the Kings Crown in the reſpective Counties, and to either of them, denoting that whereas it appeared by a certificate from the Surveyor of Lands in ſeveral counties, that a Grammar School had been continually kept in ſuch places, with the revenews of ſuch Chauntries, and that the Schoolmaſter had his wages raiſed yearly thence, &c. that therefore by virtue of the ſaid Commiſſion it was appointed that

that the said Schools should continue, and that the Schoolmasters have their stipends, &c. Whereupon several were continued, yet some were never restored; or at least part of their renewals were imbeholed, and those so continued and renewed, the King did intitle himself to be their Founder. And hence it is that K. Ed. VI is said to have founded many Schools.

As for the uniting of several Colleges into one, it was discussed among the Visitors divers times, but it being urged, that though several of them were now poor, yet if Reformation of Religion did proceed as it had begun, they doubted not but that they would be enriched by Benefactors, and flourish with learned men (especially forasmuch that the K. had intentions to enrich them with Improvements and several Lands which did lately belong to Abbeyes) they desisted from proceeding in that point. 'Tis said that Cox before mentioned, Dean of Christ Ch. was very zealous in this project, but how disappointed it doth not absolutely appear, unless it was by a majority. Had the nation been settled and not so much distracted at this time, the design without doubt would have taken place.

The Chauntries in Colleges which were to be converted into Exhibitions they performed in part, some being now and before taken away and applied to a contrary use, especially those in parochial Churches, whose Advowsons belonged to Colleges. As for the translation of Artists from All Souls to New Coll. and Civilians thence to All Souls, I find it no where to appear, but that the Fellows of the said Colleges continued in their places, neither also that they appointed a College for Physicians. For divers of them being diverted from attending the Visitation by some urgent affairs of the Kingdom, the business which rested upon the endeavours of two or three persons (sometimes only of Cox) could not well be brought to pass without great labour and time. 'Tis said that when the major part of the Visitors met in Decemb. following they had other debates about it, but the clamours of those Colleges coming thick upon them, they desisted.

Before I proceed any further, I shall take a step backward and give you a relation of certain passages done before the said Visitors came, which are these. The party for a Reformation being confident of the turning of the times, proceeded very high in their actions against the Rom. Catholicks (especially when by the King's Letters the Statutes of the Colleges were restrained) both by affronting them openly and abusing them privately among the vulgar. Some in their Sermons (though preached but seldom) rail'd at them, call'd them the imps of the whore of Babylon, dumb dogs, and

and such that had the form of godliness but denied the power thereof, &c. Thomas Bickley, a young man of Magdalen Coll. not dreading the Act of Parliament, presumed (1) on Whitfunday Even in the middle of divine Service, to go to the high Altar there, and before the face of a great multitude most irreverently to take away the Sacrament and to break it in pieces, to the great offence of many, whereof not a few were strangers that came at that time to hear divine Service. Henry Bull also of the same Coll. did about that time with the help of Tho. Bentham openly in the Choir snatch the Censer out of the Priest's hands who was about to offer incense therein.

Besides this also, one Tho. Willyams, a Bac. of Arts, pulled a Priest from the Altar after he had said the Gospel, and flung away his book, breaking thereby the Statutes and running himself into wilful perjury. Furthermore also, he with other young people not contenting themselves with these zealous insolencies, did borrow hatchets and went into the Choir and chopped in pieces such books that were not bought for forty pound. And though these and divers other things were done out of all honest order, contrary to the Lord Protector's mind, to the high slander of the King's proceedings and hindrance of them, yet did there ensue many other inconveniences unseemly for Students, especially for young men, as breach of Statutes, utter contempt, contumacy, conspiracy, dissoluteness, dissention and trouble. Had these things been done by the vulgar, they would have favoured as things done in their kind, but forasmuch by Scholars, pretenders to reformation, was now accounted scandalous to most men.

As for other proceedings in Magdalen Coll. before the Visitors came, I find them to have been very high (the Protestant party being more numerous than the Catholick) following therein the actions that Dr. Cox, Dean of Christ Church, did in his own House. For though the Lord Protector did not command or desire them to alter any special thing till further order, yet so forward (2) were the Officers of that House (something contrary to the mind of the President) that they changed and altered most parts of divine Service. Instead of public and divine Masses (whereunto the multitude resorted) they appointed the order of the common and divine Service thereunto belonging in all points in the same order and form as was used in the King's Chapel. The other Masses, as Lady and Morrow Masses, they

(1) In Turri Schol. in pyx. BB, Fascic. 3. (2) Ibid.

nu. 24.

stayed till either the Visitation should alter them, or else the King and his Council (who at this time had only authority to dispense with their oaths) should command them to the contrary. They laid aside all manner of ceremonies, particularly that of the Font, and did not set up the Sacrament again after Bickley had tumbled it down. Such mad work was now and afterwards acted in that Society, that the Fellows in a congratulatory Epistle (1) to Cardinal Pole for his safe arrival into England, written 18 Cal. Januar. 1554, secundo Mariæ Reg. desired him with great eagerness to 'be propitious to the College, which had lately suffered great damages, even to the loss of their Society.' Many of the like actions were performed in other Societies, which I should now repeat, but forasmuch as they were done rather out of opposition and to please the Visitors than out of conscience; or rather out of a furious zeal than pure Religion, I shall pass them by, and only say that the Academians for a time enjoyed that liberty which the Romans are affirmed by Tacitus (2) to have enjoyed without controul in the times of Nerva, that is to say, 'a liberty of opining whatsoever they pleased, and speaking freely their opinions wheresoever they listed.' Which, whether it were such a great felicity as that Author makes it, may be more than questioned.

An. { Dom. 1550
4 Edw VI.

According to the former prorogation, the Visitors met in Decemb. this year, and acted (or at least some of them, of whom Cox was the chiefeft) such things that many of the present age abhorred, and posterity blame by the effects they wrought. The antient Libraries, a glory to the University, as containing among them many rarities, the works of our own country men, besides many matters obtained from remote places, were by them or their appointment rifled. Many MSS, guilty of no other superstition than red letters in their fronts or titles, were either condemned to the fire or jakes. Others also that treated of controversial or scholastical Divinity were let loose from their chains, and given away or sold to Mechanics for servile uses. I have heard it credibly reported from antient men, and they while young from Scholars of great standing, that among such spoils brought out in public (in the Convocation House, say some) (3) several copies of the Greek Testament were of the number, which, had

(1) In REG. Coll. Magd. E fol. 96.

(2) Taciti HIST. lib. i.

(3) See more under the year 1546.

they not been understood by one wiser than the rest, had suffered the same fate; but let this report remain with their authors, sure I am that such books wherein appeared Angles, or Mathematical Diagrams, were thought sufficient to be destroyed, because accounted Popish, or diabolical, or both.

What was done to the public Library I shall elsewhere shew: as for those belonging to Colleges, they suffered the same fate almost as the public, though not in so gross a manner. From Merton Coll. Library a cart load of MSS and above were taken away (1), such that contained the Lucubrations (chiefly of controversial Divinity, Astronomy and Mathematicks) of divers of the learned Fellows thereof, in which Studies they in the two last centuries obtained great renown. So that they being thus taken away and at the disposal of certain ignorant and zealous coxcombs, were condemned for a base use; yet some that were lovers of Antiquity, interposing themselves, recovered divers of them from ruin; of such was Garbrand Herks (2), by nativity a Dutchman, by trade a Stationer, living in S. Mary's Parish, one; who, with his Son, keeping them divers years, were at length bought by private persons, and by them given to the public Library when restored by Sr. Thom. Bodley, they bearing at this time the names of their antient places to whom they had belonged. New College also had many lost and others defaced; their painted windows also in the Chapel were commanded to be pulled down; but the College being not rich enough, as they pretended, to set up new, promised that they would when they were in a capacity. From the Library of Balliol Coll. no small number were taken away; however about the same time they were partly supplied with others from Durham Coll. Library, of which four volumes of the Acts of the Council of Basil were given thereto (if I mistake not) by Dr. Walter Wryght, Guardian of that College after its dissolution. As for those that remained in the said Library of Balliol, were the better part of them sold by Rob. Persons, Burfar of the said College, before he changed his Religion, to buy Protestant books, which were the first as 'tis said that were ever there. The Libraries of Exeter, Queen's and Lincoln were with others purged, but what their losses were I know not; in the mean time we may take this as worthy of observation, that what this generation did with scorn throw aside, the following did gather up with care, such is the inconstancy of mankind.

(1) Ex relat. Mri. Joh. Wilson Capellan. quondam Coll. Mert. æt. 80, 1665. Ille vero habuit ex relat. Mri. Allen ex Aul. Glouc. æt. 89 et supra, an. 1632.

(2) This of Garbrand Herks must be out; for they were taken thence by Dr. Tho. James.

The works of the Schoolmen, namely of P. Lombard, Th. Aquinas, Scotus and his followers, with Criticks also, and such that had Popish Scholias in them, they cast out of all College Libraries and private Studies; and this they did as an eye witness saith (1) ‘*quia istorum solida doctrina et methodica institutione, hæreticorum populares non difficulter cerni et dispelli sciebant.*’ Not content with this, but they slandered those most noble authors as guilty of barbarism, ignorance of the Scriptures, and much deceit, and as much as in them lay did endeavour to damn their memories to eternity. And lest their impiety and foolishness in this act should be further wanting, they brought it so to pass that certain rude young men should carry this great spoil of books about the city on biers; which being so done, to set them down in the common market place and there burn them, to the sorrow of many, as well of the Protestant as the other party. This was by them stiled ‘the funeral of Scotus and Scotists.’ So that at this time and in all this King’s reign, was seldom seen any thing in the University but books of Poetry, Grammar, idle songs and frivolous stuff. Such a general destruction was now and some years before, as well in both the Universities as religious places, that many precious monuments, and thereby the most substantial part of Antiquity and History was, to the great prejudice of those studies, irrecoverably lost. Learning also which now was low, and by considerable persons despised, became a scorn to the vulgar, and especially for this reason, because books were dog cheap, and whole Libraries could be bought for an inconsiderable nothing. Such errors or rather impieties, were committed so unworthily by some in this kind, that John Bale, a man sufficiently averse from the least shadow of Popery, and one that hated all Monckery with a perfect hatred, could not but complain of them to K. Edward VI that now reigned, and seriously lament ‘so great oversight in the overthrow of Abbeyes and Fryeries.’ Covetousness was now so busy about private commodity, that a public spirit in so necessary and godly respect was not any where regarded. But concerning the general destruction of Libraries let’s hear what the said Bale saith (2):

‘Never had we bene offended for the losse of our Lybraryes, beynge so many in nombre, and in so desolate places for the more part, yf the chiefe monumentes and most notable workes of our excellent Wryters, had bene

(1) Sand. de Scism. Angliæ, lib. ii, et alibi. See in an. 1535.

(2) In his Preface to his DECLARATIONS ON

Joh. Leyland’s laborious Journey and Search for England’s Antiquities: Printed at Lond. 1549.

reserved. If there had bene in every Shyre of England but one solempne Lybrary to the preservacyon of those noble workes, and preferment of good Lernynge in our posterityte, it had bene yet sumwhat. But to destroye all without consyderacyon is and will be unto Englande for ever a most horryble infamy amonge the grave senyours of other Nacyons. A great nombre of them whych purchaséd those superstycious mansyons, reserved of those Lybrarye Bokes, some to serve theyr jakes, some to scoure theyr candelstyckes, and some to rubbe their bootes: some they sold to the Grossers and sope sellers, and some they sent over see to the Bokebynders, not in small nombre, but at tymes whole Shypps full, to the wonderynge of the foren Nacyons. Yea the Unyversytees of thys realme are not all clere in this detestable fact: But cursed is that bellye, whyche seeketh to be fedde with such ungodly gaynes, and so depelye shameth hys natural contreye. I knowe a merchaunt man, which shall at thys tyme be namelesse, that bought the contentes of two noble Lybraryes for XL shyllynge pryce, a shame it is to be spoken. Thys stuffe hath he occupied in the stede of gray paper by the space of more than these X yeares, and yet he hath store ynough for as many yeares to come. A prodygyouse example is this, and to be abhorred of all men whych love their Nacyon as they should do &c.—Yea, what may bryng our Realme to more shame and rebuke, than to have it noysed abroad, that we are despyfers of lernynge? I judge thys to be true, and utter it wyth heavynesse, that neyther the Brytaynes under the Romanes and Saxons, nor yet the Englyshe people under the Danes and Normannes, had ever such dammage of their lerned monumentes as we have seane in our time, &c.’

One (1) that lived in the reign of Hen. VI reporteth that the Kings of England were wont to maintain a great number of good writers within the Monasteries of their foundations, to no other end but only to copy out the memorable works of old writers, especially Historians and Chronyclers, that they might in their Libraries perpetually remain, appointing them also sufficient stipends for their labour. This worthy example they had from time to time of their fathers and predecessors, but alas (saith our author) they now perish, and come in great number to nothing for want of reviving. So that if they in his time perished, what would our Author have said if he had lived in these times to see such a pitiful desolation? Certainly it could not otherwise but leave deep impressions of sorrow in the hearts of

(1) Tho. Gascoigne 1 part. DICT. THEOL. p. 485.

truly pious men and good Scholars: yet a few there were at this time who would have gladly saved the most necessary monuments of the dispersed remnant, but wretched poverty and biting indigence, which now was frequent among Students and lovers of Learning, would not permit them to shew to their country such a necessary benefit. Martin Bucer [now Professor of Divinity at Cambridge] came to Oxon this year [to visit the University and Peter Martyr. He also preached at Christ Church (1).]

An. { Dom. 1551
5 Edw. VI.

What shall or can be more said? All things at this time were, partly through the unreasonable actions of the said Visitors, but chiefly by the present distractions of the Kingdom, in a very sad condition both here and at Cambridge. The Scholars were reduced to an inconsiderable number in respect of former times, they choosing rather to undergo misery elsewhere, than lay at the mercy of such whom they accounted no better than mad men. The Colleges, and especially the antient Halls, either laid waste, or were become the receptacles of poor religious people turned out of their cloysters: the present Halls, especially those of Edmund and New Inn, were void of Students. The benefactions which Scholars did enjoy through the piety of good men, were taken away, either by pretended authority or connivance, their liberties and privileges invaded and borne down by the Citizens who (as the Townsmen of Cambridge) took all opportunities to trample upon them, now or suddenly ready to fall. Much of their present maintenance and the main hopes of their future preferment were taken from them, at least in their opinion, when they saw most or all the revenews of the Colleges given to the King, as they had been before to his father, some Bishopricks actually dissolved, and the whole jurisdiction inclining to a ruin.

This did strike them with such a panick fear, that parents thereby were justly deterred from bestowing upon their children that ingenious education, attended with so great charges and small hopes. Such that were already entred upon that way, were forced to quit their professions and betake themselves to another kind of life: examples of this, we have, not only many in Oxford but some in Cambridge, for I find one house of Learning there pitifully complaining that the great dearth of things, and the little charity of men had driven away more good wits thence than were left in the whole

(1) V. Vitam Juelli per Humph. p. 42.

University. The words are part of a Letter (1) from S. John's College to the Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector. In which there are so many other things considerable, that I cannot forbear to trespass so far upon the Reader's patience, as to exhibit somewhat more to the same purpose. Having represented to his honour two other domestick calamities peculiar to that House, they descend to a third, of which they say—'diu nos preffit, in miram angustiam compegit, et in extremam conditionem non nos solum sed reliquos omnes studiosos detruisit. Quæ illa est? Durissima caritas omnium rerum vendibilium. Augetur pretium omnium, pecunia nostra non augetur. Quomodo olim duodecim denariis, nunc non licet vivere viginti.—Qui authores sunt tantæ miseræ? Dicemus, et Domino monente ac demonstrante dicemus. Sunt illi qui domum ad domum conjungunt, qui rapinas pauperum congerunt, qui fructum eorum rarissimè comedunt. Hæc dicit DOMINUS per Esaiam Prophetam, nos apertiùs loquemur. Sunt illi, qui hodie passim in Anglia prædia Monasteriorum gravissimis annuis redditibus auxerunt. Hinc omnium rerum exauctum pretium: hii homines expilant totam Rempublicam. Villici et coloni universi laborant, parcunt, corradunt, ut istis satisfaciant: hinc singuli coguntur singulis imponere, et universa Respub. gravissimè premitur. Hinc tot Familiæ dissipatæ, tot Domus collapsæ, tot communes mensæ aut jam nullæ, aut in angulos et latebras conclusæ. Hinc (quod omnium miserrimum est) nobile illud decus et robur Angliæ, nomen inquam Yomannorum Anglorum fractum et collisum est. Et hæc etiam miseria maximè redundat ad authores ejusdem. Quotusquisque enim est Mercatorum Londinensium, (hii homines hanc miseriam mirificè concitârunt) qui non angustiùs, tenuiùs, et pressiùs hii temporibus vivit, quàm cum passi sunt alios homines vivere?—In nullam partem Reipub. majori impetu invasit hoc malum quàm in rem literariam: reliqui homines ita liberi sunt ut possint quærere sibi vitam: studiosi non quærunt, sed quæsitam recipiunt: quæ si augetur, hoc fit non operâ illorum, sed bonitate aliorum. Postremò, debet pecunia nostra, aut major esse, quod cupimus; aut caritas rerum minor esse, quod per te fore speramus; aut fructus studiorum minimus erit, quod maximè omnium metuimus.—Hæc tanta caritas rerum et hæc nulla charitas hominum intra hos paucos annos expulit ex hoc uno Collegio plura optima ingenia, quàm nunc sunt perfectè docti viri in tota Academia: nec solùm expellit præsentés, sed auferit unà etiam universam absentium spem.'

(1) In Com. Epist. Rogeri Ascham. See in Rog. Ascham's SCHOOLMASTER, [ed. 1589] fol.

48 b. [ed. Upton, 1711, p. 168.] See also in Preface to the true Subject by Sir John Cheek.

This and much more to the same purpose from that learned Society of S. John's. Divers if not all Houses of Learning in Oxford lamented in the like manner, being not only deprived of those that were ordinary, but eminent, Students. The Grammar Schools in Oxford which had nursed up many hopeful plants for the supply of the said Colleges were decayed, and those also remaining, which had revenues belonging to the Rectors of them, but very little encouraged. Nay many Grammar Schools in the country that were founded of a godly intent, were, by the greedy covetousness of those entrusted by the King, taken away, whereby a ready way to barbarism was opened, as some years after it appeared, when Priests, that were children, and otherwise utterly unlearned, were enjoined to peruse once or twice the Chapters and Homilies which they were to read, to the intent that they might the better perform them to the clearer understanding of the people (1).

On the Ides of Decemb. it was agreed (2) by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church that all Altars, Statues, Images, Tabernacles, Missals and other matters of superstition and idolatry (as they now called them) should be removed out of the Cathedral, and from other Churches under their patronage; which being soon after (not without some rigour) performed, other Colleges and Churches followed. And let me tell you, such scorn was by them and other Reformers shewed towards these things, and to such vile uses were they put, and consequently made ridiculous, that they having been in great veneration with the people, many stood at a maze and blessed themselves: some faltered in their religion, and inclined to Atheism, and others began to be desperate and did not in the least care what would be the event of things, because it could not lay in their power to remedy them.

An. { Dom. 1552
6 Edw. VI.

And therefore I conceive that upon the very sight of these deplorable actions done in places of Religion, Learning and virtue for these four years

(1) An. 1551, Jun. 15: Dr. Morwent, President of C. C. C. with some of the Fellows of that House were committed to the Fleet, for using upon Corp. Ch. day other Service than that appointed in the book of Service. About the same time Letter was sent to the said College, signifying the same, and appointing Mr. Juel to govern the said Coll. in the absence of the said President. So in

K. Edward's Council Book. An. 1551, Dec. 22: Dr. Tresham committed to the Fleet. (Anth. Harmar, alias Hen. Wharton's Specimen of some Errors and Defects in the Hist. of the Reform. of the Ch. of Engl. by Dr. Burnet: Lond. 1693, at p. 157.

(2) REG. Adm. Elect. &c. Æd. Ch.

behind, and the barbarous infolencies upon treasures of good Letters and Libraries, both here and generally throughout the Kingdom, could not but impress in serious apprehensions a deep contemplation of the approaching funerals of most kinds of Learning, and make them take their long leaves of the University, as, in very truth, they for the most part did. Infomuch that the Schools being unfrequented, four or five of them which joined to the Divinity School (on the south side as it seems, and which belong'd to some Colleges) were bought by certain Citizens, by them pulled down, and their scites made gardens: and lest they should lose the least profit of them, sold the tiles and timber of, or else furnished their own houses with, them. The Schools of Arts which were rebuilt all under one roof by Thom. Hokenorton, Abbat of Osney, in the time of Hen. VI, were used by Laundresses to dry their clothes: for Quadragesimal and certain other Disputations being taken away by the said Visitors, and Declamations appointed in their stead (performed for the most part by Dr. Cox his appointment in Christ Church Hall, purposely to draw the University thither) was the chief reason why they were unfrequented; but Sir John Mason being chose Chancellor of the University this year, restored the said Disputations, thinking that the Schools would thereupon be frequented; howbeit in the Lent following there were but sixteen Determiners in the University. The truth is, though the whole number of Students were now a thousand and fifteen (1) that had names in the Buttery books of each House of Learning, yet the greater part were absent, and had taken their last farewell.

There were none that had any heart to put their children to School, any farther than to learn to write, to make them Apprentices or Lawyers. The two wells of learning (saith one) (2) Oxford and Cambridge, are dried up, Students decayed, of which scarce an hundred left of a thousand; and if in seven years more they should decay so fast, there would be almost none at all: so that the Devil would make a triumph, whilst there were none learned to whom to commit the flock.

As for the remnant, who were mostly of the reformed party, esteemed the usual and antient exercises ridiculous, and the terms whereby they were expressed sophistical and vain, and Degrees also antichristian, for which reason most of them continued in that estate they were at present. Others would not go to the expence or charge of a Degree, because all their hopes of

(1) Ut in GG fol. 68 a.

(2) Bern. Gilpin, in his Sermon preached at Court 1552, [ed. 1630, p. 23.]

preferment were blasted ; another party would have proceeded, but could not for want of moneys or Exhibitions, now stop'd or employed for another use. So that all these things considered, we cannot otherwise conclude but that they were now posting to ignorance and barbarism, as indeed they were, when the generality of Scholars were now and divers years after very illiterate: one example of which you shall take for all. It was asked a Preacher (1) in Mr. Jewell's Diocess, in the beginning of Q. Elizabeth's reign, ' why and wherefore were the Schools of Oxford suffered to go down, and ordinary Disputations in Logick and Philosophy left off in K. Edward's Days ?' It was answered by the said Preacher, who was then a Student there, ' by Dr. Cox's endeavours.' This answer among others he openly gave in a Visitation of part of Salisbry Diocess, when he could not answer, when he was asked (purposely, as we suppose, to amuse him) what case was decenter.

But why should I discourse of the shutting up of School doors, the contemning of Disputations and Degrees, the despising of Universities themselves, now commonly called the stables of Asses, Stews and Schools of the Devills ; why of the solitary nakedness, bare walls and lack of Students ? It was the Visitors doings, it was their meaning, they granted it, they rejoiced at it, and for ought that I see, 'twas their intent to banish all good learning and knowledge from them. If we have a regard to the state of other matters in the University, we shall find them in a very sad condition. The public treasury, which consisted of plate, moneys, jewels, &c. given by divers Benefactors for the use of Scholars, was spent and lost, partly by these Reformers and partly by others, when they took their leave of the University. The Muniments imbesel'd and wasted, especially those granted by Popes. Several of the Registers lost, and the remainder of the Chests, founded by divers of a pious intent to relieve Scholars in necessity, and to encourage their studies, rifled and left empty, and all things relating to good order, ceremony, decency, &c. turned topsy turvy.

What shall I say of the troubles between the University and certain of the Citizens of Oxford, occasioned by the insolence of one Edward Forman, a busy Layc ? who, because Martiall and Rogers, the Proctors, had entred his house in their night walks in June and July, to correct misdemeanors there committed, did with the Mayor of the City and his Officers indict them (2) of rape, felony, and I know not what. The truth is, this fellow

(1) See something of this matter in the [Lat.] Oration of Pet. Frarin against the unlawful Insurrections of the Protestants beyond the Seas : trans-

lated into Engl. by Jo. Foulcr : printed at Antwerp, 1566.

(2) I fol. 130 b : GG fol. 64 a, &c.

with his comrades did so entrench upon the Liberties and Privileges of the Academians in several respects (the particulars of which are now too many to relate) that they were forced to supplicate Dr. Cox (1), their Chancellor, and Goodrick, Bishop of Ely, Lord Chancellor of England, to stand on their side and defend them; who, had they not procured Letters (2) from the Lords of the Council to be directed to the Citizens on the behalf of the Academians (which spoke, it seems, in defence of the Proctors night watch, and K. Hen. IV his Charter De Senescallo, touching the not indicting Scholars before any foraine Judges) they had been shamefully liable to their malice and revenge.

Having now done with the unhappy time in several respects of K. Edward VI, I shall conclude with some plain English Verses (3) made in the reign of Qu. Mary by Will. Forrest, Preist, wherein several things being related by him of Dr. Cox before mentioned (of which our Author was partly an eye witness) I cannot conceal without some injury as well to myself and the Reader. They go thus—

‘Then, worthye is Learnyng of preferment,
and of all Degreies to be magnified,
for Learnyng rendrethe the lowe excellent
and the excellent wyttye to bee tryed,
learnyng and wisdom togeathers allyed,
as freendys and kynne of consanguynitee,
they neadys shall woorke to muche utylitee.

Admyrred withe Grace, I meane as no lesse,
for Seyence (Sainct Paule saith) the mynde doth inflate :
Of seynce hath many had plentyousness,
and voyde of Grace, hath probed farre ingrate,
usunge their learnyng after dpyllische rate,
as Doctor Cocke withe a Combe thearto sett,
throughe fleschelye folye, caught in the Dpyllis nett.

Of Doctor Cox.

Whois nopsome, cursed, and dpyllische subvertinge,
by hym, as in his uttermoste powre laye,
of godlye ordre, althyngeis conspdyngge,
from that was goode to the contrarpe waye,
I can none otherwise of conscience saye,
to vertue hee was an utter enemye,
as (to his shame) his faas doth testifie.

(1) FF fol. 131 b, 132.

(2) I f. 213 a.

(3) In the LIFE of Catharine the first Wife of

K. Hen. VIII, by Will. Forest, cap. 7. MS. ut supra.

Abhorringe his Order of sacrede preeistehod
 a whoare he tooke hym, wise cotolde he take none,
 for contrarpe votve, he made unto God,
 when, of his mynysters, hee tooke to bee one :
 but, for he wolde not to the Dpbpl alone
 he wrought (by all meanys) others to entrappe
 with hym (for eaver) to curse their mishappe.

He wrought by his holpe stynkeinge Martyr
 Peter, that Paule his breath cotolde not abyde,
 (for that, like Sathans true knyght of the Martyr
 his holpe doarpne, hee heere falsyside)
 that whoe (of Preeists) in maryage was not tyde,
 he was afflicted, tormoyled and tolde
 to los of lpyng or some other cosse.

Peter
 the stynkeinge
 Martyr.

So much abhorred this bagpuge verlet,
 all signes of godlye conuersation
 that wheare so a Preeiste withe shaben Crowne he met
 he shooke hym uppe withe detestation.
 And in Oxforde his Ordynation
 was, whoe so theare a Crowne on hym did sutt
 his Colledge he shoulde, for his crowmys sake amptt.

This was a worthye famous Doctor,
 this was a man worthie of preampnence
 this was a Christian true Professor,
 this was a man of right intelligence :
 the Dpbpl hee was ; I say my conscience
 he was (I saye) an erraunt cursed Theeif
 his aays declare, pee neade no ferdre preeif.

Hee robbed the Churche of Frydykswis (I say)
 of Chalyces, Crosles, Candylstykcs withe all
 of sulber and gylte, both preacious and gape
 withe Coapis of Tyllure, and many a riche pall
 dedycat to GOD abobe eternall.
 And other Collegis may hym well curse
 for thorowe hym they are farre peat the wurste.

Christ Church.

He was choafe Chauncellour for fatvrs amendinge,
 hee mended (indeade) from good to the badde.
 Hee was a Chauncellour of the Dpbpls sendinge,
 neaver was Towne, that such another hadde.

So made he ordynauce that a prowde Ladde
 withe men right reuerende myght shewe hym
 and went dysguyssed yn Ruffyan rate.

Hee set them all cleane oute of Discyplnye
 and satwe them setteled in heynous herespe :
 Hee let them (at will) wickedlye inclpne
 hee nothynge to vertue did edpfe
 but, what to goode ordre was contrarpe.
 So wrought hee, that (trulpe) to make reporte
 as the Deane was, so weare the more sorte,

Dr. Cox was
 Dean of Ch. Ch.

So I wische not Frydiswise to florische
 in sort, as that Cox example theare left,
 But, true ordre of Scholars t'accomplische,
 of whiche (wickedlye) he satwe them bereft,
 Suche wise indued, and withe grace fullpe festre,
 as nowe I theare noate, by signes I doo see,
 I wische their furtheraunce, the most that may bre.'

Thus you see what character this Author (who seemeth to be too zealous for his own party) giveth of Dr. Cox ; which though too severe, yet perhaps not altogether true, seeing that many of the reformed Writers speak honourably of him (1).

An. } Dom. 1553
 } 1 Mariæ Reg.

And now, Reader, having given you a brief relation of the unhappy transactions of the University in the reign of K. Edw. VI, I shall speak of the affairs acted in the time of Q. Mary, who obtaining the Crown, Religion and Learning put on another face (fancy it if you please to have been so as at the Restauration of K. Ch. II) in some things for the better, in some for the worse. All those observations and oaths that were put upon each Society by the King and his Council to be performed and taken in the admission of every Head and Fellow, especially that of renouncing the Pope, were now commanded to be taken away, and all things to be as antiently before any thing of Reformation began. This in particular was given in

(1) Heylin in his HIST. of the Ref. of the Ch. of Engl. 1553, ult. Ed. VI ; tells us that K. Ed. VI his memory is made mention of in Oxford, among the Scholars for his Benefaction to the University, which he thinks was for the confirm-

ation of some endowments, and for the excepting of taking away all Chaurtries, Colleges, and Free Chapels, &c. which K. H. VIII had ordered to be taken away, notwithstanding Dr. R. Cox of Ch. Ch. had written a judicious Letter not to do it.

command

command (1) to Magdalen College, there having been more affronts lately committed against the R. Catholicks than in any other Society. Divers Customs also that were taken away and abolished, were through the forwardness of the University and City restored: for they, as it well appears, did in so short a time bring their endeavours to an issue, that the Queen taking notice of their good affection to the old cause, would have held a Parliament here about the latter end of this year, to gratify both the Corporations by the resort that might be amongst them; but her mind afterwards changing, it was held at Westminster.

At the same time Thom. Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, was from being a prisoner in the Tower of London, sent to Oxford, there to be called in question by the Queen and Parliament for what he had acted in relation to Religion in K. Edward's days; but the Parliament not meeting as I have said, the University took such cognizance of him, that by his open maintaining heresy (as 'twas now called) while he was there, and defending the cause of the Sacrament, was by their public censure pronounced a Heretick, and his books heretical. But of this matter you shall hear more hereafter.

As for the University, the Queen not only requited it by restoring the Schools and recalling (2) and setting the antient Statutes, but also (for some other respects besides) by bestowing (3) on it divers Benefices, as the Rectory of South Petherwyn in Cornwall, which lately belonged to the Priory of St. Germans in that County; the Rectory of Seyfton in Leicestershire, lately belonging to the Priory of Ulvescroft in the same county; the Rectory of Holm Cultram, with the Chapel of Newton-Arloch, in the county of Cumberland, lately belonging to the Monastery of Holm Cultram. These revenews she granted by her Charter dat. xi May an. reg. 1°. The beginning of which I shall here set down, because it speaketh somewhat of the state of the University in K. Edward's reign, her immediate Predecessor.

‘ Regina omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint salutem. Gravissimorum hominum testimoniis ad aures nostras perlatum est, ac certissimis quibusdam rationibus nobis quasi ob oculos positum, nostram illam Academiam quæ Oxonii sita est, alterum totius regni lumen, olim bonarum literarum omnium celeberrimum emporium, sic et temporum injuriâ afflictam esse, ut penè inculta jaceat, et inopiâ harum rerum quibus dignitas omnis sustinetur adeo oppressam esse, ut extincta jam penè et quodam quasi squallore

(1) REG. Actorum Societatis Coll. Mag. fol. 4 a, et 6 a.

(2) REG. I, fol. 138 b.

(3) PAT. de an. 1 Reg. Mariæ, part. 6: Et in cista Munimentorum Universit. Ox. in (Thef.) C. C. Christi. [In Turr. Schol. pix. long. 23: et Hari MEM. f. 137 a.]

contabuiffè videatur. Publicas enim illius Scholas, in quibus olim fiebat ftatis quibusdam et folennibus diebus frequens difcentium concursio, vaftatas et in privatos hortos converfas: publicum thefaurum direptum: ornamenta publica ablata, et publica vectigalia ita tenuia, imò ita ferè nulla effè accepimus, ut neque publicis ufibus aliquâ ex parte fufficiant, neque publicarum caufarum defenfioni et injuriis propulfandis respondeant. Nos igitur Academiam illam quâ contemptâ et defertâ nec orthodoxa fides [mire ab hereticis convulfa et labefacta] defendi, nec in rebus controversis veritas erui, nec certè in Repub. juftitia administrari poteft, penè oppreffam et jacentem erigere atque excitare, illiusque fquallorem depellere, et inopiam noftâ munificentîâ fublevare ad regium munus noftum pertinere exftimantes, ut poft hac habeat quo et fuas Scholas erigat, erectas [tueatur] perpetuis ut fperamus futuris temporibus, et fe fuaveque privilegia adverfus quarumcunque injuriarum procellas defendat, &c.’

Now what impreffions the coming in of the Queen made on certain perfons in Oxford, were not little. The Proteftant party were much dejected at it, being vexed by the Rom. Cath. with divers affronts acted againft them, even as the Proteftants in K. Edward’s days had ferved them. The R. Catholicks left no ftone untouched which they thought might advance or reftore their Religion. They celebrated Mafs in divers Churches, fet up the Sacrament and other ceremonies ufed among them: they brought up corrections in moft Colleges, to the end that the youth might be reduced, after their great liberty taken in the late times. The Proteftants alfo not knowing juftly how matters would be ordered before the Parliament fate, read, though very faintly, the Common Prayer Book in Englifh, lately eftablifhed. So that during a certain interval two Religions were practifed in the Univerfity. But the Queen being fetled, and her mind as to Religion known, the Heads and Governors took order that a gratulatory Epiftle fhould be fent to her in the name of the Univerfity, as the fafhion formerly ufed to be at the coming in of a new Prince. Mr. Jewell of C. C. Coll. was, as a perfon well feen in the Latin Tongue, chofen (1) by them to pen it, but with fuch a defign as the Reformed fay, that either the refufal thereof fhould incur danger from them that were his enemies, or the doing it expofè him to the difpleafure of his friends. But fo warily did he perform it, and in fuch general terms, that his foes miffed their mark, and the Letter (after it was perufed by Dr. Trefham the Commiffary and certain Docters) was fent to the Queen and kindly accepted.

(1) Humphredus in VITA Juelli, p. 79.

Not long after, when certain Visitors came to the University, Pet. Martyr left Oxford and his preferment there, and soon after Dr. Smith was restored to it; but before he went, Dr. Tresham, who (as I have told you) held some points against him, took now the benefit of the times in causing those of his House (Ch. Ch.) and several others in the University, to put some public scorn upon him. So that Martyr finding it not safe to be here, retires to Lambeth, where he was sure of as much safety as that place could give him. A consultation it seems had been held by some of the more zealous spirits for his commitment unto prison, but he came into England (as 'twas well known) upon the public faith, which was not to be violated for the satisfaction of some private persons. It was thought fit therefore to discharge him of all further employment, and to license him to repair in peace; which being granted, none was more forward (1) to furnish him with all things necessary for his going out of England than the new Lord Chancellor, Steph. Gardiner, whether in honour to his Learning, or out of a desire to send him packing, shall not now be questioned. So that I say he being quite gone, such an alteration was discerned in Oxford, that it was wonderfull to many to behold. That place which was always full at his Lectures (the auditors for the most part writing from his mouth) few or none were now to be seen there, they being either dispersed or privately retired; St. Mary's and other Churches, which were frequented to hear him and several of the reformed party, were now by them forsaken.

Among those of his admirers, several were of Magdalen Coll. Christchurch, Corpus Christi, and others, who being yet in the University, great expectation there was how they would shew themselves, and what would become of them when the Visitors of certain Colleges came. Whilst they were big with expectation, Steph. Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, sent Commissioners to visit the Colleges belonging to his patronage, viz. New College, Magdalen, and C. C. Coll. of which Commissioners Sir Rich. Read Kt. (2) and Dr. Walt. Wryght, Archdeacon of Oxford, were the chief. At New Coll. some were turned out, others left their places of their own accord, and the service of Mass which had caused so much controversy between the Fellows in K. Edward's days was resettled with a punishment to be inflicted on those that did not duly and religiously observe it.

After they had done several things there, which do not clearly appear (3) they went to Magdalen Coll. 26 Octob. where after examination of divers

(1) Heylin.

(2) D. C. L. and sometime Fellow of New Coll.

(3) See in the Bp. of Winton's REG.

of the Fellows concerning their behaviour, in K. Edward's time against the Rom. Cath. which appeared very notorious, several of them were turned out. Dr. Haddon the President, who was scarce warm in his place, quitted (1) it without any more ado, choosing rather to lose his dignity and present subsistence than to retain them against his conscience, and so consequently offend GOD. Mr. Thom. Bentham then Dean, being commanded by Sir Richard Read to correct the junior Scholars for their absence from Mass, ingenuously confessed his hearty sorrow for his compliance in the time of Hen. VIII, and constantly averred before them, that he would not heap sin upon sin, adding further, that he esteemed it not equal to punish that in others which he himself had willingly and knowingly committed, and thereupon was turned out of his Fellowship. Thomas Bickley and Henry Bull, of whom before, were also ejected, together with John Fox, Laur. Humphrey, Michael Rennyger, John Molins, Authur Saul, Pet. Morwent, Hugh Kirke, Luke Purefoy, and others, all zealous, if not violent, Protestants. Ten Fellows and 14 Demies were this year ejected, and 16 Fellows the next, besides those that voluntarily left their places; which great vacancy caused so great a scarcity of Priests and Deacons that none (as 'tis said) could be found, who would say Mass in the College Chapel, no Clerk also or Chorister to answer, no Fellow to hear it, no Altar to celebrate it, and finally no sacred Vestments to be found in case a Priest or Deacon was; and therefore the Visitors themselves, as they say (which I hardly believe), said Mass, and performed those ceremonies belonging thereto; those also of the younger sort that would not come and hear them, they caused to be whipt or put out of Commons (2).

One Sir Aldworth of that House behaving himself, some time after this we are now upon, very contumeliously against the Priests then there, and accused also that he came tarde to Mass in the Exequies of Hen. VI, and of other matters, was commanded (3) that every day for a considerable time 'interfit Missæ matitunali, et genibus flexis ad columnam australem in templo mediate orationi operam daret ut illius prava opinione et malis moribus læsi, resipiscentiæ et novæ pietatis exemplo sanarentur.'

From Magdalen Coll. they went to Corpus Christi, of which Rob. Morwent was President; who, with one of the senior Fellows, Henry Walsh, boasting to Dr. Wryght, how that in all the time of K. Edward they had carefully preserved in private all Ornaments, Vessels, rich Copes, Cushions,

(1) In VITA Juelli, ut supra, p. 71, 72.

(3) Ibid. fol. 13 b.

(2) REG. Actorum Coll. Magd. fol. 8 a, 12, 13, 15, &c.

Plate, Candlesticks, &c. belonging in the reign of Hen. VIII to Catholick service, the Doctor answered (1) that, though they had so done, yet the greatest ornament of all they had lost, meaning Mr. Jewell, who willingly quitted his place when the Visitors appeared. In what condition they found that Coll. was such as if no Reformation at all had been there. So zealous were many of the Catholicks (of whom Mr. Rob. Harrison was one) to promote and re-establish their Religion, that they omitted nothing that might seem favourable in the Visitors' eyes. Those yesterday that had visibly nothing, the next wanted nothing for the celebration of Mass, all utensils required for it being ready at hand. 'Tis said that when Pet. Martyr, who was now leaving Oxford, heard the little bell ring to Mass, [he] sighed and said, that 'that bell would destroy all the doctrine in that College, which he before had through his and Jewell's labours planted therein.' What the particular number were that they expelled thence I know not. Sure I am that divers returned to their places, who before had left them in K. Edward's days, and about 18 or 20 Scholars were elected, this and the year following, to supply those places that were now vacant by this Visitation.

An. } Dom. 1554
 } 2 Mariæ Reg.

Upon the departure of Martyr, divers Scholars left the University and went beyond the seas; of whom several of Magdalen College were of the number, namely John Fox, Thom. Bentham, afterwards Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, Thom. Bickley, afterwards Warden of Merton College and Bishop of Chichester, Arthur Saul, John Molins, Archdeacon of St. Paul's in the Reign of Qu. Elizab. Laur. Humphrey, Michael Rhene-ger, &c. From Corpus Ch. Coll. departed John Jewell, as anon shall be told you, then Will. Cole, afterwards President of that place, both accompanied by Rich. Bartye a Hampshire man by birth, sometime Scholar of that House, afterwards a servant in the family of Katherine dau. and heir to the Lord Willoughby of Eresby, the fourth wife of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, who died 37 Hen. VIII, after whose death she married the said Rich. Bartye, by whom she had issue Peregrine Bartye Lord Willoughby (2), and a daughter that was married to Reg. Grey Earl of

(1) VITA Juelli, ut supra, p. 75.

(2) [Ancestor to Bertie Duke of Ancaster, and also Bertie Earl of Abingdon. Richard Bertue was admitted B. A. of C. C. C. May 3, 1537, (ATH. OXON. v. 1, c. 689) and was son of Thomas B. Esq. Constable of Hurst Castle, in the Isle

of Wight, in the time of Hen. VII, whose Grandfather Philip, in 1154 coming over from France with Hen. II, that King, for his valour restored him to his antient patrimony at Bersted in Kent; being descended from Leopold B. Constable of Dover Castle under K. Ethelred.]

Kent. All which I say going into voluntary exile continued there till the beginning of Qu. Elizabeth. From Merton College went John Parkhurst, [afterwards Bishop of Norwich] from Ch. Ch. Christoph. Goodman, with many others from that and other Colleges, particularly John Woolton, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, from Brasnose. Some went to Frankfort, others to Strasburge, and some to Geneva; but they dissenting, settled elsewhere and were headed by one Will. Whittingham lately an Oxford Student, of whose actions there and elsewhere beyond the seas, much may be now spoken, but being partly reserved for another place, I shall go forward.

As for Jewell he continued in Oxford some weeks after, in the Hall then called Broadgates, whither his Scholars and admirers following him (1), he with great pains and labour instructed them in Religion and Learning. Among them were Roger Prynne and Edw. Anne, the last of which having, through the zeal he bore to reformation, made a copy of verses against the Mass, Mr. Walsh the Dean of Corpus Ch. (of which Coll. Anne was a Scholar) whipt him in the Common Hall, giving him a lash for every verse. Afterwards being ejected, or leaving the College of his own accord, was, upon sorrow for his former errors and compliance with the present times, chose first Chaplain, then Fellow of All Souls. Mr. Jewell had not long resided in Broadgates, but he at the approach of certain inquisitors, appointed by Dr. Martiall, Dean of Ch. Ch. did out of fear and on a sudden subscribe: after which was done, he left Oxford and went to London, and at length to Frankfort, where being sorry for what he had done, publicly recanted in a Congregation there.

About the same time, or rather before these things were done, hapned that notable Disputation between certain Doctors and others of both Universities on the one part, and Thom. Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, Nich. Ridley, lately Bishop of London, and Hugh Latimer, sometime Bishop of Worcester, on the other: the particulars of which, as also of their death and sufferings, being fully related already by John Fox, I should now pass by, but because the business was very memorable and that I am unwilling to break the course of History, I shall give you the briefest relation of it I can.

The said Bishops being discharged of their imprisonments in the Tower of London about the 10 March last past, to which they had been committed by several warrants, were conveyed to Windsor, where abiding a

(1) VITA Juelli, ut supra, p. 77.

little time, were about the 10 Apr. this year brought to Oxford, and at first put altogether in the Town prison called Bocardo, but soon after dispersed, that is to say, Cranmer to remain there, Ridley in the house of Edm. Irysh, Alderman of the City, and Latimer, as I think, in that belonging to one of the Ballives. Some time before their coming to these parts, the Cantabrigians having received a command from their Chancellor, Dr. Steph. Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, that they select the most able Disputants from among them to go to Oxford, and there to join themselves with others to dispute with the said Bishops, called a Convocation 10 Apr. where consulting about the matter made choice of these following.

John Young, D.D. Vicechancellor of that University and Master of Pembroke Hall.

John Seton, D.D.

Richard Atkynson, D.D. Provost of King's Coll.

Will. Glynne, D.D.

Thom. Watson, D.D.

Cuthb. Scot, D.D.

Thom. Segewyke, } D.D.

Alban Langdale, }

{ Masters } Queen's
{ or } St. John's
{ Heads of } Christ's } Coll.

Afterwards in the said Convocation they drew up Letters to be sent by the said Doctors to Oxford, to acquaint the Members thereof what had been done by them; which being then dated and sealed, they came to Oxford three days after, and lodging themselves at the Cross Inn, the Commissary or Vicechancellor presented them gifts by the hands of the Bedells, and certain of the Doctors went to welcome and confer with them what was to be done. The next day was a Congregation held by the Regents, where first of all the Cambridge Letters (1) were read, beginning thus: 'Gravi nuper et turbulenta tempestate (sicut vos scitis et experti estis Reverendi in Christo Fratres) Ecclesiæ nostræ horribiliter jactatæ sunt. Tetra etenim seditiosi erroris, &c.' Which being done, and the Regents granting, upon a Dispensation that was read, that the Cantabrigians should be incorporated, were forthwith presented by Dr. Owen Oglethorp. That ceremony also being concluded, was held a solemn Convocation in St. Mary's Chancel concerning the business forthwith to be taken in hand:

(1) REG. I, fol. 142.

which

which being concluded, all the Doctors and Masters went in a solemn procession to Quatervois and thence to Christ Church, where they heard divine Service, and so they went to dinner: afterward they, with some others, in number 33, that were to dispute with the Bishops, met in our Lady's Chapel on the north side of St. Mary's Church, and thence going into the Chancel placed themselves in a semicircle by the high Altar. Soon after was brought in Cranmer, then Ridley, and last of all Latimer, to subscribe to certain Articles then proposed, but they all denied them.

Monday 16 Apr. the Vicechancellor and Doctors met at Exeter College, and thence went to the Divinity School there to dispute with the Bishops on these Questions

1. 'Whether the natural body of CHRIST be really in the Sacrament, after the words spoken by the Priest or no?'

2. 'Whether in the Sacrament, after the words of the consecration, any other substance doe remain, than the Substance of the Body and Blood of CHRIST?'

The Doctors also of Oxford that were to dispute on the said Questions, besides the said Cambridge men, were these

Hugh Weston, D. D. Rector of Lincoln Coll. who seemed to be Prolocutor or Moderator.

Will. Tresham, D. D. Canon of Ch. Ch.

Hen. Cole, LL. D. lately Warden of New College. [and cr. D. D.]

Owen Oglethorp, D. D. President of Magdalen Coll.

John Harpsfield, D. D. lately of New Coll.

Will. Pye, D. D. lately of Oriel Coll, now Dean of Chichester.

Will. Cheadsey, D. D. lately of Corp. Ch. Coll.

Rich. Smyth, D. D. Canon of Ch. Ch.

John Smyth, Provost of Oriel and Marg. Professor.

Rob. Ward, one of the ten. Fellows of Merton Coll.

John Fecknam, B. D. lately Dean of Paul's, now Abbat of St. Peter's at Westminster, created D. D. 1556, without any Exercises done for that Degree.

These with the Cambridge Doctors and others being all settled in their respective places, and the Moderator in that lofty Professor's Chair not long since demolished, Cranmer was first of all brought in and set opposite to him in the Respondent's place, and the Mayor of the City, who brought him thither, with him. The next day was brought in Ridley, and the
third

third (Apr. 18) Latimer, and so the Disputations were ended (1). The third day after, the said Doctors meeting in St. Mary's Church, the Bishops were asked again whether they would subscribe to the Articles before mentioned; but they refusing, were solemnly pronounced no members of the Church, and were forthwith remitted to their respective prisons.

The next day the Cantabrigians going away, the University of Oxford sent an answer to their Epistle (2), dat. xi. cal. May, beginning thus—*‘Accepimus literas vestras Viri gravissimi, et Fratres in CHRISTO charissimi, dilectionis vestræ erga nostræ Academiæ cetum universum testes luculentissimas. Quibus in literis quod DEO inprimis Opt. max. &c.’* As for the Disputation and all passages therein, it was fairly written by Roger Marbeck, Bach. of Arts of Ch. Ch. and sent to London to the Lord Chancellor of England, to be by him perused. The seditious Letters also concerning the said Disputants and Disputations, written by Mr. George Shepeshide, brother in Law to Ridley, and also Ridley's Epistle and Aspersions, and his Disputations slanderously written (for so they were accounted by the said Doctors) were brought in and burnt. To conclude, Ridley and Latimer being kept Prisoners till 16 Oct. 1555, were then brought to that place where they were to be burnt, that is to say over against Balliol Coll. where now stand a row of poor cottages; a little behind which, before this time, ran so clear a stream under the Town wall, that it gave the name of Canditch (*candida fossa*) to the way leading by it, and by that name it is so known to this day. There I say being brought suffered death with courage for the Religion they professed, in the presence of the chief Magistrates of the University and City, with multitudes of Scholars and Laicks. Cranmer at that time being in Bocardo, ascended to the top thereof to see the spectacle, and kneeling down prayed to GOD to strengthen them.

The 21 March following the said Cranmer, after a great deal of trouble in his further examination, and prompting him to recant by two Spanish Fryers, was brought to the said place and there burnt: at which time when Cranmer took leave of some of his Friends standing by, went to shake by the hand one William Elye of Brasnose (afterwards President of St. John's Coll.) his acquaintance, but he drawing back, said 'it was not

(1) In this whole Disputation, as Ridley wrote of it, there was great Disorder, perpetual shoutings, tauntings and reproaches, so that it looked liker a stage than a School of Divines, and the noise and confusion, with which he had been much offended

when he was in the Sorbon, were modest compared to this. Dr. Burnet's *HIST. of the Reform.* part. vel vol. ii. an 1554, p. 283.

(2) REG. I, fol. 142 b.

lawful to salute Hereticks, and especially such an one as falsely returned unto his opinions, that he had forsworn, &c.'

So far in brief concerning this most noted memorable. Now by the way, having made mention of two Spanish Fryers, I shall in this place, as most proper, speak further of them. Pet. Martyr, as I have told you, being gone, and by his doctrine had much weakened the Romish cause in this Univerſity, it was thought fit by the Qu. and Cardinal Pole, that some active and able men of the R. Catholicks should be sent thereto, to strive all manner of ways to undo and contradict all what Martyr had done. Wherefore upon the coming in of Philip Prince of Spain, and his marriage with our Queen, two or more Fryers that came with him were appointed to be the men. The first was Petrus a Sotho, D. D. of the Order of S. Dominick, incorporated here in the same Degree 14 Nov. 1555, and died at the Council of Trent (1), in the month of April 1563. He was looked upon as a famous Theologift, and had obtained eminency among the learned for his books written against Johannes Brentius, a noted Heretick among the Catholicks, published at Antwerp, an. 1552. The second was Johan. de Villa Garcia or Garcina, commonly called by the Protestants Johannes Fraterculus, of whom you may see more in my second Book in the Catalogue of Reg. Professors of Divinity. Both which were learned men, and were not continually wanting in their Lectures, Disputations, Preachments, and common Discourses, to speak against and violently confound the opinions of the Hereticks, for so the Protestants were by them stiled. There was also one Frater Antonius Rescius or Rascius very forward against them, who for his many Sermons, Disputations, and Lectures had in the Univerſity of Paris and Oxford, was admitted with us to the reading of the Book of Sentences, that is, to the Degree of Bac. in Divinity July 1558. Whether this be the same with Fryer Richard mentioned by Mr. Fox in his Discourse of the Recantation and burning of Cranmer Archbishop, I know not. To these may be added, as some are pleased to averr, Fr. Barthelmew Carranza of Miranda, a Spanish Fryer also of the Order of S. Dominick, and afterward Archbishop of Toledo; but finding no mention of him in our Registers, as of the former three, I cannot be of their opinion. However these that I have mentioned tarried with us till Q. Mary died, and then Religion being about to alter, they were forced as 'twere to leave the Univerſity and go to their respective homes.

(1) Can. et Decreta Conc. Tridentini, edit. per Phil. Chiffletium, Antw. 1640.

Another matter also that I must remember in this place is that when Cranmer was disputing with the Doctors of Oxford and Cambridge, Dr. Weston should say that he, in his Book of the Sacrament, had falsified the saying of St. Hillary in these words, *vero for vere*: but Cranmer being not then able to resolve the matter because he had not his book about him, neither was it there, one William Holcot, a Commoner or Sojournour of University College, did after the Disputation carry to him the said Cranmer in Bocardo prison, a book to shew that he was in the right concerning the aforesaid matter; but Holcot being seized on by the Baillives, and carried to Dr. Weston and his Colleagues, was forthwith sent to the said prison, and afterwards to avoid the fire subscribed to the Articles; and, as Mr. Fox saith (1), that 'though then he was an Apostata, is yet now a penitent Preacher.'

To give a further explanation of which words, and upon what account he was a Preacher, as also something by the by of the person, I shall say this, viz. That he was descended of an antient and gentile family of his name living at Barcote, in the parish of Buckland in Berkshire, and was heir to the Manors of the said Barcote, Buckland, Bodicote, and Scarfwell. His chief academical education was received in University College: from which place though he did often absent himself, yet as occasion offered he would retire thereto now and then, to improve his knowledge in Theological studies. In the beginning of Edw. VI, when Preachers were very scarce in the Nation, he, with other gentlemen that were learned, obtained licence to preach in any Church in England, and so, though a meer Layman, he would appear in various pulpits in London and in his own county, wearing a velvet Bonnet, a damask Gown, and sometimes a Chain of gold or silver about his neck. In the beginning of Q. Mary, when he could no longer preach, he retired several times to his College, and there did live privately; but about the middle thereof, being desirous to propagate his name (having no brother, only sisters living), he took to wife Elizab. the daughter of William Newcommen, of Salowbye in Lincolnshire, Esq. and relict of Rob. Taverner of Arnois in Lamborne, in the County of Essex, Esq. Surveyor general of the King's woods beyond the River Trent. Her I say, he taking to wife, became intimate with Rich. Taverner (of whom I shall say more in an. 1563) elder brother to Robert before mentioned, and a zealous Lay-preacher in the reign of Ed. VI and beginning of Qu. Elizabeth.

(1) In his ACTS and MONUM.

He had great acquaintance and respect with and from the Protestant Divines, and was intimate with Bishop Jewell, and might (had he pleased) have had great Spiritualities conferred on him in the beginning of Qu. Elizabeth, but being not minded to enter into Orders, pleased himself after his own way. For the truth is, living often in London, and sometimes at Arnois before mentioned, he would give the printed Catechisms in the Book of Common Prayer to children, as he walked in London streets, to learn without book, and would after call out those children and examine them, and for their encouragement would give to the poorer sort of them money, silk points, ribbands, &c. He had harmless whimsies in his head, for wherever he travelled, he caused his winding sheet to be carried with him, wrought over with several colours of silk with his own hands, together with several Escocheons of Arms. The preface to his Will written with his own hand, contained a sheet of parchment, and by it he willed that his heart should be buried in the Church of Buckland by his Ancestors, and his body in the new Church-yard of the Spittle at London; and 'tis reported, 'twas the first corps that was there laid. He died without issue an. 1575 (1), so all his Lands descended to the children of his sisters married to the knightly families of Feteplace and Yate.

This year Anthony Garnet, A. M. and Fellow of Balliol Coll. being to be arraigned for felony or suspicion thereof, before the Steward of the University in the City Gildhall, according to a Privilege in that kind that had been long before granted to the University, the Baillives out of spite, that they might have the trial of him themselves and perhaps Felons Goods, shut the doors of the said Hall against the Steward when he came there to hold his Session (notwithstanding he had a Commission (2) from the K. and Queen to try him); upon which the University impleading the Citizens in the Star Chamber obtained a certain Decree against them, which I shall mention in the year following.

An. } Dom. 1555
 } 3 Mar. Reg.

The Queen having now a regard to the Privileges of the University, confirmed them (3), as well antient as of a later Grant, and caused a

(1) Q. in his Will 1570. See Monumental Notes from Buckland Church. But see in Shel-drake, p. 66.

(2) In pyx. PP in. Turr. Schol. Fascic. 14: 2: et in Scrin. Civ. Ox.

(3) PAT. 2 et 3 Phil. et Mar. part. unic. in Dom. Converst. et in pyx. long. I. in Turr. Schol. nu. 3. [dat. Westm. 18 Oct.]

Decree (1) to be made in the Star Chamber by the Lords of the Council for the ingrefs of the Chancellour and Masters of the Univerfity into the Gildhall, to keep their accuftomed Court Leets and other Sefſions, under pain of 200l. if it were denied by the City. About the ſame time an Act of Parliament (2) was made that no Purveyors or Takers ſhould take or bargain for any victuals or grain within 5 miles of Oxford, againſt the will of the owners; the which though a great Privilege, yet K. Hen. VIII did before grant it for 20 miles.

Much about the ſame time alſo ſhe cauſed them to be exempted (3) from thoſe two ſubſidies raiſed this year, ſuppoſing that by the ſaid exemption and other favours, which ſhe had lately beſtowed, the Univerfity might recruit itſelf, which before had been almoſt loſt. So great a Benefactreſs and friend ſhe was to us, that ſeveral Articles and Covenants were made this year in order to the perpetual celebration of her memory, as alſo that of her huſband King Philip, to be performed by the Members of the Univerfity and their ſucceſſors for ever, the particulars of which being large I ſhall now omit, and proceed to ſomewhat elſe.

This year there was ſo great and almoſt unheard of ſcarcity (4) of Wheat in Oxford, that ſeveral Societies being ſcarce able to live (for the Act of Proviſions was not yet published) had leave from their Governors to go into the country to their reſpective homes, to remain there till ſuch time that bread-corn was more plentiful.

An. } Dom. 1556
4 Mar. Reg.

The next year Cardinal Pole, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, minding to reform the Univerfity of Oxford (to the Chancellor of which, he had lately given power (5) to reconcile perſons under his jurifdiction to the Church of Rome, as alſo power to abſolve Hereticks from crimes and the guilt of Apoſtacy) gave Commiſſion by the Legatine authority he did enjoy to divers reverend perſons for that purpoſe. The names of them were,

James Brokes, Biſhop of Glouceſter.

Nicholas Ormanet, reported by John Fox (but falſe) to be the Pope's

(1) REG. Decret. Camera ſtellatæ, Term. Paſch. 1 et 2 Phil. et Mar. p. 135: et in REG. I. fol. 149: et in pyx PP. faſc. 14.

(2) Harus in PRIVILEGIIS, fol. 196. Will. Raſſall in his Colleſtions of Statutes, edit. Lond. 1574, f. 599.

(3) Out of the Statutes of Parl. at large, printed 1587.

(4) REG. Coll. Magd. ut ſupra, fol. 12 a.

(5) Ut in pyx. MM in Turr. Schol. nu. 22. [Dat. Lambeth, 1555 pridie Martis.]

Datary. (1) In a writing about this time he is thus filed
 ‘ Nich. Ormanettus Patavinus Archipresbyter plebis Bodolefini
 Viennensis dioc.’

Rob. Morwent, President of Corpus Ch. Coll.

Henry Cole, L.L.D. Provost of Eaton College by Windsor, created
 about this time D. D. without exercises done for it.

Walter Wryght, L.L.D. Archdeacon of Oxford, with some others,
 whose names I cannot yet learn.

As for Brokes he was a man for Literature not vulgar, for Eloquence not to be contemned, for his manners and curtesy to be beloved and respected, though much changed, and perhaps weakened as to his Religion, by the variety of these times. In Ormanet nothing was more notable than his intolerable arrogance, in which he did so much excel, that nothing could be imagined more. He was accounted by the Protestants a very haughty and supercilious person; but by the Roman Catholicks a severe, pious and prudent person. He was by the favour of P. Pius V made Bishop of Padoua an. 1570, in which See sitting 7 years he died full of praise and years. Cole was of a morose nature, and had so great an opinion of his own learning that he could not afford any for others, and angry sometimes he would be, to hear others commended, especially if his juniors. Morwent was an old and frugal father, a strong defender of his age against those that disrespected it, a good Governor, but less fit to vindicate the controversies of Religion and doctrine. As for Wryght, he had in him many ornaments of nature and learning, a very good man, but much changed also by the variety of times.

They began their Visitation about the 20 of July, and the next day the said Ormanet, who was Doctor of the Civil Law of the University of Padoua was incorporated (2). After which and other ceremonies were passed, they, sitting in St. Mary’s Church, took an account of the state of all Colleges and persons in them, and endeavoured, as much as in them lay, to restore all things to their former estate, not only in matters of Religion, but human learning and other things, which were much decayed. About 30 Articles also had they given to them by the said Cardinal, whereby they were to enquire into all matters relating to the University, and to put interrogatories to the Commissary, Proctors, Heads of Houses and others, concerning various matters done in the late times. All which being too numerous and large to be inserted, I shall only give you the two first, which run thus—

(1) Dr. Burnet, in his Hist. of the Reform. England. So Godwin de PRÆSUL. Angliæ in
 faith that Ormanet was the Pope’s Datary for Card. Pole.

(2) REG. I. fol. 161 b.

I. 'An fundationes, statuta et laudabiles consuetudines Universitatis et singulorum Collegiorum et Aularum ab omnibus et singulis quos ea tangunt observentur: Et si negativè responderint, expriment specialiter quæ non observantur et qua de causa.'

II. 'An tempore Schismatis aliquid statutum sit, vel usu introductum fuerit, quod Canonicis obviat institutis et antiquis foundationibus, statutis, privilegiis et consuetudinibus deroget: et si affirmativè responderint, expriment singulariter, quæ fuerint introducta, et qua de causa, &c.'

Those persons that were active and forward in the late times, those they ejected. All the English Bibles also that they could find, and all Commentators on it in the same language, which were for their number almost infinite, they burnt in the common market-place, in the doing of which Cole, one of the said Visitors, shewed himself very zealous. All books also that made for the Protestant Religion, were, if in Libraries, cast out, if in Scholars studies, or in the houses of lay persons, burnt; and they themselves that retained them either severely punished, or if Scholars, expelled. Such a close and strict enquiry made they after Hereticks, as they called them (of which some were yet remaining in the University), that they were forced either to dissemble or fly into corners. I have heard that the house of Garbrand Herks, a Dutchman (drove out of his country for Religion sake), now or lately called Bulkley Hall in St. Mary's parish, was a receptacle for the chiefest of the Protestants, where, for their privacy, they exercised their Religion in a large cellar belonging thereto.

What other particulars the Visitors insisted on, I know not. Of this I am sure, that after they had given an account to the Cardinal of their proceedings, and especially of the imperfection of the Statutes of the University, it hapned not long after that, upon the resignation of Sir John Mason of his Chancellorship of the University, the said Cardinal, by an unanimous consent, was chosen into his place, which being done, he soon after sent to Dr. Raynolds the Vicechancellor a book of Statutes (1) to be used and observed by the Academians, till such time that certain Delegates for each Faculty should fully discern what of them was to be observed and what not. Those that examined them were Heads of Houses and publick Readers, that is to say, four for Logick and Philosophy (2), five for the Civil, two for Canon Law, five for Physick, and four for Divinity. After they had made a full examination of them, they were by the Chancellor's command (3), and the Convocation's authority, to be by all observed and kept

(1) In E [A 162. Bodl. Lib.] p. 83, &c.

(3) Ib. 166 b.

(2) I 163, b.

without the least omission. Upon this some that were curious in their Religion (on which the Statutes did much insist) left the University rather than obey them. Others also that lived more at liberty in Halls (concerning the Government of which there were also Statutes made) departed also rather than be tied up to strict discipline, and lose that liberty which they enjoyed in K. Edw. days. So that by the number that was lately turned out, and others also about this time, the University lost some good Scholars.

There being now a great scarcity of Masters in the University, it was decreed (1) and appointed on the 25 June, that for the space of one year to come, all the Bachelours of Art then in the University might take the Degree of Master at two years standing compleat. Also such a scarcity of Doctors of the Civil Law was now among us, that it was forced to be dispensed with (2) that Dr. Thom. Darbyshire, who was licensed to proceed in that Faculty 17 Febr. the last year, might undergo the place of Doctor in the Depositions of Rob. Weston, who was licensed to proceed in the said Faculty 8 July this year. There was also great scarcity of Divines, as it appears in our Records for 1557 and 1558.

While these things were doing, the Visitors were incited to take into their consideration the manners and life of one Catherine Cathie, or Dampmartin, the late wife of Dr. Peter Martyr, who died about 4 years ago, and was buried in the Cathedral of Christ Church, near to the reliques of St. Frideswyde. They therefore, after divers matters were finished relating to the government of the University, summoned divers persons before them, such as were known to have been of her acquaintance, to the end that if they could find any thing of her, favouring of heresy, they might take up her body and commit it to the fire: but they missing their desired design, because the said people pretended they understood not her language, and therefore could not tell what Religion she had professed, sent word to the Cardinal of all the particulars of their inquisition: in which, though little was found that she might suffer, yet the Cardinal sent his Letters (3) dat. 7 Nov. to Dr. Marshall, Dean of Ch. Church (one of an eager disposition, and seldom, as the Protestants say, of a sedate mind) telling him that forasmuch that Catherine Cathie, of detestable memory, who had professed herself the legitimate wife of Pet. Martyr, a Heretick, though he and she had before marriage entered into solemn vows of Religion, and that she had lived with

(1) REG. I ut supra, f. 160 a.

(2) Ibid. f. 161 b.

(3) GG fol. 91 b. [Dat. in Palat. Reg. apud S. Jacobum prope Westm.]

him in Oxford in cursed fornication, when he denied the truth of the Sacrament, and that also after her death she was buried near the sepulchre of that religious virgin St. Frideswyde; he should according to his discretion deal so with her carcass that it should be far enough cast from ecclesiastical sepulture.

Upon the receipt of this Letter, the Dean soon after commanded certain men to dig her up and bury her in the dunghill next to his stable, which command they accordingly performing, the body remained there about 5 years, and then, Q. Elizabeth being settled, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of London, and others commanded some of the House to remove her; but Mr. James Calhill being then Subdean, took the care of the business on himself; and straightway going to the place where she had been cast, caused his servants to dig up the body: which being viewed, some flesh with whiteness thereon was found remaining (though the bones by time and too much moisture were disjointed), and putting it into a coffin, reposed it for the present time in the Cathedral, till opportunity served when she might be buried again with solemnity.

In the mean time Mr. Calhill made search for the Reliques of St. Frideswyde, which were supposed to have been taken from the repository (where they had for hundreds of years rested) and hid by some of the Catholicks till occasion offered when they might with safety be conveyed away. At length finding them in the obscurest place of the Church carefully put up in two silken bags (the colour of them inclining through time and too much handling to black) put them in the said coffin where the bones of P. Martyr's wife lay, with an intent to bury them soon after together. At length the appointed time being come, which was the third of the Ides of Jan. an. 1561, the people, by notice given, came, and after an Oration uttered at her grave in her praise, mixt with divers scoffs at the reliques of St. Frideswyde, she was then the third time interred, and the next day being Sunday, Mr. Rob. Rogerfon, of Ch. Church, spake very honourably of her in his Sermon to the people. Thus then was an end put to this business, and to the reliques of S. Frideswyde, which before were so religiously kept by the Canons of the Priory bearing that name, together with that tradition, that 'if the said reliques were removed from their proper place, the structure of the Church would forthwith fall and be dissolved.' All that I shall further deliver is, that when they were thus buried and coupled together, a certain Scholar made this Epitaph—

‘Hic jacet religio cum superstitione.’

An.

An. } Dom. 1557
 { 5 Mar. Reg.

To let pass the controversy about the election of the Master of University Coll. referred to the Chancellor and Proctors of the University interested therein, as also the finishing (1) the Visitation by Dr. Ormanet and Dr. Cole, I shall proceed to give some account of the state of Learning in this Queen's reign. That then therefore it was in a mean condition, I doubt it not, and that also the generality of the people were not hearty friends to it all her time and in the beginning of Qu. Elizabeth, 'tis evident to those that converse with the private writings of these times and in Histories afterwards published. The Magistrates now had a greater care to the enriching and well ordering of the University, as also for the establishment of the Catholick Religion, than for the retrieving of Learning. What shall we say of Divinity, when the School thereof was seldom opened for Lectures? for which reason the salary of the Margaret Lecture was converted (2) for the reparation of the public Schools. What shall we say of Theological Exercises done therein, when there was now such a scarcity of Divines (especially Doctors, not above three in all) that none could, according to the Statutes oppose (3) any that had intentions to proceed in that faculty? What shall we say of preaching, when Sermons were so rare, that scarce one in a month was delivered throughout the whole City; and what also of other Lectures in the Schools, when the Readers themselves were hardly able to perform a Lecture, or at least through negligence omitted them? The Greek tongue also was so rare, that it was scarce professed in public or private by any body. That surfeit in Religion which the people took in the late King's reign, did open the eyes of the vulgar so much, that that good esteem for learning which was formerly had by the generality, could scarce be now recovered so much as to be entertained by some. Though the antient Religion was restored, and all things went as formerly, and to the best apprehensions were like to continue so, yet the ill report of learning now current (especially that which was antient and vulgarly received by our Academians) deterred many from meddling with it. In Divinity not above 3 proceeded in 6 years; in Civil Law 11, and in Physick 6. In Arts also not above 18 in one year, 19 in another, 25 in a third, and 28 in a fourth. To be short, as the number was small, so

(1) Vid. in I, 166.

(2) Ib. 141 b.

(3) Ib. fol. 144 a, 176 b.

Learning was generally low (notwithstanding the former encouragements) yet not so much but that in this Queen's reign we had several Students that were eminent for Logical and Philosophical Disputations, performed in some Houses of Learning and sometimes in the public Schools. The names of them and their respective Colleges you shall have, as I find them chiefly in the observations of a certain Academian living in this age.

In New College were many, of whom one John Raftall and Edw. Bramborow were the chief, and they also accounted good Grammarians.

In Oriel were Will. Allyn and John Herniman. The former a very subtle disputant, but not without sophistical querks vulgarly used in his time, he having been pupil and great admirer of Morgan the famous Sophister of Oxford, mentioned under the year 1549. He left the University in the beginning of Qu. Elizab. and at length became Cardinal of S. Martin in Montibus.

In Merton Coll. were 1, David de la Hyde, at whose appearance in the Schools place was presently given. He was also very well seen in the Latin and Greek Tongues and excellent in speaking Orations, especially in that made before a considerable auditory in his College Hall, esteemed very witty and ingenious according to the humour of this age. The subject was 'de ligno et fœno' made in praise of Mr. Jasp. Heywood, about this time King, or Christmas Lord (1) of the said Coll. being it seems the last that bore that commendable office. That custom hath been as antient for ought that I know as the College itself, and the election of them after this manner. On the 19 of Nov. being the Vigil of St. Edmund K. and Martyr, Letters under seal were pretended to have been brought from some place beyond sea, for the election of a King of Christmas, or Misrule, sometimes called with us of the aforesaid College, Rex fabarum. The said Letters being put into the hands of the Bachelaur Fellows, they brought them into the Hall that night, and standing, sometimes walking, round the fire, there reading the contents of them, would choose the senior Fellow that had not yet borne that office, whether he was a Doctor of Divinity, Law or Physick, and being so elected, had power put into his hands of punishing all misdemeanors done in the time of Christmas, either by imposing Exercises on the juniors, or putting into the stocks at the end of the Hall any of the servants, with other punishments that were sometimes

(1) Here take occasion to speak of the Christmas Lords in every antient College in Oxon, and the innocent sports then used. V. New Coll. in

Cat. MSS. p. 371. Christmas Lord at Magd. Coll. v. Heylin's Diary, an 1617 et 1619 et 1620. V. Notes from Greg. Higgs's Book.

very ridiculous. He had always a chair provided for him, and would sit in great state when any Speeches were spoken, or justice to be executed, and so this his authority would continue till Candlemas, or much about the time that the Ignis Regentium was celebrated in that College. As for the said Hyde he was expelled his College in the beginning of Qu. Elizabeth, and went afterwards into Ireland, where he became an exquisite and profound Clerk, expert in the Mathematicks, and an able Antiquary. Secondly, Jasper Heywood before mentioned, as well an able Poet as Disputant. He left the College the year following, and became Fellow of All Souls; which place he leaving at the Reformation of Religion in Qu. Elizab. reign, turned Jesuit, in which Order he lived and died. He was the son of John Heywood, that eminent Poet in the reign of Hen. VIII. Thirdly, there was also of the same House one John Wolley, much noted in the University for his quick parts, especially in speaking and disputing. He was afterwards a Knight, of the privy Council to Qu. Elizab. Secretary of the Latin tongue, and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.

In All Souls were Peter Johnson and Franc. Babington. The last was this year Proctor and soon after Rector of Lincoln Coll. and Margaret Professor.

In Balliol Coll. were Rob. Wode, and another whose name I cannot yet learn, both noted Sophisters.

In C. C. Coll. were Rich. Edwards and William Mugge: the first of which became afterwards an eminent Comedian and Musitian, as I shall elsewhere shew.

In Lincoln Coll. were Anthony Atkyns (afterwards of Merton Coll.) and Christop. Hargreve, inferior to none of those preceding; courted also as well by seniors as juniors for their fluent and quick Disputations.

As for Magdalen Coll. and Christ Church, they were hissed out of the Schools as men of no ground in Disputations, though good Rhetoricians.

Durham and S. Bernard's College laid void, and were kept for Dr. Wryght's and Dr. Kennall's Bachelours, called by the waggish Scholars of these times, 'The two Kennells of Hounds and Grayhounds,' till such time as Sir Thomas Pope and Sir Thoms Whyte repaired and endowed them, having before been shamefully spoiled and ruined. Other Scholars there were of no small account, but having been in this ignorant age too much admired by the vulgar Students, did through a high conceit of their parts (as being as they thought at the highest *ακμη* of learning) put a stop to their improvement, and at length became sottish and of no use. A matter

not only common in several ages, but in this, as may be beheld by the curious in observation.

This year raged a pestilential disease in Oxford, to the killing of some and the driving away of many: the causes of which proceeding from the eating of green fruit, the Commissary commanded that none should be sold in the Market or elsewhere in Oxford.

An. { Dom. 1558
6 Mar. Reg.
1 Elizab.

Queen Mary dying (1) and Q. Elizabeth coming to the Crown, great alterations were made in the minds of all persons in Oxford. The R. Catholicks expected continuance in, and the Protestants restoration of, their Religion. One party seemed sorrowful, the other joyful for the delivery of the remnant from death or imprisonment. In some Colleges those that were hearty well-wishers to Protestantism were punished by the Catholicks for exercising their tongues too much against them, and maintaining such tenets that were as yet held by them heretical, especially those that were concerning the Sacrament of the Altar. In other Colleges where the Protestants had suffered much in the late Queen's reign, by expulsion, punishments, and I know not what, did now and soon after upon their return (particularly those of Magdalen Coll.) (2) ever and anon punish the Catholicks, either for their speaking against the great personages of the Kingdom, or for the shaving the upper part of their heads, or that they endeavoured to continue the saying of Mass. Upon this, two Religions being now as 'twere on foot, divers of the chiefest of the University retired and absented themselves till they saw how affairs would proceed, while others of the Protestant Religion, or incliners thereto, were not deficient in promoting their own cause.

But least the usual duty of the University should be wanting, Dr. Tresham, the Cancellarius natus (for Cardinal Pole, the Chancellor, was lately dead) summons (3) a Convocation to consult about a gratulatory Epistle to be sent to the Queen, which matter being desired by the whole House, and afterwards drawn up by one appointed [by] them, Dr. Tresham, Dr. Raynolds, Warden of Merton Coll. Dr. Wryght, Dr. Thom. Whyte,

(1) For Qu. Mary's Character, see Dr. Burnet's HIST. of the Reform, vol. vel part. 2, lib. ii, p. 370, an. 1558.

(2) REG. Act. Coll. Magd. ut supra, fol. 21 a et b, 24 b.

(3) Ibid. in REG. I, ut supra, fol. 178 b, 179 a,

and the junior Proctor went not long after to the Queen, and, in the name of the whole University, presented it, with gloves, to her: both which she accepting very kindly, was pleased to intimate to them, that she would be a future friend to the University. And as she said, so it partly appeared this and the next year; for in a Parliament then held, she caused an Act (1) to be made for the restitution of the first fruits nomine Decimæ; wherein it was enacted, that all Grants, Immunities, and Liberties given to the University of Oxford and the other of Cambridge, or to any College or Hall in either of them, or the Colleges of Eaton or Windsor by K. Hen. VIII, or any of the Queen's Progenitors or Predecessors, or by Act of Parliament, for or touching the release or discharge of the first fruits or Tenths or any part thereof, should always remain in their full strength and virtue. Then also about the same time, when a subsidy of two fifteens and one tenth of the Temporals of England were granted, the Universities were exempted.

Though I have said before, that many were sorrowful for the death of the Queen, yet not a few were joyful, which was not only expressed in private among the Protestants, but shortly after far more openly by the ringing of bells in Oxford on S. Hugh's day, on which Q. Mary died and Q. Elizabeth was proclaimed. The manner how it came to pass I shall now relate, as a matter not altogether impertinent in this discourse. St. Hugh's day being formerly a gaudy day at Lincoln College, it hapned that in the year 1561 certain of the Fellows thereof went after dinner on that day for recreation sake to ring at their Church of All Saints. Mr. Joh. Wayte was then Mayor of the City, and dwelled in that parish, who being much displeas'd with their ringing (for he was accounted a great Precisian) came to the Church to know the cause of their ringing. At length being let in by the Ringers, who had shut themselves in, demanded of them the cause of their ringing, charging them with Popery, as if they had rung for a Dirige for Qu. Mary, because she died upon that day. The most part answered that they did it for their exercise, but one among the rest very readily answered, that they did not ring for that purpose, but for joy that Q. Elizabeth was proclaimed on that day. Whereupon the Mayor going away satisfied caused St. Martin's bells to be rung, and as many others as he could command. From hence the custom grew in Oxford to ring on that day during her reign (for so also it appears in the Rolls of several parish

(1) In the ACTS or STATUTES at large, as before.

Churches accompts; wherein this stile runneth, 'Item to the Ringers on St. Hugh's day' —) as also on the days of Coronation and Births of Kings and Princes, which yet remaineth (1).

An. { Dom. 1559
1—2 Elizab. Reg.

The year following the Queen minding to have the University visited, did first upon several desires made to her, send Letters (2) to the Earl of Arundell, Chancellor of the University, dat. 27 May this year, whereby she commanded him that he signify to the University, that she meant shortly to visit it by certain discreet persons; and for that purpose she further commanded him that he enjoin all manner of Heads and Governors that they proceed to no Election, nor alter any Officers but such as are of necessity, nor make any alienations of lands, possessions, &c. until the Visitation was ended. About the same time also, upon divers complaints made from several Colleges of the hard usage of the Protestants by the R. Catholics, did first send Letters to divers Heads of Colleges and their chief Officers, that they favour the 'Cultores Christiani Religionis' in all public and private affairs: secondly, that they make no Elections of Head, Fellows, or Scholars, or mutations of Officers ('his exceptis' (saith she) 'quæ ad terrarum suarum necessario munitiones expectant') nor that they make alienations, or change of their possessions till the Visitation was finished.

Soon after, namely about the latter end of June, she sent certain Visitors that they might make a mild and gentle, not rigorous reformation. Their names were,

Richard Cox, Bishop of Ely, who before had been Visitor in K. Edward's days.

John Lord Williams of Thame, who died 14 Oct. this year.

Sir John Mafon Kt. [sometime Fellow of All Souls Coll. and now Chancellor of the University.]

Sir Thomas Benger Kt. of Great Milton in Com. Oxon.

William Kingsmyll Esq.

John Warner, Dr. of Physic and Archdeacon of Ely [also Warden of All Souls Coll. where see more of him.]

(1) In the latter end of this year (1558) several Articles were sent to the Universities from the Convocation of the Clergy, containing matters flat against Reformation, which were subscribed by

most of the University. See Dr. Burnet's HIST. of the Reform. vol. ii, 1559, lib. iii. p. 388.

(2) REG. 3 Electionum Soc. et Semicom. Coll. Magd. fol. 34.

Walter Wryght, LL. D. Archdeacon of Oxford.
 John Watfon [M. A.] Chancellor of St. Paul's (1)
 Robt. Bynge Esq. &c.

The particulars on which they were to insist I find not, only this, that they were to confer what places fell void. However no sooner they entred upon their Visitation but they purged all College Chapels of such utensils that they thought superstitious, as they did at the same time the Churches of each Parish in the City, their Commission extending to them also. Those also that were ejected or left their places in Qu. Mary's reign, they restored. The Statutes of K. Edward VI they brought into use, and those of Cardinal Pole they for the most part annulled. So moderate they were, and so equally, as 'twas thought, did they perform all things, that the University sent great thanks to the Queen (2) for giving the Visitors so moderate a Commission—'tua Celsitudo Legatos ad nos mittere dignata est, viros præclarissimos: qui non solum autoritate regia intermissa restituerent, dissipata componerent, collapsa restaurarent, sed etiam paterna mansuetudine, omnes istius Scholæ studiosos ad obedientiam eorum quæ Regni decretis constituta sunt, allicerent potiùs et invitarent, quam vi et minis cogèrent, et compellerent, &c.' The Proceeders also in each Faculty had a Dispensation (3) granted to them from being bound to that oath which concerned certain conclusions condemned at London (I mean those of William Russell before mentioned) till such time as the Visitors should determine what to be done in that matter, because it seemed to repugne the Statutes of the Kingdom.

The chief persons that were this year or soon after removed from their respective places, or forced as 'twere to resign (not that I shall take notice of the resignation of the E. of Arundell, Chancellor of the University), were these.

Dr. RICH. MARTIAL, Dean of Ch. Church, who refusing the power of the Visitors, was seized on, carried up to London and imprisoned. See more of him in Ch. Ch.

Dr. WILL. TRESHAM, Canon of the said Church, for refusing the Oath of the Queen's Supremacy. He retired afterwards to Bugbrook in Northamptonshire (of which Church he was Rector) and died there in the year 1569.

Dr. RICH. SMYTH, Canon of the said Church. He was afterwards

(1) [J. Watfon was sometime Fellow of All Souls Coll. afterward Archd. of Surrey; Dean of Winchester; Doctor of Physic; and Bishop of Winchester.]

(2) FF fol. 131 a.

(3) REG. I fol. 185 b.

Dean of St. Peter's in Doway, where he died 1563. An eminent Writer, and a strong champion for the Catholick cause.

Dr. THO. RAYNOLDS, Warden of Merton College [and Dean of Exeter] who being deprived by the Queen at Hampton Court 4 Sept. his place was pronounced void 3 days after by the Lord Williams, Dr. Wryght, and Dr. Thomas Whyte in the Warden's Lodgings before certain Fellows of that Coll. He died soon after in prison, at or near Exeter.

THOM. COVENEY [D. M.] President of Magd. Coll. deprived for his not being (as it seems) in holy Orders, as also for his hard usage of some of the Fellows this year.

Dr. WILL. CHEADSEY of C. C. Coll. not only ejected his Presidentship, but also his Canonry of Ch. Ch. In the first succeeded Will. Boucher [B. D.] of that Coll. settled therein by certain of the Visitors; in the other by Mr. Robt. Banks, who in Qu. Mary's reign had been turned out for being married. [He was also Archdeacon of Middlesex, but ejected, and succeeded by Alexander Nowell, D. D. He died in the Fleet Prison, in 1561.]

Mr. WILL. WRYGHT, Master of Balliol College, in whose place the Visitors admitted Dr. Babington [Fellow of All Souls College.]

Mr. JOHN SMYTH, Provost of Oriel, who being a moderate man, was suffered to enjoy his Headship the longer: but as for his place of Margaret Professor, they disposed of it this or the year following [to Francis Babington D. D. aforesaid.]

Mr. HUGH HODGSON, Provost of Queen's Coll: either deprived of, or left his place two years after.

Mr. HENRY HERONSHAW, commonly called Henshaw, Rector of Lincoln College, suffered to resign. [He was succeeded by Dr. Babington aforesaid.]

THOMAS SLYTHURST [B. D.] President of Trinity College; in whose place was admitted by the Visitors authority one Mr. Yeldard, who having before fled the land for Religion sake, became afterwards a wanton, as a vain libel scattered abroad some years after this falsely reported. For though it hath these verses following on him, yet Dr. Kettle, his successor in the said Presidentship, did always report him to have lived a severe and religious life.

' And him whom conscience once did cause
For deadly vice away to flye,
Now being trap'd in the same clause
With Yelding voice doth error crye.'

[Mr.

[Mr. Slythurft was also Canon of Windfor, and died soon after in the Tower of London.]

ALEXANDER BELSIRE [B. D.] of St. John's, not only ejected his Prebendship, but Canonship of Ch. Ch. [He retired to his Rectory of Hamborough near Oxford, and died there in 1567.]

Mr. WILL. ELYE, who succeeded him in St. John's, ejected also before he was scarce warm in his seat. [He remained in prison several years at Hereford, and died very aged 1609.]

Mr. WILL. MARTIAL, Principal of St. Albans Hall, forced to leave his Principality within few years after this.

Fryer JOHN de VILLA GARCIA, commonly called by the Protestants Johannes Fraterculus, the King's Reader of Divinity.

GEORGE ETHERIDGE or EDRYCH [M. A. and B. M. Fellow of C. C. C.] the King's Professor of the Greek Tongue.

JAMES DUGDALE, Master of University College, was ejected also by the Visitors two years after this, in whose place came Thom. Key or Kay, Rector of Tredington in Worcesterhire [and lately Fellow of All Souls Coll.] one that had hitherto conformed to all changes. A very good Scholar, but obnoxious in some respects to the wits of his time. Had Pitseus known how he had run with the times and was now settled a true Protestant, he would not without doubt have put him into his book *De illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus* (1), but rather have attributed to him the name of Apostata, as to those he doth that from R. Catholicks became Protestants.

An. { Dom. 1560
2—3 Elizab.

As those before mentioned were ejected, or would by no means stoop, or take the Oath of Supremacy, so on the contrary many there were that conformed, especially for a certain time till they saw how matters would be determined. The chiefest of these persons was Dr. Walt. Wryght, mentioned before, one that had been divers times Commissary of the University, and now was of the number of Visitors. He it was, when being one of those deputed by the Bishop of Winchester to visit Magdalen College, that shewed himself the most moderate of them all, seeking to appease the rigour then used, even as far as he durst appear. Blind he was in one eye, but very acute and clear-sighted in mind, and a quick judge in difficult matters. The truth is though his running with Q.

(1) In *Æt.* 16, nu. 979.

Mary's time could not well be excused by the men of these times, yet for his forwardness in one particular lately acted he was by them much commended, and that was that presently after the Coronation of Qu. Elizabeth he laid open his errors, which he thought he had committed in Qu. Mary's reign, and with a low voice but strong arguments in a Sermon that he delivered in All Saints Church confuted (as Dr. Humphrey a zealous Calvinist tells (1) us) the chiefest of Popish Tenets, commended also the Protestants Liturgy, the Celebration of Prayers and Sacraments now used in the English Church. The year after this, being much decayed in body, fell sick, and within 8 days after died (2) much lamented by divers of the University, to which he before had always been a serviceable son, and ready to do officious turns thereto. Then was there also Dr. Thomas Coveney before mentioned, Dr. Thomas Whyte of New College, and others. Mr. Thomas Neale also, the King's Hebrew Professor, must not be forgotten, who though he conformed yet in his heart he was a R. Catholick, and therefore mentioned with praise among the Writers of that Religion by Jo. Pits in his book *De illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus*.

In the next place I must proceed to speak of the Fellows and Scholars of several Colleges that were either removed from or else left their places about these times for not conforming or acknowledging the Queen's Supremacy. New College having the greatest number of these, I shall mention first; and those are William Knott M. of A. afterwards LL. Dr. John Catagre, LL. B. Thomas Butler, LL. D. Rob. Pointz, A. M. afterwards a learned Writer beyond the seas, Rob. Fenne LL. B. who shortly after suffered for his religion exile, imprisonment and other miseries. Joh. Fenne his brother being ejected also, or else not enduring to stay in the College became a Schoolmaster in St. Edmunds Bury, which place soon after he being forced to quit went to Lovaine in Brabant, and there lived obscurely to about the year 1613. John Fowler B. A. receded also to the same place, and there professed the Art of Printing. John Hardy a Civilian, John Noble B. A. and Thom. Darrell, both removed by the Bishop of Winchester's Chancellor. Richard Whyte B. A. afterwards went to Doway, and there lived in great repute, leaving behind him a report of his eminencies in various sorts of learning. Edw. Atflow (3) Dr. of Physic, and

(1) In *VITA* Juelli, p. 76.

(2) Sanders in his Book *de Vifib. Monarch. Eccl.* p. 690, saith that Dr. Wright died within 8 days after the Sermon was preached, as a judgment that befell him for speaking against the Pope's Supremacy.

(3) *E. Atflow* was about these times Physician to the Duke of Norfolk, and racked in the Tower of London on his account. [MS Note in the Marg. of the Author's Lat. Copy in Ashm. Mus.]

Luke Atflow M. A. his brother; the last of which was removed because he would not take holy Orders upon him according to the Statute. He went afterwards to Rome, where he became intimate with and beloved of Father Persons. Joh. Raftall, M. A. Joh. Munda a Civilian, a Dorsetshire man by birth, removed not this but some years after by the Bishop of Winchester in his Visitation of this College. He went afterwards beyond the seas, and was made a seminary Priest, after which coming into England was entrapped by one Hammond a Lawyer on Houndflow Heath, in his journey from Winchester to London, and being delivered up to Secretary Walsingham, was by him examined and committed to prison; afterwards being convicted according to the law against Seminaries, was with 4 other Priests, namely George Haddock, James Fenne, Thom. Emerford and John Nutter, executed at Tyburn 12 Feb. 1582-3. Will. Norwood, Tho. Shelley, Joh. Ingram and John Bustard, all ejected for refusing to come to divine Service. Owen Lewes, or as some call him Lewes Owen, left the Coll. also being LL. B. and going to Doway became Regius Professor there, and in the year 1588 Bishop of Cassana in Italy. John Hanyngton Bac. of Arts and Fellow left the College as it seems of his own accord, and going beyond the seas came (1) to an untimely death, either at Rome or Padoua, about the year 1566. Will. Pomerell Bac. Div. one of the Chaplains of the said College. He went afterwards into Ireland and became noted for some parts of Learning, &c.

From St. John's College, John Bavant, Ralph Wyndon, Leonard Stopes and Hen. Shaw, Masters of Arts and Fellows. Will. Wyggs and Jonas Meredith, Bachelours of Arts and Fellows, were turned out, or else voluntarily left their places. All which being about this time or soon after made Cath. Priests, were among others seized on and imprisoned in Wisbich Castle in Cambridgeshire. What was the end of them, unless exile, I know not. 'Tis said that Wyggs was then killed by the hand of a Gentleman his fellow prisoner there, upon some question then disputed between them. However it be (perhaps he was only wounded) sure I am that one Will. Wyggs was executed for being a Seminary Priest at Kingston in Surry, first Oct. an. 1588. There was also of the same House one Thom. Bramston, alias Brimston, who after he had lived some years with Dr. Joh. Fecknam, the last Abbat of Westminster, went beyond the seas, where he died about the year 1608. What the names of others of the same College were I find not.

(1) Fox in his Book of MARTYRS, sub an. 1558.

From Merton College Rob. Dawkes, David de la Hyde, and Anthony Atkins, Fellows, were expelled for refusing the Oath of recognition of the Queen's Superiority.

From All Souls Mr. Holland the Warden, Thom. Dorman, Thom. Dolman and others. The first died at London in prison this year; the other two, who were Fellows, went beyond the seas, and took on them, among other English exiles, holy Orders.

From Corp. Ch. Coll. I find as yet but two. The first was Will. Shepery, afterwards eminent at Rome for his excellent gifts in the Tongues. The other was James Fenne, brother to those two Fennes before mentioned, who was not only put by his Bachelaur's Degree for refusing the Oath of the Queen's Superiority, but also his Fellowship: after which he retired to Gloucester Hall, mostly replenished about these times with persons of his opinion, where taking into his tuition certain young men, was at length forced to fly thence. Afterwards he went into Somersetsshire, the place of his nativity, in which and in other parts suffering much for his Religion, was in the conclusion executed at Tyburn for a Seminary Priest (though at his trial it could not be proved that he was one) 12 Feb. 1584.

From Magdalen Coll. some were ejected, others again voluntarily left their Fellowships; for a supply of which 7 Probationers were this, and 12 the next year chosen, and so for several years after a considerable number. One Mr. John Wryght, Fellow, putting himself a little too forward against the present Government, was (1) enjoined some time after this by the President and Fellows that he should not for a month's time 'publicè ad populum Oxoniensem vel privatim in Collegio absque vi, dolo et fuculentiam et judicium suum exponeret de Sacrificio Missæ et de Primatu Elizabethæ Reginæ &c.' but he as it seems not obeying, was for that and other faults soon after expelled, or at least suffered to resign.

From Lincoln College were many, who being of inconsiderable note, I shall pass them by. However some of them afterwards became eminent among those of their profession beyond the seas.

From Trinity divers also ejected, or else quietly departed. Among them were Leonard Fitz-Simons, Thom. Scot and Thom. Ford, the last of which being afterwards made a Seminary Priest or Jesuit, was (as 'tis said) executed at Tyburn 20 or 28 May, 1582.

From Oriel divers absented themselves, and therefore their Fellowships were pronounced void. Of these were Mr. Will. Allyn, of whom before

(1) REG. Act. Coll. Magd. fol. 29 a.

sub an. 1557, Joh. Herniman another, and I think Pet. Whyte an Irishman.

There were others also of the remaining part of Colleges either expelled or forced to resign; but having no certain knowledge of their names, I must be forced to pass them by (1).

An. { Dom. 1561
3—4 Elizab.

So that by the said Visitation which yet continued, the University became empty and Learning low. Exercises also were seldom performed, and Proceeders consequently were few. In the Act last year was none (2) in Divinity and but one in the Civil Law, three in Physic and eight in Arts, and in the Act this year not one (3) in Divinity, Law or Physic. The Students also were so poor and beggarly that many of them were forced this and the year following to obtain License (4) under the Commissary's hand to require the Alms of well-disposed people. And indeed the want of Exhibitions and charity of religious people was so much that their usual saying now was

‘Sunt mutæ Musæ, nostraque fama fames.’

Some also that tarried behind, that had but a smattering in, or good wishes to the R. Catholic Religion, would rather hazard themselves beyond the seas, than venture to undergo divers inconveniences here; forasmuch as not only all formality, ceremony, decorum, &c. were vanished or become ridiculous, but all things besides tended to the ruin of their religion. Some there were that would have willingly shewed themselves in writing, speaking, or doing for the advancement of their Religion; but authority being ready to overtake them, could not with ease obtain their designs. An instance of one passage acted the year following for the most part relating to the advancement of Popery ye shall hear anon, while I speak of some difference between the Academians and Citizens concerning Liberties.

(1) 1560—About the beginning of that year Qu. Elizabeth had caused the English Liturgy to be translated into Latin, using therein the pen and diligence of Walt. Haddon (as some suppose)—And being translated, it was commended by her Letters Pat. 1 Apr. not only to all Colleges and Halls in both the Universities, but also to the Colleges of Eaton and Winchester, to be used by them in their several and respective Chapels. And she caused further some selected Hymns to be

added to it for some particular occasions, but most especially to be sung in Funerals and solemn Obsequies; which not being warranted by the Statute of the year preceding, were therefore authorized with a non obstante.’ Heliyn’s Hist. of the Reform. p. 303.

(2) REG. I, ut supra, fol. 192 b.

(3) lb. fol. 200 a.

(4) REG. GG fol. 262 a et alibi.

The Univerfity having been much troubled and hurried up and down by the changes of Religion in the days of K. Edw. VI, Q. Mary and Q. Elizabeth, and altogether bufied about fetling the private ftate of their Foundations, Corporations, Colleges, procuring Mortmains and the like, had in the mean time fuffered the public ftate thereof, as to Liberties and Privileges, to run in fome manner to ruin. Upon which the Citizens now being, thinking or at leaft pretending, that at this change of Religion all things would be extinguifhed, and fo confequently they no more obnoxious to the Univerfity, hoped to fwallow down not only the ameracements, but the Court-Leet itfelf, and go away with all. For it muft be known that, among other enormities committed by the Citizens of Oxford this and fome years before, Thom. Ryley and John Hartley, Baillives, fhewing themfelves active againft the Univerfity Officers, when they came to hold their Court-Leet in the Gildhall, and in not impannelling a jury of Freemen for that purpofe, were called into queftion by the Commiffary for it, but they, not without faucinefs maintaining what they had done, (knowing the Univerfity was in a low condition) were on the 10 Nov. this year (1) difcommoed in a Convocation held by the Regents and non Regents, in which condition they remaining till 10 Dec. following, were then, after an humble fubmiffion made by them, reconciled (2) to the Univerfity. But to fay no more of this matter, and to pafs by various contempts caft upon the Scholars by the Citizens about this time of Reformation, I fhall fpeak of the inftance before mentioned.

An. { Dom. 1562
4—5 Elizab.

A fpirit of fedition having began to fhew itfelf the laft year upon a rumour of the coming of the Pope's Nuntio, the Abbat of Martinego, into England, (not much leffened by the Seflion of the Council of Trent, in which it was verily thought that fome proceedings would be had againft the Queen) certain feeds thereof, which a little before had been fown, began firft to fhew themfelves in a petit Rebellion (fo by the Reformed it was now accounted) in that eminent nurfery of good wits, Merton College, which by its fmall beginning, did give occafion to many to fuppofe that fome matter of great concernment was in agitation. The brief ftory of the matter was thus.

(1) Ib. in I fol. 198 a.

(2) Ib. fol. 199 a.

The Wardenſhip of that College being vacant by the reſignation of Dr. James Gervafſ about the beginning of Jan. laſt, the Fellows proceed to Election, but inſtead of chooſing three, according to the Statutes, to be preſented to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury (now Parker) who according to the antient manner is to approve of one, and he to be admitted Warden, they diſſent and nominate five perſons, of which two or three were never of the Houſe. But all the ſaid five perſons the Archbiſhop reſuſing, (becauſe by their diſſention there was a devolution made to him) he unworthily confers the Wardenſhip upon a ſtranger called by the name of John Manne, ſometime Fellow of New College in Oxford, whoſe coming to that of Merton for admiſſion being not till the latter end of March this year, the government of that College continued ſtill on Mr. Will. Hawle then Subwarden, who being ſufficiently known to be inclined to the Roman Catholic Religion, was not wanting in the vacancy to retrieve certain cuſtoms, now by the Reformed accounted ſuperſtitious. Among ſuch was the ſinging certain Hymns in the College Hall round the fire on Holyday evenings and their Vigils, enduring from the Vigil of All Saints to the evening of the Purification: which cuſtom being before annulled in Dr. Gervafſe his time, the Pſalms of Sternhold and Hopkins were appointed in their places, which do to this day continue. But ſo it was that when Mr. James Leech one of the junior Fellows had took the book into his hand ready to begin one of the ſaid Pſalms, Mr. Hawle ſtept from his place, offering to ſnatch the book from him, with an intent, as 'tis ſaid, to caſt it into the fire, adding moreover that neither he or the reſt would dance after his pipe. Which action of his and others in Vindication of the Roman Catholic Religion gave encouragement and opportunity to the men of that party to take upon them and exerciſe their authority on the juniors that had not been trained up in their way.

Soon after the new Warden comes to Oxford, and the next day being the 30 of March this year, came (1) with Dr. Babington the Vicechancellor, Dr. Whyte Warden of New College and others to Merton College gate, where meeting him certain of the Fellows, gives them Letters under ſeal from the Archbiſhop of Canterbury Patron of that College, that he ſhould be admitted Warden thereof; but the Fellows not agreeing at that time to give anſwer to his deſire, deferred the matter till the 2^d of April: which day being come, he appears again at nine of the clock in the morning

(1) REG. Prim. Actorum Societat. Coll. Mert. fol. 328 b.

accompanied with the before mentioned persons, Hen. Noreys of Wytham Esq. and Anthony Forster of Cumnore Gent. but coming to the College gate, they found it shut by the general consent of the Fellows. At length after he and his company had tarried there awhile, sends for Mr. John Broke, one of the senior Fellows, desiring to let him in and admit him; he therefore being of a base and false spirit opens the gate by some means or other and admits him. At whose entrance the Fellows were so enraged, that Mr. Hawle, as 'tis reported, gave the new Warden a box on the ear for his presumption to enter into the gates without his leave.

These things being done, of which the Archbishop had notice soon after, sends a Citation (1) to the College that the Fellows be ready and all present in their Chapel May 26 following, and so de die in diem, to be visited by him or his Vicar general. That day being come they appear, and after examination of divers matters (the Vicar first admitting Mr. Manne to his place) relating as well to the former proceedings, as of the state of the House, he removed (2) Mr. Hawle from his Fellowship, publickly admonished his party, encouraged the young Scholars, curbed those that he thought were inclined to the Catholic Religion, and countenanced those of the reformed party. As for Hawle, who was accounted a good Physician of his time, receded to University College, where abiding in great discontent, died on the 19 day of Decemb. following, and as for the chief of his party, were either before or soon after dispersed. Roger Gifford perceiving a storm to be at hand, when the citation was sent to the College, resigned his Fellowship (3). John Potts and Ambrose Applebye, two others envied by the new Warden after his settlement, were under pretence of perjury expelled (4) the year following, and hard it went with Tho. Benyer, who had been a great opposer of the Warden's Admissiion. After which time Potts, who had found favour went to Lovaine, and other parts beyond the seas, with a Pupil of his called Arthur Faunt, who by the great improvement he received under his Tutor, became a noted Jesuit under the name of Laurentius Arturus Faunteus, and for his learning and example of life much respected in Poland, where he mostly lived. Broke, who had been false to his trust, was expelled (5) two years after for defrauding the College while he was Bursar; and lastly as for the Warden, he was accounted by some a noted man of his time, for he was not only made Dean of Gloucester by the Queen, anno 1565, but by her sent Embassador into Spain after Goseman

(1) Ibid. fol. 329 a.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid. f. 330.

(4) Ib. f. 333.

(5) Ib. f. 336, &c.

or Goofeman de Sylva, Dean (as it is said) of Toledo had been sent hither by the King of that country. Of which Embassadors the Queen used merrily to say, that 'as her brother the King of Spain had sent to her a Goofman, so she to him a Man-Goose.' Thus were the endeavours of the Roman Catholics of Merton Coll. quelled, the which if not looked after in due season, might have risen to a considerable matter: for it was verily thought that other Houses of learning would have shewn themselves what they were in heart upon this opportunity, if the Mertonian design had taken place.

About this time, if I mistake not, a Bill passed in Parliament that Bishops, Chancellors and Commissaries should be henceforth Bach. of Laws at the least: so that whereas lately the Faculty of Law was much dis-respected and neglected, received now encouragement.

An. } Dom. 1563
 } 5—6 Elizab.

This year a violent Plague broke forth, being the dregs of last year's mischief, dispersing those that were remaining in the University to the damage of Learning tho' now at a low ebb. What by this sickness, reformation of Religion, ejection and voluntary departure of divers Scholars, the Schools, considering former times, were, as I may say, left empty, and little of Exercises performed in them. If Learning now had not been decayed, that Injunction of Queen Elizabeth (1) would not have been published about this time; by the authority of which, some Ministers were enjoined to peruse Chapters and Homilies several times, to the end that they might read to the better understanding of the people. Had they been thought sufficiently discreet, it would not have been judged necessary (2) that Priests and Deacons should not take to their wives any manner of women without advice or allowance first had, upon good examination, by the Bishop of the Diocese and two Justices of the Peace, as from very good grounds it appears: and further also if the Latin Tongue had not been in a manner forgotten, it would not have pleased Queen Elizabeth a little before this time (3) to appoint all Prayers and other divine Offices to be said and answered in that language, to the end that it might become the more familiar among us.

(1) Injunct. 53.

(2) Injunct. 29.

(3) PAT. 2 Elizab. quæ præfiguntur Lib.

Latinarum Precum et aliarum Ceremoniarum
 Eccles. Angl.

Preachers I am sure were so rare, that there were but two in the University that preached on the LORD'S Day (yet not constantly) to the Academians: those were Mr. Thomas Sampson, Dean of Christ Church, and Dr. Lawrence Humphrey, President of Magdalen College. Nay Sir Henry Saville hath often reported to certain intelligent persons, that have told me the same, that when he came first to the University about 1561 there was but one constant Preacher in Oxon, and he only a Bachelour of All Souls College (1). These I say preaching for the most part to the Academians, their puritanical Doctrine took such deep root among their Auditors, that it could never be quite extirpated. When Mr. Sampson left the University, and Dr. Humphrey often absent upon occasions, and none left perhaps to execute the office of preaching rightly, Richard Taverner of Woodeaton near Oxford, Esq. did several times preach in Oxford, and when he was High Sheriff of this County (which was [a few] years after this) came into St. Mary's Church out of pure charity with a golden chain about his neck, and a sword as 'tis said by his side (but false without doubt, for he always preached in a damask gown) and gave the Academians, destitute of evangelical advice, a Sermon beginning with these words:

' Arriving at the Mount of St. Mary's in the Stony Stage (2) where I now stand, I have brought you some fyne Bisketts baked in the oven of Charitie, carefully conserved for the chickens of the Church, the sparrows of the Spirit, and the sweet swallowes of Salvation, &c."

He was sometime of Cardinal College in Oxford, afterwards Mr. of Arts, and at length Clerk of the Signet to K. Hen. VIII and K. Edw. VI, from the last of whom he obtained Letters (though a mere layman) to preach the Word of GOD in any Church of his Majesty's Dominions. A good scholar he was of his time, but an enemy not only to the Catholic Religion, but to the ceremonies of the Church of England now in their infancy.

Merton College, which before had bred up divers good preachers, being now destitute of one, did, two years after, choose a Master of Arts named Edmund Bunny into their Society, which person being then and especially afterwards an eminent Preacher, and one that was ready upon all occasions to ascend the Pulpit, many were pleased to say that he was troubled with the Divinity squirt.

(1) Andrew Kingsmyll as I suppose [Bach. of Laws elected Fellow of All Souls Coll. from that of Corp. Chr. in 1558.]

(2) [St Mary's Pulpit was then of fine carved Ashler stone, joining to the upper pillar of the

south side of the body of the Church; which Pulpit was taken away when Dr. John Owen was Vicechanc. about 1654, and a framed Pulpit of wood was set on the pedestall that upheld the frame of stone. ATH. OXON. vol. I. c. 144.]

An. { Dom. 1564
6—7 Elizab.

To pass by other matters relating to the premises, we shall proceed to those things we find memorable this year. The University therefore being now, as several years before, defective of good and orderly government, care was taken about it after this manner: viz. that Dispensations and Graces which were corruptly bestowed (1) on such not worthy of them, or else not in such manner as ought to be, should not be granted, especially to those that proceeded in Divinity, Law, or Physic, without sufficient oath and testimony that they had performed in good order the Exercises requisite for them. The next matter was, that special care should be taken, what public Lectures and scholastical Exercises should be accounted necessary; and therefore for that purpose the Proctors were designed (2) to choose out certain persons of every Faculty to determine it; but what they acted therein seems to me that they quite abolished certain of the said Exercises because that either they were thought superstitious or sophistical, or at least something of that nature in the performance of them.

Not long after the University made several Statutes (3) against the excess of apparel that was used by all sorts of Scholars, namely that 'no Head of a House, Graduat or Scholar, having either living of a College, Scholar's Exhibition, or spiritual promotion within any College or Hall, should wear any shirt with ruffs either at the hand or collar, except it be a single ruff without any work of gold, silver or filke, and that not above an inch deep. Also that none of the said persons should wear any falling collar which falleth more than an inch over the Coat or other garment. That they should not wear any cut hose or hoses, lined with any other stuff to make them swell or puff out. Then also that they have but one lining, and that lining close to the legge, and that they put not more cloth in one pair of hose than a yard and an half at most, and that without buttons, lace or any gard of silk. That they should not openly wear any dublet of any light colour, as white, green, yellow, &c.' which orders were imposed on the said persons, with mulcts to the breakers of them.

Order also was taken (4) that a Matriculation book should be provided, wherein Scholars and privileged men should be entred, and what

(1) REG. I, f. 207 b, &c.

(2) Ib. fol. 200 a.

(3) REG. KK fol. 5 a et b.

(4) Ibid. fol. 6 a. See the beginning of Lib. Matric.

each person should pay at the time of his Matriculation. According to which order a book was provided, the old one being lost or conveyed away in the late times of Reformation. The public also Statutes of the University were revised (1) explained and amended, and all matters relating to learning reformed and corrected. Such means were now and the year after used by the care of the new Chancellor, the Earl of Leycester, that nothing was wanting to the recovery of the University, now and of late fell into great decay. It is also to be noted that there being a pestilential disease in the University in summer time, the act was intermitted (2) and none was kept till the 19 of Febr.

An. { Dom. 1565
7—8 Elizab.

All that I find memorable this year is, 1. That certain Statutes having been made for the reformation of the University (the particulars of which I cannot now tell you) were read and confirmed (3) in a Convocation held 11 May. 2. That the late Decree, that the Masters of Arts should continue in their necessary Regency for two years, was confirmed in a Convocation held 24 Oct. in which assembly one Richard Hanson, a Citizen of Oxon, was for his insolent contempt shewed to the senior Proctor discommoned (4), but on the 31 of the said month was upon his submission restored for a time. 3. That the Comitæ or Acts were to be always for the future on Monday next following the 7 of July; so that whereas we used to have two Acts formerly in one year, now for the future but one was to be kept. This was ordered (5) on the 4 of March. 4. That great Congregations, wherein certain matters of the University used to be performed, were by order (6), made Mar. 9, to be acted in Convocations. Other matters concerning these great Congregations were acted the next year in May, which for brevity I pass by.

An. { Dom. 1566
8—9 Elizab.

The University being pretty well recruited and settled with good government (howbeit not replenished with learned men for the reasons before expressed) it pleased Queen Elizabeth to visit it in her Progress taken this

(1) REG. KK, fol. 11 a.

(2) Ib. f. 7 b.

(3) Ib. f. 11 a, 15 a, &c.

(4) Ib. fol. 14 a et b.

(5) Ibid. fol. 20 b.

(6) Ibid. fol. 21 a.

year. At Cambridge, she had been there two years ago joyfully received (1) and entertained with Comedies and Tragedies, and then, or a little before, would have come to Oxford, but her intention being diverted by the dregs of a Plague then remaining there, deferred her coming till this year. Of which and her entertainment, I find it thus recorded.

Aug. 27, Creations made for those persons who were appointed by the Convocation to dispute before the Queen (2).

The 29 of Aug. being Thursday, which was two days before her coming to Oxford, the Marquiss of Northampton (Parre), Dudley Earl of Leycester [Chanc. of the Univ.] Lord Strange, Lord Sheffield, Lord Paget, Barons, Sir William Cecil one of the Secretaries of State, Sir Nicholas Thogmorton, and others came to Oxford to see what provision was made by the University for the entertainment of the Queen. Dr. Kennall the Vicechancellor, and the Heads of the University rode to meet this honorable company, appointing the Scholars to stand in order within Ch. Ch. Quadrangle to receive the Earl of Leycester, Chancellor of the University, and the rest of the Nobility that should come with him: but before, and at the entrance of these Noblemen, it rained so vehemently that they entred straightway into Dr. Kennall's Lodging. However, as it was before appointed, one Mr. Thomas Pottes of that House made an Oration to the Earl of Leycester, and Mr. Robert Benson another to the Secretary. Both which being ended, the Secretary, after he had talked with Mr. Pottes of the cause why Aristotle in his Politics wrote de Monarchia, being (as he said) at that time no Monarchy in the world, entred into further talk concerning the Privileges of the University of Oxford, and then forthwith they went to dinner.

Afterwards three Bachelours of Ch. Ch. were called in to dispute upon this Question, then presently proposed by Mr. Secretary:

'An divitiæ plus conferant ad doctrinam prosequendam quàm paupertas.'

Which being handled very well to their content, they departed about 3 or 4 of the clock in the afternoon to Woodstock.

The 31 of Aug. being Saturday, the Earl of Huntingdon, Earl of Leycester, and other persons of quality went to the Schools in the Morning, and heard Dr. Humphreys, the Regius Professor, read to his great commendation in the Divinity School, and after that certain disputations in that Faculty.

(1) See in a Book intit. 'Regina literata, five de adventu Elizabethæ Reg. ad Acad. Cant.' edit. Lond. 1568. [Reprinted in Q. Eliz. Pro-

gresses, &c. collected by Nichols, 4to Lond. 1788; vol. 1, under the year 1564.]

(2) [ATH. OXON. v. 1. c. 727.]

In the evening came the Queen with a noble retinew from Woodstock, and at the uttermost part of the University Liberties, near Wolvercote, the Earl of Leycester, Chancellor, four Doctors in their scarlet habits, namely, Kennall the Vicechancellor or Commissary, Humphrey, President of Magd. Coll. Godwyn Dean of Ch. Ch. and Whyte Warden of New Coll. with 8 Masters that were Heads of Houses, in their habits, met the Queen; and after obeysance done to her, the Chancellor of the University, who before her received the Staves of the three Esquire Bedells then present, delivered them up to her; but she no sooner had received, but gave them up again to the Chancellor, and he forthwith to the Bedells. After this was done an Oration was spoken before her by Marbeck the late Orator, now Provost of Oriel Coll. beginning thus: ‘*Multa sunt divinæ erga nos bonitatis,*’ &c. (1) which being finished the Queen said to him, ‘We have heard of you before, but now we know you.’ The Spanish Embassador named Gofeman (2), then with her, said also, ‘*Non pauca multis sed multa paucis complexus est.*’ Then the Queen gave him her hand to kiss, as she did at the same time to the Vicechancellor, Doctors and Masters; but while Humphrey was doing that compliment, the Queen said, ‘Dr. Humphrey methinks this gown and habit becomes you very well; and I marvel that you are so straight laced in this point—but I come not now to chide (3).’

These things being done, she and her Nobility, with the Chancellor, Doctors, Masters, and Bedells before her, rid towards Oxford; and being within half a mile of it, the Mayor, named Thomas Willyams, with the Aldermen, and certain Burgeesses, to the number of thirteen, received her Majesty. He then in the first place delivered up his Mace to her; which she forthwith returned again; then he spake an English Oration, and presented in the name of the whole City a Cup of Silver, double gilt, worth 10*l.* and in it about 40*l.* in old Gold. This gift was the first in money that ever, as I can yet learn, was presented to a Prince; for at the coming of any one to the University before this time the custom was, that the Citizens should give them five Oxen, as many Sheep, Veales, Lambs and Sugarloafes; but this numerus quinarium was now altered by Sir Francis Knollys the City Steward, and converted into money, which yet continueth.

Afterwards entring into the City in a rich chariot about 5 or 6 of the clock at night, one Robert Deale of New Coll. spake before her at the

(1) [Harl. MSS. 129, f. 63. See Nichol's Col. ut supra, 1566, p. 33.]

(2) Dedicus Gofemannus de Sylva.

(3) The Queen reflects upon Dr. Humphrey for his preciseness.

North Gate, called Bocardo, an Oration in the name of all the Scholars, that stood one by one on each side of the street from that place to Quater-vois: which being finished, she went forward, the Scholars all kneeling and unanimously crying, 'Vivat Regina;' which the Queen taking very kindly, answered oftentimes with a joyful countenance, 'Gratias ago, gratias ago.'

At her coming to Quatervois (commonly called Carfax) an Oration was made in the Greek Tongue by Mr. Lawrence the King's Professor of that language in the University; which being finished, she seemed to be so well pleased with it, that she gave him thanks in the Greek Tongue, adding, that it was the best Oration that ever she heard in Greek, and that 'we would answer you presently, but with this great company we are somewhat abashed: we will talk more with you in our Chamber.'

From thence passing by the Bachelours and Masters, that stood in like order as the Scholars, and in their Formalities, she came to the Hall door of Christ Church, where another Oration (1) was spoken by Mr. Kingsmyll, Orator of the University, whom she thanked, and said, 'You would have done well had you had good matter.'

After this she entred the Church (the Students of Ch. Ch. standing orderly in their Surplices crying 'Vivat Regina') with a canopy carried over her by Dr. Kennall, Dr. Humphrey, Dr. Thomas Whyte, and Dr. Rich. Barber. On the right side of the Choir was made a Travys for her to say her Prayers, where being settled, Dr. Godwyn, the Dean, said Prayers of thanksgiving to God for her prosperous arrival at Oxford. In the middle of which Service was an Anthem, called Te Deum, sung to Cornets; which being done, she departed thence to her Lodgings through Dr. Westphaling's Garden.

There were set upon the gates and walls of Ch. Ch. where the Queen was to pass by, several Copies of Verses in Latin and Greek, and at the great gate a long scroll of Verses stuck up, made by Dr. John Piers. Among others, these were made by Dr. James Calhill, one of the Canons.

'Inclyta fœminei Virgo quæ gloria sexus
Et generis decus et gentis Regina Britannæ
Grata venis nobis, perfectaque gaudia portas,
Imperfecta tui fubiens monumenta parentis.'

The first of Sept. being Sunday, Dr. William Overton of Magd. Coll. made an English Sermon in the Cathedral of Ch. Ch. in the forenoon; and in the afternoon there Mr. Thomas Harrys of New Coll. where for

(1) [Ibid. p. 12.]

the reception of the Queen was a Travys erected a considerable height from the ground, just opposite to the Pulpit. In the afternoon she was present, but in the morning absent upon some indisposition of body. At which time being in her privy chamber, there was brought into her presence a very pretty boy named Peter Carew (son as I think of Dr. Carew, late Dean of Ch. Ch.) who making an Oration to her in Latin, with two Greek Verses at the end, pleased her so much that she forthwith sent for Secretary Cecyll to hear it; who being come, she commanded the boy to pronounce it again, saying before he began, 'I pray God, my fine boy, thou mayst say it so well as thou didst to me just before.' Which being done according to her wish, she with Cecyll and divers eminent persons then present were much taken as well with the Speech as with the Orator. At night was acted in Ch. Ch. Hall, upon a large scaffold erected, set about with stately lights of wax variously wrought, a Latin Play called Marcus Geminus, at which were present all the Nobility, as also the Spanish Embassador, who afterwards commended it so highly to the Queen, being then absent, that she said, 'In troth I will lose no more sport hereafter for the good report that I hear of these your good doings.' The Embassador also then said, 'Multa vidi, sed hæc sunt admiranda, et sic referam ubi in patriam venero.'

The 2d of Sept. being Monday, the Embassador with divers Noblemen went before noon to hear public and ordinary Lectures and Disputations, which were duly kept in the Schools all the time the Queen was in Oxford, as at other times in full Term. The most part that they spent in the Schools was in hearing Dr. Humphrey read, whose Lecture they commended very much. Afterward they rode to New Coll. for whose reception (the Chancellor of the University, and Secretary Cecyll being with them) two Orations were made, one by George Coriat, and the other by Will. Raynolds, Bachelours of Arts.

The first of which being well approved, the Author received for his pains half a Suffran. In the afternoon the Queen thought to have heard Disputations in Ch. Ch. Hall, but the stage taking up the room, it could not well be, so that keeping for the most part within her lodging Mr. Thom. Neale the Hebrew Professor presented to her Majesty a Book of all the Prophets translated out of Hebrew by him, and a little book of Latin Verses, containing the Description of every College, public Schools, and Halls, with the Names of the respective Founders of each Coll. and time of Foundations. At night the Queen heard the first part of an English Play named Palamon, or Palamon and Arcyte, made by Mr. Richard Edwards,

Edwards, a Gentleman of her Chapel, acted with very great applause in Ch. Ch. Hall. At the beginning of which play, there were, by part of the Stage which fell, three persons slain, namely, — Walker, a Scholar of St. Mary Hall, one — Pennie a Brewer, and John Gilbert, Cook of Corp. Ch. Coll. beside five that were hurt. Which disaster coming to the Queen's knowledge, she sent forthwith the Vicechancellor and her Chirurgeons to help them, and to have a care that they want nothing for their recovery. Afterwards the Actors performed their parts so well, that the Queen laughed heartily thereat, and gave the Author of the Play great thanks for his pains.

The 3 of Sept. being Tuesday, the Queen, with her Nobility, went on foot after dinner to St. Mary's Church to hear Disputations in Natural and Moral Philosophy, continuing from 2 of the clock till 6. Before whose coming, there were divers copies of Verses in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, set upon the doors and walls, and a certain Map of Oxford, made (as 'tis said) by the before mentioned Mr. Neale, describing the Colleges and Halls with Verses written under each place, which hung not only up for that day, but for two days following. What became of this Map afterwards I know not; sure I am that the Effigies or Draughts of the said Colleges, with Verses underwritten, were remitted into a paper book by the care of the said Mr. Neale, and is at this time kept as a Monument in Bodley's Archives (1). There was in St. Mary's Church, a fair large scaffold set up for the performance of the Disputations, reaching from the nether end of the Church to the door of the Choir. Towards the upper end was a void place left, wherein a Travys was set up, and underneath a Cloth of State for the Queen, and by it a partition made for the Ladies and Maids of Honour.

In Natural Philosophy Mr. Edm. Campian of St. John's Coll. was Respondent, Mr. John Belly of Oriel Coll. Moderator or Determiner, and four that were opponents; of which Mr. Rich. Bristow of Exeter Coll. was one. When Campian came to this part in his Oration — 'Deus servet Majestatem tuam, te quæ hæc facis, te qui hæc mones,' the Queen smilingly said to the Earl of Leycester, 'You my Lord must still be one.' In Moral Disputations Mr. John Wolley of Merton Coll. was Respondent, and Mr.

(1) [Published by M. Winfore, 1592, and by Hearne, 1713. See also Nichols's Col. ut supra, 1566, p. 60. The Verses, &c. were by Neale, and the Views by J. Bereblock, Fel. of Exeter Coll.]

Thomas Cooper of Magd. Coll. Moderator; both much commended. There were also four that opposed; of which the Senior was Mr. James Leech of Merton Coll. who when he accidentally said in his Disputations, 'Vita, et si opus est morte comprobabo,' the Queen being much pleased thereat said to her retinue about her, 'Excellent, O excellent!'

The 4 of Sept. being Wednesday, the Nobility went in the morning to Merton Coll. in the Warden's Lodgings of which the Spanish Ambassador lodged, and repairing to the common Hall heard Disputations on the first question of Natural Philosophy, and the second of Moral, having been not disputed on the day before at St. Mary's. The Opponents were all the same, but Respondent not. The Queen dined that day at Ch. Ch. but the Council at Magd. College: where after dinner Secretary Cecyll caused three Bachelours of Arts presently to declaim, who should have the Father's goods, the Lawyer, Physician, or Orator. In the afternoon the Queen went to St. Mary's to hear Disputations in the Civil Law, and continued there about four hours. Dr. William Aubrey, lately Fellow of All Souls College, was the Respondent, and Dr. Kennall, the Commissary, Moderator; who, when he would have cut off Dr. Thom. Whyte of New Coll. one of the Opponents, because his Disputations were too large, the Queen liked him so well, that she willed him by all means to go forward. At night the Queen was present at the other part of the Play of Palæmon and Arcyte, which should have been acted the night before, but deferred because it was late when the Queen came from Disputations at St. Mary's. When the Play was ended she called for Mr. Edwards, the Author, and gave him very great thanks, with praises of reward, for his pains: then making a pause said to him, and her retinue standing about her, this, relating to part of the Play, 'By Palæmon I warrant he dallieth not in love when he was in love indeed. By Arcyte, he was a right martial Knight, having a swart countenance and a manly face. By Trecatio—God's pitty what a knave it is? By Perithous throwing St. Edward's rich cloak into the funeral fire, which a stander by would have stayed by the arm, with an oath, Go Fool—he knoweth his part I warrant.' In the said Play was acted a Cry of Hounds in the Quadrant, upon the train of a Fox in the hunting of Theseus, with which the young Scholars, who stood in the windows, were so much taken (supposing it was real) that they cried out 'Now now—there there—he's caught, he's caught.' All which the Queen merrily beholding said, 'O excellent! those boys in very troth are ready to leap out of the windows to follow the hounds.' This part it
seems

seems being repeated before certain Courtiers in the Lodgings of Mr. Rog. Marbeck, one of the Canons of Ch. Ch. by the Players in their Gowns (for they were all Scholars that (1) acted) before the Queen came to Oxford, was by them so well liked, that they said it far surpassed Damon and Pythias, than which, they thought, nothing could be better. Likewise some said that if the Author did any more before his death, he would run mad. But this Comedy was the last he made, for he died within few months after. In the acting of the said Play there was a good part performed by the Lady Æmilia, who, for gathering her flowers prettily in a garden then represented, and singing sweetly in the time of March, received 8 Angels for a gracious Reward by her Majesty's command. By whom that part was acted I know not, unless by Peter Carew, the pretty boy before mentioned.

The 5 of Sept. being Thursday, were celebrated after dinner Disputations in Physic in St. Mary's Church, which being soon done, those in Divinity followed. In Physic Dr. Thom. Franceys of Queen's Coll. was Respondent, Dr. Rich. Masters Moderator; and being 7 Opponents, but 3 for want of time disputed, viz. Dr. Rob. Huycke of Merton Coll. about this time one of the Queen's Physicians, Dr. Henry and Dr. Walter Baylie of New Coll. In Divinity Disputations Dr. Humphrey was Respondent, and Dr. Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury, was Moderator; and being seven Opponents, the two last were excluded for want of time. After Disputations were ended, which was about 6 of the clock, the Queen, out of her own benignity, made an Oration to conclude the Act, to the very great delight and rejoicing of many hundred then present. But before she began she desired the Spanish Embassador to do it, who putting it off with a Compliment, she desired the Earl of Leycester, Chancellor of the University, and after him Secretary Cecyll; but both waving it, she rose up, and often giving back with a graceful presence, spake as followeth.

‘ Qui male agit odit lucem : et ego quidem, quia nihil aliud nisi malè agere possum, idcirco odi lucem, id est conspectum vestrum. Atque sanè me magna tenet dubitatio, dum singula confidero quæ hîc aguntur, laudemne an vituperem, taceamne an eloquar : Si eloquar, patefaciam vobis quàm sim literarum rudis : tacere autem nolo, ne defectus videatur esse contemptus. Et quia tempus breve est quod habeo ad dicendum, idcirco omnia in pauca conferam, et orationem meam in duas partes dividam, in laudem et vituperationem. Laus autem ad vos pertinet. Ex quo enim

(1) [‘ Among whom were Miles Windfore and Thomas Tawne of C. C. C.’ ATH. OXON. V, I, c. 118 or 151 of 2d. edit.]

primum Oxoniam veni, multa vidi, multa audivi, probavi omnia. Erant enim et prudenter facta, et eleganter dicta. At ea quibus in Prologis vos ipsi excusastis, neque probare ut Regina possim, neque ut Christiana debeo. Cæterum quia in exordio semper adhibuistis cautionem, mihi sanè illa disputatio non displicuit. Nunc venio ad alteram partem, nempè vituperationem, atquè hæc pars mihi propria est. Sanè fateor parentes meos diligentissime curavisse, ut in bonis literis rectè instituerer, et quidem in multarum linguarum varietate diu versata fui, quarum aliquam mihi cognitionem assumo: quod etsi verè, tamen verecundè dico. Habui quidem multos et doctos Pædagogos, qui ut me eruditam redderent, diligenter elaborarunt. Sed Pædagogi mei posuerunt operam in agro sterili et infœcundo, ita fructus percipere vix poterant aut dignitate mea, aut illorum laboribus, aut vestra expectatione dignos. Quamobrem etsi omnes vos me abundè laudastis, ego tamen quæ mihi conscia sum, quàm sim nulla laude digna facile agnosco. Sed finem imponam orationi meæ barbarismis plenæ, si prius optaverò et votum unum addidero. Votum meum hoc erit, ut me vivente sitis florentissimi, me mortua beatissimi.'

All which being done and much applauded by the Auditors, she went to Ch. Ch. and as she passed out of St. Mary's Church door, Mr. Edrich, sometime Greek Reader of the University, presented to her a Book of Greek Verses, containing the noble Acts of her Father; the which the Queen having no sooner received, and looked on the Title, but Mr. Edwards the Comedian before mentioned, said to the Queen, 'Madam, this man was my Master (meaning his Tutor in Corpus Ch. Coll.). To whom the Queen gave answer, Certainly he did not give thee whipping enough! After the Queen had refreshed herself with a supper, she with her Nobility went into Ch. Ch. Hall, where was acted before them a Latin Tragedy, called Progne, made by Dr. James Calphill, Canon of Ch. Ch. After which was done she gave the Author thanks; but it did not take half so well as the much admired Play of Palæmon and Arcyte.

The 6 of Sept. being Friday, was a Convocation at 9 of the clock, where divers noble, honorable, and worshipful persons were created and incorporated Masters of Arts(1). After which was done, they took their oath in Ch. Ch. Hall before the Chancellor, Vicechancellor or Commissary, Proctors and others (appointed in the name of the whole University) 'ad observandum Statuta, Libertates, Privilegia et Consuetudines hujus Universitatis.' Which Creation being done, a Latin Sermon was made in the Cathedral by Dr. John Piers, at which were present divers of the Nobility; but the Queen

(1) [ATH. OXON. FASTI, 1566.]

not, because much wearied by attending Disputations and the Latin Tragedy the day and night before. About dinner time the Vicechancellor and Proctors presented to the Queen, in the name of the whole University, 6 pair of very fine gloves, and to divers Noblemen and Officers of the Queen's family, some two, some one pair; very thankfully accepted. After dinner, at the departure of the Queen out of Ch. Church, Mr. Tobie Mathew spake an Oration before her, which she liking very well, nominated him her Scholar. Then she and her Nobility with the retinew went from Ch. Ch. to Carfax, and thence to East Gate; with those Members of the University and City going before that brought her in. As she passed through the street the Scholars stood in order crying 'Vivat Regina:' the walls also of St. Mary's Church, All Souls and University Colleges were hung with innumerable sheets of Verses, bemoaning the Queen's departure, as did the countenances of the Layity (especially those of the female sex) that then beheld her. When she came to the East Bridge by Magd. Coll. Sir Francis Knollys, the City Steward, told her, that their Liberties reached no farther; wherefore she turned to the Mayor and his Brethren and bid them farewell, with many thanks. When she came to the Forest of Shotover, about 2 miles from Oxford, the Earl of Leycester, Chancellor of the University, told her that the University Liberties reached no farther that way; whereupon Mr. Roger Marbeck spake an eloquent Oration to her, containing many things relating to learning and the encouragement thereof by her; of its late eclipse and of the great probability of its being now revived under the government of so learned a Princess, &c. which being done, she gave him her hand to kiss, with many thanks to the whole University, speaking then these words (as 'tis reported) with her face towards Oxford—'Farewell the worthy University of Oxford; farewell my good subjects there; farewell my dear Scholars; and pray GOD prosper your Studies; farewell, farewell!'

Thus far concerning this entertainment: all that I shall add to it, is, that her sweet, affable, and noble carriage left such impressions in the minds of Scholars, that nothing but emulation was in their studies, and nothing left untouched by them whereby they thought they might be advanced by her and become acceptable in her eye.

The 19 of the said month of Sept. Will. Hartopp, a Citizen of Oxon, was for his insolent contumely, shewed to the Proctors, discommoned (1); but upon his humble submission was restored on the 11 of Oct. following.

(1) REG. KK. fol. 33 b. 34 b.

An. { Dom. 1567
9—10 Elizab.

And on the 14 of Oct. this year, the wife of Will. Noble, a stubborn Citizen of Oxon, giving very ill language, and behaving herself like an impudent hufwife towards the Vicechancellor, her husband, who was the original author of it, was upon mature deliberation discommoned (1). As for his release I find nothing of it, nor any thing else memorable this year, only certain orders (2) for the reformation of Apparel, and for Sermons to be preached by the Heads of Houses in their turns.

An. { Dom. 1568
10—11 Elizab.

To let pass certain matters scarce worthy of memory done in the year 1567, I shall mention but one in this, which being rather private than public, yet because it was noted by some I shall not omit it (3). As there arose therefore a commotion in Merton Coll. some years since, partly upon account of Religion, so the like almost now in Corpus Christi, which partly from tradition and partly from record, appears to be thus. Thomas Greenway of that College resigning his Presidentship, a Citation was stuck for the election of another to succeed him. In the vacancy the Queen commended to the choice of the Society one William Cole, sometime Fellow of that College, afterwards an exile in Queen Mary's Reign, suffering then very great hardships at Zurich. But when the prefixed time of Election came, the Fellows, who were most inclined to the R. Catholic persuasion, made choice of one Rob. Harrison, Master of Arts, not long since removed from the College by the Visitor for his (as 'twas pretended) Religion, not at all taking notice of the said Cole, being very unwilling to have him, his wife, and children, and his Zurichian Discipline introduced among them. The Queen hereupon annulled the Election, and sent word to the Fellows again that they should elect Cole, for what they had already done was, as she alledged, against the Statutes. They submissively give answer

(1) Ibid. fol. 48 a.

Bukley's Libel of Oxon.

'Nobility* is set at nought,
And no man cares for twenty groates;
The Fiend some finer soyle hath fought,
And list not bleed with livery coates.'

* Mrs. Noble, wife of Will. Noble, living at Carfax (where he kept a Tavern at Swinstock)

the Servingman's Queane. She died in the year 1592, as Carfax REG.

(2) Vide Ibid. fol. 50 b.

(3) This Story must be examined and rectified by time—v. [COLLECT. Br. Twyne in Turr. Schol. vol. 4, p.] 611. & Gl. Sched. 2, p. 2. quain habeo. qu. Mr. Fulman.

to the contrary, and add that what they had done was according to their consciences and oaths.

The Queen not content with their answer sends Dr. Horne, Bishop of Winchester, Visitor of the College, to admit him; but when he and his retinue came, they found the College gate shut against them. At length after he had made his way in, he repaired to the Chapel, where, after the senior Fellows were gathered together, told them his business not unknown (as he said) to them, and then asked each person by seniority whether they would admit Mr. Cole; but they all denying, as not in a possibility of receding from what they had done, pronounced them non Socii, and then with the consent of the next Fellows admitted him. About the same time (viz. 21 July) a Commission (1) was sent down from the Queen, directed to the Chancellor of the University, the said Bishop of Winchester, Sir William Cecyll Principal Secretary, Thomas Cooper, Lawr. Humphrey, Doctors of Divinity, and George Acworth, Doctor of the Laws, to visit the said College, and to correct and amend whatsoever they found amiss, and expel those which were noted to be delinquents. The sum of all was that after a strict enquiry and examination of several persons, they expelled some as Roman Catholics, curbed those that were suspected to encline that way, and gave encouragement to the Protestants.

Three of those so ejected were Edmund Rainolds, Miles Windfore, and George Napier. The first who was elder brother to John Rainolds, receded to Gloucester Hall (a place, to which lovers of the Catholic Religion retired for their quiet) where living in great retiredness, arrived to the age of 92, and died a wealthy man. The second lived afterwards for the most part in Oxford, and became not a little eminent for his Learning in that way he professed 'Antiquæ Historiæ artifex peritus (as one (2) hath) et ornatissimus Trilinguium meorum Alumnus.' He was Author of a Book entitled 'Academiarum quæ aliquando fuere et hodie sunt in Eurôpa, catalogus et enumeratio brevis.' He wrote also a little Book of the Antiquity of the University of Oxford, but Mr. Twyne's coming out before he was willing to publish it, stopped the Author from going any farther in that matter. Several Collections of his Antiquities I have seen, but favour too much of credulity and dotage. He died a moderate Catholic, or such as

(1) Among Papers of State at Whitehall. [v. COLL. B. Twyne, ut supra.]

(2) Twynus in APOL. Antiq. Acad. Oxon. lib. ii, § 67.

we call a Church Papist, an. 1624, aged 86 or thereabouts, and was buried in Corp. Ch. Coll. Chapel, to which College he left money and Books. As for the third, George Napier, he went afterwards beyond the seas, where spending some time in one of the English Colleges, that was about these times erected, came again into England and lived as a seminary Priest among his relations, sometimes in Halywell near Oxford, and sometimes in the country near adjoining, among those of his profession. At length being taken at Kertlington, and examined by one Chamberlaine Esq. a Justice of the Peace, was sent Prisoner to the Castle of Oxford, and the next Sessions after, being convicted of Treason, was on the 9 Nov. 1610 hanged, drawn, and quartered in the Castle yard. The next day his head and quarters were set upon the 4 Gates of the City, and upon that great one belonging to Ch. Ch. next to St. Aldate's Church, to the great terror of the Catholics that were then in and near Oxford. He was much pitied for that his grey hairs should come to such an end, and lamented by many that such rigour should be shewn on an innocent and harmless person. No great danger in him (God wot) and therefore not to be feared, but being a Seminary, and the Laws against them now strictly observed, an example to the rest must be shewed. Some, if not all, of his quarters were afterwards conveyed away by stealth, and buried at Sandford near Oxford, in the old Chapel there, joining to the Manor House, sometime belonging to the Knight Templars.

As for Mr. Cole (who was the first married President that Corp. Ch. Coll. ever had) being settled in his place, acted so foully by defrauding the College, and bringing it into debt (not to be recruited till Dr. Rainolds became President) that divers complaints were put up against him to the Bishop of Winchester, Visitor of that College. At length the said Bishop in one of his quinquennial Visitations, took Mr. Cole to task, and after long discourses on both sides, the Bishop plainly told him,—‘Well well, Mr. President, seeing it is so, you and the College must part without any more ado, and therefore see that you provide for yourself.’ Mr. Cole therefore being not able to say any more, fetched a deep sigh and said—‘What, my good Lord, must I then eat mice at Zurich again?’ meaning, that must he endure the same misery again that he did at Zurich, when he was an exile in Queen Mary's reign, where he was forced to eat carrain to keep life and soul together. At which words the Bishop being much terrified, for they worked with him more than all his former oratory had done, said no more, but bid him be at rest and deal honestly with the College.

So

So that though an end was for that time put to the business, yet means were afterwards found that he should resign his Presidentship for the Deanship of Lincoln.

An. { Dom. 1569
11—12 Elizab.

Rob. Dudley Earl of Leycester, Chancellor of the University, and a great favourer of the Calvinistical Party, was thought to have been the chief instrument in bringing the Visitation appointed by the Queen on the College; for which by the relation of the state thereof from his favourites in the University, occasioned him chiefly to provoke the Queen to do what she did. The truth is, as he through common belief potently acted in this matter, so did he in those of greater moment in the University; for in those years which he held his Chancellorship, he altered almost the whole government of the University, in some things for the better, but in most for the worse. He changed the usual and antient form of electing Proctors the last year, mostly before done 'per instantes,' as I shall shew elsewhere. Then his taking upon him the right of naming (1) the Commissary or Vicechancellor, sometimes without the consent of the Convocation, rarely or never done in former times. One thing which he promoted this year, applauded by most men, was the reforming the confused and imperfect way of celebrating Convocations, in which, by a late order, were the matters belonging to great Congregations to be acted. For he putting the Doctors and Heads upon the business, Delegates were thereupon designed (2) to confer about it 27 June. After some debate in the matter and orders framed, they were communicated to the Chancellor to be by him approved. At length after consideration had about them, he returned an answer (3) not before the 17 of May following, and then told them, 1. That the said orders were 'by some few impugned without any sufficient cause alleaged.' 2. That no man could not but 'think it reasonable that before the Convocation, the Vicechancellor, Doctors, Heads, and Proctors should consult of such things as are fittest to be moved therein.' 3. That as he could not dislike of that order that was so commended to him, so did he judge it to be such that could not be prejudicial to any one, nor give just cause to any to repine against it, &c. So that the said Orders being passed and remitted into the Statutes all the change (4) that followed was this, that whereas

(1) REG. KK fol. 8 b, et 246, &c.

(2) Ib. fol. 72 b:

(3) Ib. f. 93 b.

(4) Vide KK f. 94 b.

things were deliberated in a black Congregation (so called I presume because the black part of the Masters hoods was to appear on their shoulders, and nothing else) before they were to be passed in a great Congregation, now it was that upon the abolishing of the said Congregations, all matters were to be consulted in a meeting of the Vicechancellor, Doctors, Heads of Houses and Proctors, before they could pass in Convocations. Another change was this, that whereas in great Congregations, all Suffrages passed publicly, they were now to be done by scrutiny, or private whispering in the ears of the Proctors.

In July this year, fell out a controversy between the Vicechancellor, on the one part, and the Masters (who had mind to be giving Suffrages) created in the Act held on the 11 of the same month, concerning these two points. 1. Whether the first year of necessary Regency doth end at Michaelmas next following the Act. And 2. If the Masters inaugurated the last Act were not to be admitted into the Congregation House before the said feast of St. Michael; then whether they were to be accounted necessary Regents for the two next years following, &c.

These points being referred to certain judges appointed for each party, were by them at several times discussed. So that on the 2 November following their opinions being laid before a Convocation then celebrated, the Members thereof ordered (1) and appointed 'ut Magistri Artium posthac inaugurandi teneantur die solennis suæ creationis de more recepto petere ut admittantur in Domum Congregationis et expectare per duas alias Congregationes si tot super fuerint ante solutionem instantis termini quo hujusmodi celebrentur Comitia, si forte intra tempus prædictum placuerit Magistris tunc regentibus eisdem admittere. Providetur tamen, &c.'

On the 8th of Oct. a Convocation being celebrated, a report (2) there was made by some, particularly by Mr. Rob. Bellamie, of the great insolence of the Townsmen in endeavouring to infringe certain Privileges of the University, and especially in opposing him, being a privileged man, in exercising commerce. Whereupon the University taking cognisance of the matter made choice of Will. Fleetwood, a Lawyer, to be their Counsellor in matters of controversy, and for his Salary to have 40s. per an.

But to return: as those private Visitors acted high in Corpus Ch. Coll. an. 1568, so those of the University (whose Commission as yet lasted, or else was renewed) more, ever and anon summoning those that smelt of

(1) REG. KK f. 78 a.

(2) Ibid. 76 a.

Popery or Popishly affected, suspending, imprisoning or expelling them. In Exeter Coll. where several R. Catholics as yet remained, they found troublesome work. Sure they were that many were of that Religion in their hearts, yet none of the College could they find to accuse them. At length they sent for Mr. Will. Wyot the Sub-rector, who, for refusing to accuse them, was cast (1) into prison, first in the Castle, then in Bocardo, where he remained from the 10 Jan. this year till Good-Friday following, to the great impoverishment of his health.

An. { Dom. 1570
12—13 Elizab.

The year following in Oct. they had to do with Mr. John Neale, the Rector (formerly advanced to a fellowship in St. John's Coll. but left it at the alteration of Religion) who, for refusing to be present at divine Service in the College (for which he was cited several times before the Visitors, but refused to appear) was by their definitive Sentence (2) ejected. The Visitors that then sat were Dr. Thom. Cooper, Dr. Humphrey, Dr. Westphaling and Dr. Kennall: the place the Divinity Chapel adjoining the Cathedral of Ch. Church.

This year the Parliament made an Act (3) that for avoiding dilapidations and decay of Spiritual Livings, no Cathedral Church or College may put out any Land in Lease longer than for 21 years or 3 lives; provided that the said Act nor any thing therein contained shall be taken or construed to make good any lease or other grant to be made by any such College or Collegiate Church, within either or both the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or elsewhere within the Realm of England, for more years than are limited by the private Statutes of the same College.

Nothing else I find worthy of observation this year, only that towards the latter end thereof the University took into their consideration the incorporating or making the Brewers of Oxon a Body; and of obtaining leave to choose, against every Session of Parliament, two Burgesses of their Body to sit therein, and to be aiding and assisting to the University if need required (4). The first they afterward effected not without some trouble, the latter not till the beginning of K. James.

(1) REG. antiq. Coll. Exon. p. 96.

(2) Ibid. p. 100.

(3) Out of the Statutes at Large, printed 1587.

(4) REG. KK fol. 104 b.

An. { Dom. 1571
 { 13—14 Elizab.

This year a violent Plague (1) broke out in the University, as well to the great injury of Learning as to the terror of all, as well of Laicks as Clerks. It began with the year about the latter end of Lent, and being foreseen to prove violent at the Election of Proctors 26 Apr. it was concluded by the Regents and non Regents that all (2) ordinary and public Lectures, as also public and scholastical Exercises in each Faculty, should be intermitted till the first day of Trinity Term. Also that all Exercises performed by the Oxonian Students in the Country (that is in the rural Mansions belonging to the respective Colleges, or elsewhere where they shall think most fit to live together) should be esteemed (3) as if done in the University; but yet with this caution, that it may be lawful for the Regents that remain behind (if need should require it) to hold Congregations, or for any person that did intend to proceed the next Act to read cursorily or dispute, &c.

But the Plague increasing daily, the Act was deferred (4) till the eleventh of Feb. next; and on the 17 of Dec. being the last day of Mich^s. Term, a Convocation being celebrated (though the Plague then continued) were these matters passed: 1. That (5) power was given to certain persons to contrive and order that ordinary Lectures should be provided for the next Term. 2. That the Act (6) be deferred from the 11 of Feb. to the last Monday in March, which should be in an. 1572. 3. That all publick Exercises should be (7) intermitted till the beginning of next Lent, yet so that in the mean time, if need required, Congregations may be celebrated. 4. That if any Bach. (8) intended to proceed, he might if he pleased (with the Proctors leave) read cursorily, or dispute pro forma. But the Plague not yet ceasing, it was ordered (9) by certain persons (appointed by the great Convocation) on the 9 Feb. that those Masters that proceeded the last Act should be accounted Regents till others were admitted into the Congregation House in the next Act following; but that Order being taken very ill by most of the Regents, the Proctors could get but four of them to continue their Lectures from the 25 Feb. till the Act following.

These things being done (10) order was taken in the said Month of Feb.

(1) REG. Coll. Exon. ut supra, p. 101.

(2) REG. KK fol. 107 a.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid. f. 108 b.

(5) Ibid. f. 112 a.

(6) Ibid.

(7) Ibid.

(8) Ibid.

(9) Ibid. f. 114 a.

(10) Ibid. f. 114 b.

that the Statutes of the University should be corrected and fairly transcribed, that the Privileges be read over and consulted, such that were for present use. Both which were for a time eagerly followed and concluded, because of controversies now on foot between the two Bodies.

Further also on the 17 of March the great Convocation (1) ordered that the next Act should be celebrated according to the new Statutes, and that the Proctors of the University should not be bound to cease from, but continue in, their office for another year; and the reason for this (I presume) was, because that companies should not gather together in order to their election, and so consequently revive the plague again, now almost extinct.

The same year it pleased the Queen and Parliament now sitting to incorporate (2) the University of Oxford (as that also of Cambridge) and make it a Body Politic by itself (though mentioned to have been so in the reign of Henry VIII, in an Epistle (3) of his to the University touching his divorce) and that also 'the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the said University have a perpetual succession in fact, deed, and name, &c.'

They then made an Act against Purveyors, Takers, Badgers, Loaders and Poulterers, that they should not take a bargain for any victuals or grain within 5 miles of Oxon or Cambridge against the will of the owners, as it was hitherto often used, to the raising of the respective markets in the said Universities, &c. Furthermore for the establishment of their Liberties, which were now and lately weakened and trodden under foot, she not only confirmed them and the Charter of Henry VIII, granted to the University at the request of Cardinal Wolsey, but also those granted by her Progenitors and Predecessors.

An. { Dom. 1572
14—15 Elizab.

Such impressions of misery did the said Pestilence (with the common want now of Exhibitions) leave in Oxford, that divers Scholars who were escaped from it and had spent the moneys they had, to avoid it, were forced to desire the alms of the charitable, authorized (4) thereto by the Chancellor or Commissary under the common Seal (as an Act of Parliament which was published this year enjoined them so to do) lest they

(1) REG. KK f. 117 a.

(2) In pyx AA in Turr. Schol. nu. 10: et in Har. de Privilegiis fol. 200. [REG. Priv. almæ Univ. Oxon. edit. 1770, p. 77.]

(3) FF Epist 195.

(4) REG. GG fol. 163 a, et alibi. [Qu.]

should be taken among the number of Rogues and sturdy Vagabonds: Several Students of Cambridge were also forced to beg, but why, whether for want of provisions or Exhibitions, or for the same reason that the Oxonians pretended to, I know not. Howsoever it was, they were included in the same Act of Parliament (1) to undergo the like punishment, unless they had leave so to do under the common Seal of their University.

About the latter end of August the Queen in her progress came to Woodstock, to whom, the 31 day of the same month, went several Heads and Doctors to do their duty to her; among them was Dr. Humphrey, who spake an eloquent Oration (2) to her in the name of the whole University, with several matters therein relating to Religion; which being done she gave them her hand to kiss (with great promises to be their friend) and they to her a rich pair of gloves, according to the usual manner.

An. { Dom. 1573
15—16 Elizab.

Hitherto the Bishops had been more negligent, or rather sparing in pressing, and others more daring in refusing Subscription to the Liturgy, Ceremonies, and Discipline of the Church, because the Canons made in the Convocation of the Clergy about 10 years ago, were not till the last year confirmed by Act of Parliament, and then being ratified they began to urge them more severely than before. Upon this the chief Heads of the University endeavoured to do the like to all that took Degrees therein; but a considerable party not only denied it, but also raised a disturbance about it. They cavilled at and found many faults with the book of the uniform order of the Common Prayer allowed by the Parliament, and attempted out of private Authority to alter and change the Rites of Prayer therein appointed. Furthermore also when the book of Admonitions to the Parliament written by Tho. Cartwright came out (which was much about this time) divers of them spared not to move men against Conformity both by preaching, reading and otherwise. Such variance it seems there was now in the University about Conformity, that the particulars thereof coming to the Chancellor and at length to the Queen's Council, a Letter (3) subscribed by six or seven of them was forthwith sent to the Vicechancellor to be

(1) Ex Parliam. apud Westm. m. 8, Maii, 14 Eliz. cap. 5.

(2) Edit. Lond. 1572 in 4to:

(3) In REG. KK fol. 148 a.

publickly read in Convocation for the repressing of it, and punishing those that did not obey. The tenor of it follows :

[‘ To our lovyng frend the Visechancellor of the Univerfity of Oxford.’]

‘ After our hearty commendations : Whereas we are informed that diverse devise to find fawltes with the boke of the uniforme Order of Common Prayer allowed by the Act of Parliament, and have attempted of private authority to alter and change the ryttes of prayers therein appointed, and thereby beginne a Schism and diffention in this Church of England, rentynge in funder into divers factions the mindes of the people by inventinge new rittes and ceremonies of common prayer. And that there is also that by book printed under the title of Admonitions to the Parliament, and other books to confirme and allowe fuch Admonitions, doth ftirre up thofe uncertaine and waveringe heades to feeke difcord and diffention rather than unities. Whearuppon the Queen’s Majestie hath been in a manner enforced for conferving of Uniformitie in her Realme to make a Proclamation dat. the ----- of ----- . Wherefore theis are to require you to have a good eye and care to that her Majesties pleasure in the faid Proclamation expreffed, and the quietnefs and uniformitie of the Realm ; and if any fhall privately or openly go about to difturbe that, or move men by preaching, reading or otherwife, to follow or allow thofe innovatours and difturbers of the common quiet in fuch matters, you fhall caufe them to be apprehended, and according to the qualitie of the fault by your difcretion ponished as her Majesties Laws and Proclamations wyll. And wheare fuch bookes are by the faid Proclamations to be brought into the Bifhoppe in Oxford, and you the Vicechancellor for that jurifdiction in that Citie, are wont to use the jurifdictions of the Bifhoppe in fuch matters, efpecially in the Univerfity, her Majesties pleasure is that the faid books fhould be brought to you, not only in the Univerfity, but alfo in that whole Dioceffe of Oxford, untill further order be taken, or els to one of the Queenes Majesties privie Councell, upon payne that who fhall not do fo fhall incurre the payne in the faid Proclamation expreffed. And what you fhall have done heerein we praye you from tyme to tyme to certifie us. Fare you well, from Greenwyche the ----- of June 1573. [Your lovyng frendes &c.]

Of what Houfe thefe diffenting perfons were, feemeth to me to have been of Chrift Church, Magdalen, Corpus Chrifti, St. John’s, Magdalen Hall, &c. but who were the heads or abettors of them I cannot fay. Some report that Dr. Humphrey and Dr. William Cole of C. C. Coll. Arthur Wake, Canon of Ch. Church, &c. were great favourers of them and gave encouragement to their proceedings : but how true I leave it to others

to judge. However those men that would not subscribe or conform to the Church Government as it was now established, were known and distinguished by the name of Puritans; which name continuing till the beginning of the Civil War was changed into the name of Roundhead, and that soon after to Presbyterians, and at length to Nonconformists (1).

We have nothing in our Registers of this time that shew who these men were, only that those that were known or suspected to be dissenting, were, if Masters or Doctors, to be tendered Subscription either in the House of Congregation or Convocation. And no man is there particularly named this year but one Thom. Powle of St. John's Coll. who being suspected concerning his Religion (whether Popish or Puritanical I know not) did first publicly read this following (2) Form, and then swear to it.—' I Thomas Powle of St. John's Coll. in Oxford do testifie in my conscience, that I allow of and believe all such articles and poyntes of Religion as now are generally held in the Church of England, under the authority of the Queen's Majestie that now is, &c. and that not in the respect of my degree or other thing whatsoever, but of a sincere and sound conscience I do firmly believe all such articles and poynts aforesaid dyrectly to hold with the exprefs word of GOD. In wytness whereof upon my othe before this worshipful House, I testifie my conscience, an. Salut. 1573: March. 8.

It is to be observed that the chief Heads of the University being mostly puritanical, they were not so zealous to tender Subscription to their own party as to those who were suspected of Popery, or, as we use to say, popishly affected. And as I have told you, though none of the said dissenting brethren occur in our Registers (though without doubt there were many that deserved to be stopped from their degrees) yet such that had the least glimpse towards Rome, were sifted over and over, had their Graces denied three, sometimes four, times, and could never pass unless they had a large and sufficient testimony of their faith, and had purged themselves by oath of all heretical opinions. Few or none occur at this time, but several in the years following, among whom were Ralph Swinburne (3), Bac. of Arts, of Trinity Coll. who endeavouring to proceed Master 1575, found a great deal of trouble in the matter, as also one Hugh Weston of Linc. Coll. who (4) endeavouring the like in June 1575, could not obtain his option till two years after.

(1) Heylin in his *HISTORIA* *Quinqu-Articularis*, p. 49, 70, 90, 96, 108, hath several things about Puritans and Calvinists.

(2) REG. KK ut supra fol. 162 b.

(3) Ibid f. 192 a, 197 a, 198 b.

(4) Ib. f. 195 b.

What else we find memorable this year is, 1. That the Act was deferred till the 12 Oct. which was the first Monday after Mich. Term began, but for what reason it is not expressed. 2. That the meetings called the 'Similes primo,' and by some the 'Assimilationes parvæ,' that is Conventions wherein minute matters were acted in time of Vacation especially, were now for a time, against the Act, to be used (1) instead of Congregations, &c. This was ordered 3 Oct. and those meetings were to continue for a fortnight next ensuing that day. 3. That Thom. Cogan, a Citizen of Oxon, was solemnly (2) discomanded in a Convocation held 16 Feb. for certain injuries done against the Statutes and Privileges of the University, &c. but he being enraged at it, and therefore meditating revenge, sought all means imaginable to persuade one of the Baillives (Noble by name) to shut the Gildhall doors in Sept. following against the Vicechancellor, Proctors, and others, when they, according to custom, came to keep their Leet there. Which ill advice coming to the knowledge of the Heads and Governors they made their Decree of Discommunication more severe; that is to say, that if any person under their government should be taken in his Inn, called the King's Head in Northgate-street, should (3) forfeit 10s. toties quoties, whereof a Noble was to be paid to the informer, if the person so offending was found guilty, and his insolence and crimes were so great that he was also excommunicated.

An. { Dom. 1574
16—17 Elizab.

The Chancellor in the beginning of this year being desirous that the knowledge of the Tongues should be increased in the said University, commended (4) to the members of the Convocation House in Oct. one John Drufius, by birth a Fleming, by religion an exiled Protestant, that he should publicly read the Syriac Language in one of the public Schools, and for his pains receive a competent stipend. Soon after, upon consideration of the matter, they allowed him 20 Marks yearly to be equally gathered from among them, and ordered that the same respect should be given to him as to any of the Lecturers.

He, as it appears, had been in the University four years before, and at his first coming incorporated (5) Bac. of Arts, as he had stood at Lovaine.

(1) REG. KK ut supra f. 150 a.

(2) Ib. f. 160. a.

(3) Ib. f. 174 b.

(4) Ibid. f. 177 b, &c.

(5) Ib. f. 127 b.

After he had been some weeks in Oxford, the Society of Merton Coll. (1) allowed him a Chamber for a certain time, and for 5 years together 40s. per an. besides what Magdalen College had done, in which two places he privately read the Syriac tongue before he did it to the University. At length after he had exercised his faculty with great content to the generality of Students, quitted the University, being first made Master of Arts, and returned to his own country. Soon after he became one of the Professors of the University of Leyden, and much respected by all there, as it may be further seen in a book intitled *Athenæ Batavæ* (2) written by Joh. Meursius.

What I have further to observe this year is, 1. The great stir among the Regents in April and before about one John Barebone, Bac. of Arts, of Magd. Coll. (afterwards Chaplain of Merton) a noted and zealous Ramist. For he having much offended divers of them in his disputations and common discourses, would not suffer him to take his Master's Degree, which he (3) fought after this year, unless he would defend (besides the performance of the usual Exercises for the Degree of Master according to the new Statutes) the Opinion of Aristotle in three questions against the minds of all other Philosophers, and in his Preface or Supposition before his answering confess that he '*inter differendum nimis acri contentione aliquos Magistrorum Regentium offendisse, &c.*' but whether he performed this I cannot say; however his name occurs among the proceeders in the Act solemnized this year.

2. That the Chancellor by his Letters (4) to the Convocation commended to the Masters one Stuffold that he should have the buying and monopoly of all antient books; but the Convocation committing their authority to certain Doctors and Seniors of the University, they at length, as it seems, granted it, whereby a way was laid open for the conveying of divers antient MSS. which were now common to be bought and sold, beyond the seas.

3. That the Act was deferred [at the requisition of the Chanc. by his Letter dated Jul. 10.] (5) in hopes of the Queen's coming to Oxford, but the event answered not expectation.

4. That in the beginning of Sept. when the Vicechancellor, Proctors, Doctors, Masters, and the Deputy Steward went to keep their Leet in the Gildhall according to custom, William Noble one of the Ballives, a

(1) REG. secund. Mert. ut supra, p. 27, 35, 47, 53, &c.

(2) Edit. 1625, lib. 2.

(3) Ibid. in KK, ut supra, f. 169 b.

(4) Ib. fol. 171 a.

(5) Ibid. fol. 172 b.

troublesome Citizen, shut (1) the door against them. For which abuse, disobedience, and contempt he was first sent to prison in the Castle, and then discommoned, and at length excommunicated. Upon this, those controversies between the two Bodies being aggravated (for they were on foot some time before this) the Academians and Citizens appeared before the Queen and her Council concerning that and other Liberties now insisted upon, which being discussed on each side (the particulars (2) of which are too large to be enumerated) were vindicated against the Citizens, as I shall anon tell you.

An. { Dom. 1575
17—18 Elizab.

The controversies continuing very high between both the bodies, Noble before mentioned, the grand author, was summoned before the Queen's Council, and being examined concerning his unworthy behaviour towards the University did at length (3) submit himself before them. Soon after William Lord Burleigh, a member of the said Council (4), writ to the Vicechancellor that he would be pleased to restore him to his former state. A Convocation (5) therefore being assembled 28 May, and Burleigh's Letters communicated to the members thereof, Noble, according to summons, appeared before them, and after many questions put to him, to which he made excusatory answers, and that what he had done was by the Mayor's command, had at length a form of submission read unto him, and being demanded whether he would then publicly read that form, and then subscribe to it, made answer that he would not. Whereupon the Doctors and Masters ordered his discommunication to continue, and Letters of answer to be sent to those of Burleigh, to shew what they had done, and how he (for whom he had wrote in his behalf) had continued obstinate.

The 7 of June following the members of Convocation decreed (6) that the orders that the Queen's Council had made and confirmed between the University and City, by order directed to the Keeper of the Great Seal of England, be enrolled in the Chancery at the cost of the University, and exemplified under the great Seal of England. Also that the Mayor and Citizens be warned to take their oath to the University according to the

(1) REG. ut in KK, ut supra, f. 174 b.

(4) Ibid.

(2) Ibid. f. 185; et in B f. 121 : C f. 128 :
et in pyx. long. 7.

(5) Ibid.

(3) Ibid. in KK fol. 193 a.

(6) Ib. f. 194 b.

affignment of the Queen's Council, and that Letters be written by the Vice-chancellor to the Keeper of the Great Seal and Lord Treasurer for the releasing of the Scholars from the Star Chamber at the sute of Noble.

The 4 of July following the said Decrees were produced and publickly read (1) in the Convocation to the great content of the Academians then present, because they found themselves vindicated from the injuries of the Citizens. That done, order was taken against blasphemers and swearerers, which were now so common, that they looked upon oaths and profaneness as no sins : also about reformation of the abuses crept into Congregations and Convocations in Supplications for Graces. Also that severall customs of the Univerfity which had been neglected in the late revolutions and changes should be revived, order was (2) taken that the Sheriff of Oxfordshire should at the receiving his Commission swear before the Vicechancellor, or his Deputy, to defend the Privileges, Liberties, and Customs thereof, &c.

But from these petit troubles, go we to those things that concern the benefit of Learning. That therefore the two Univerfities, Colleges of Winchester and Eaton, and the Students in each be better maintained, and so consequently learning encouraged, passed an (3) Act of Paliament this year, ordering that no College or House of Learning in either of the Univerfities or at the aforesaid places of Winchester and Eaton should ' make any Lease for life, lives, or years, of any farm, or any their lands, tenements, or other hereditaments, to the which any tithes, arable land, meadow or pasture doth or shall appertain, except that the one 3d part at the least of the old rent be reserved and payed in corn, &c. for the said Colleges and Houses, that is to say, in [good] wheat after 6s. 8d. the quarter or under, and [good] malt after 5s. the quarter or under, to be delivered yearly upon days prefixed at the said Colleges or Houses; and in default thereof to pay to the said places in ready money after the rates of the best wheat and malt in the Markets of Oxford and Cambridge, Winchester or Eaton, as they are and shall be sold at the next Market-day before the rents are due.'

It is said that Sir Tho. Smyth, Principal Secretary of State, was (by the prime advice of Hen. Robinfon, Provost of Queen's Coll. Oxon) the chief instrument for the passing the said Act, surprising then the House, when many could not understand or conceive how it should be profitable to the Colleges whether the rents were in money or corn. Howsoever it was,

(1) Ibid. f. 197 b.

(2) Ibid. fol. 202 a.

(3) In a Book of STATUTES printed 1587,

cap. 6 : and in Hare in his Book of PRIV. fol. 204 b

Learning I am fure hath been much encouraged thereby, and antient Colleges enriched.

The Queen in her progress coming to Woodstock, the Vicechancellor, Doctors, and Heads of Houses went according to the manner to wait upon her Sept. 11. Where being kindly received by her, Dr. Humphrey, then Vicechancellor delivered an eloquent Oration to her, the beginning of which is this—'Eloquar an fileam (Princeps serenissima) plures et graves causæ faciunt, &c. (1*)' After which was done they presented her with a small gratuity in the name of the University, and after some discourse had with them they departed.

This year in the beginning of October (1) brake out a sore Plague in the University to the dispersion of many Scholars. But the 5 of November following, the rigor thereof being then ceased, the Vicechancellor in a Congregation began the Term; but as for the ordinary Lectures, the Masters laid them aside, either for the fewness of auditors and perhaps fear of danger, till January. As for other Exercises, which belonged to the taking of Degrees, were freely permitted to those that were desirous to perform them. On the 9 of Jan. was a Convocation celebrated, wherein it was disputed (2) whether the term should begin on the 14 day according to the manner, or be prorogued. At length on consideration that the Plague was much abated, it was ordered to begin at the usual time. In Feb. following, upon divers complaints made that the Highways about Oxford were very much out of repair, the University took order (3) about them for 5 miles round it; that is to say, that they acquainted their Chancellor with the matter, and he the Queen: so that a Statute being made in Parliament for the reparation of them, 'twas publicly read (4) in Convocation 2 April following, and the business was forthwith prosecuted by the command of the Vicechancellor.

The 5 of March the Chancellor (5) sent Letters to the Vicechancellor and Convocation in behalf of Mr. Anthony Corrano, a Spanish Preacher in London, to the end that 'he might proceed Dr. of Divinity at the next Act, have the charges of his Degree remitted, and that he be dispensed with for taking the Degrees in order. &c.'

(1*) [Edit. 4°. Lond. 1575.]

(1) REG. 2 Coll. Mert. ut supra, p. 48; et REG. antiq. Coll. Exon. p. 113, et REG. Act. Coll. Magd. fol. 35 b.

(2) Reg. KK f. 202 b.

(3) Ib. f. 203 a, 204 a.

(4) Ib. f. 207 b.

(5) Ib. f. 207.

An. } Dom. 1576
 } 18—19 Elizab.

The 2 of April a Convocation was (1) solemnized, wherein the Chancellor's Letters being read concerning the said matter, a Dispensation was proposed that he might proceed; but the House demurring upon it, granted it at length with this condition, that 'he purge himself of heretical opinions before the next Act.' And this they did for this special cause, because the Chancellor had designed him to read Divinity in the University, and to allot him a Catechist Lecture, upon some consultation had (as 'twas pretended) for the utter extirpation of the Roman Catholic Religion from the University. But however it was, it being also the intentions of the Queen's Council and high Commissioners of planting him among us, you cannot imagine what fears and jealousies were raised in the heads of the old puritanical Doctors and others that were fully bent to root out the dregs of Popery in the University, lest that which they laboured in should be frustrated by a stranger. I have seen the copy of a letter written by Joh. Raynolds of Corp. Ch. Coll. to Dr. Humphrey that was now Vicechancellor, wherein the matter being stated concerning this Mr. Corrano, I shall for the further satisfaction of the Reader set it here down verbatim, as it follows:

“The dewtie which I owe unto the Church of GOD and the common greif of many godly men, and the care which I have of their good estimation, whom I doe reverence as I ought, have moved me to signifie that which many think, but you perchance shall hear of few, that the Reading of Corranus, which yesterday you mentioned in the Convocation, it is feared (I would to GOD without just occasion) that it will raise such flames in our University as the LORD doth know, whether ever theie shall be quenched. I beseeche you to take that which I shall write, not as being uttered of any evil affection, but in respect of the truth, and for the zeal of the House of GOD. Whether the man be able to shew that he be lawfully called to the Ministerie of the Gospel and charge of teaching publickly, either by the order of any Christian Church beyond Sea, or by the authority of the Church of England ordained by any Bishop to be a Messenger of Salvation, there be some which doubt, and if he be not, how can he read? and if he be, it were well it were knowne. But although he be (as he is perhaps) yet having been so long evil thought of for heresie of the French

(1) REG. KK f. 207.

Church, and others, of many godly men, charged publicly by Beza (1), the Epistle in print, extant, and having not satisfied these, as he ought, for any thing we know: for him to come and purge himself amongst us who have not accused him, it may seem not so orderly a way of purgation, sith neither know him so well as theie amongst whom he hath lived, neither are able to sift heresies as men of greater judgment. This I am sure I may boldly affirm, that if there be any evil that lyeth hid within him, as there be great presumptions out of his own writings, that he doth foster serpentes: then sith you have hitherto shewed a carefull mind of rooting out Papistrie, wherin we hope you will goe forward, that you may still heare the wordes of the LORD to the Church of Ephesus, ‘This thou hast, that thou hatest the workes of the wordes of the Nicolaitanes whome I also hate. We are now to request you that you will not committ that you may heare his wordes to the Church of Thyatira: Notwithstanding I have a few things against thee, that thou suffereest the woman Jezabell which calleth herself a Prophetess to teach and to deceave my servantes.’ The Letters which are sent from some of the Counsell, and from the high Commissioners, are as from them that are well perswaded of him. But as Tullie saith of Chryfogonus evill dealing in the cause of S. Ros. that all those things were done, ‘imprudente Sylla,’ and that no marvail sith that he is troubled with the charge of so manie and so weightie matters: in like sort, I doubt not but I may say of the Privie Counsell and the high Commissioners that these thinges are done ‘illis imprudentibus,’ who may partly be misinformed by others, partly deceived by his owne fair promises. Wherefore as if Embassadors were sent from America to instruct Sylla, so letters were directed to enforme them, that great harme may ensue, if wits unripe and young Schollers should heare in public lessons such things as of this man by likelyhoode may be taught; men of such wisdome and godlie affection no doubt would take it well, and would I hope no otherwise heare and like the advise then Moses did of Jethro. He hath subscribed before them to our Liturgie, our Articles and our Apologie. I pray GOD it be not in such sort as St. Austin writeth of Pelagius, touching his heresies of Merites deserving GOD’s favour, ‘quod quidem Pelagius in Episcopali judicio Palestino damnari metuens damnare compulsus est, sed in posterioribus suis Scriptis hoc invenitur docere.’ But he hath purged himself to them, and hath offered to utter plainly that he hath spoken with suspected obscuritie. So Pelagius

(1) Beza EPIST. 58 et 59.

condemned by the Bishops in Palestine, he fained recantation, and he came to Rome, and by his Letter to Innocentius he did purge himself and his doctrine of suspicion; but coming from thence into England, he did every where leave the damnable seeds and breath of his poison, which in a short time was so dispersed abroad that it infected all Christendome, and to this day it doth endure in Papistrie. I might seem to suspect this without a cause of Antonius Corranus, if himself had not brought certain Tables with him which he doth scatter abroad, wherein this man having promised such plainness and perspicuitie in his obscure points unto the high Commissioners, doth still hide his doctrine with such cloudes of darkness, that the seeds of Pelagianisme before noted in him, seeme yet to growe in it. Neither is this my opinion, though myself also did feare indeed the same, when first I saw the Table which he doth entitle 'The Table of GOD's Works.' But I have both heard diverse godlie men suspect the same pointes upon the same places, and yesternight one of them, a man of sound judgment, and verie well learned, delivered me the Table with his Notes upon it, which if it please you to see, as he desired you would, you shall evidently perceive that his obscure speeches do give just suspicion of verie great heresies about predestination and justification by faith, two the chiefest points of Christian Religion. I will trouble you no longer, I am onlie to request you most earnestly in the LORD that you doe not grieve the consciences of them, or hinder their race in the way of life, whome CHRIST hath redeemed with his precious blood. And sith it pleased GOD to stirr up your harte with the grace of his holy Spirit, for the removing of Puccius, whose endeavours to repressse, the LORD did use you, then of lesse authoritie, as a speciall instrument: GOD forbid that now having the authority of the Vicechancellour, you should admit him to be a Teacher publicly, who is thought to be as a Master to (1) Puccius, and out of all controversie can do as much harme, neither hath been lesse busie in matters of weight. This I thought my duty to write for the discharge of mine owne conscience: the rest I doe leave to your good consideration, whome GOD of his mercie so aid in this and all things, that nothing be done in the time of your government, whereby the Papists may be strengthened, the faithfull discomforted, the glorie of GOD hindred, the power of Satan advanced. The LORD preserve you.

Jun. 7."

(1) De Franc. Puccio, vid. Socin. Epist. ad incipiendum in Fac. Art. 18 Maii 1574.
Franc. Puccius Florentinus admissus fuit apud nos

The contents of this letter flying abroad, and evil reports of Corrano scattered, great endeavours were used to keep him out of Oxford. But at length, after much ado and severe examination of him, he was admitted and became a Reader, as I shall further shew under the year 1579.

But to return a little backward, I must tell you that a Convocation being solemnized on the first of June, and various matters in the beginning of it muttered against Corrano, the Vicechancellor and Masters thought it not so convenient to trouble themselves with him at that time, but rather to divert the House with other affairs that more nearly concerned the University. And those were first (1) concerning certain privileged persons who had before been taken into the number of Citizens, and by oath been bound to the Town, and a question being raised whether these should be accounted privileged persons or Oppidans, or be altogether deprived of their privilege, fell out a controversy about it, and being eagerly disputed pro and con, and many words spent in the matter, nothing was done at that time or in the least concluded how to proceed for the future. Secondly, concerning the Incorporation (2) of the Cantabrigians and their admission and reception into the bosom of the University, as that they might be accounted as of any of us in place and number, &c. The chief matter that the Masters demurred upon was, whether their petition for incorporation should be a Grace or rather a Dispensation 'ducenda et dicenda:' that is, whether it ought to be taken for granted if the major part of suffrages consent, or whether the suffrages of all are to be given in the matter. At length, after a long and mature debate, it was voted by the greater part of Masters that their petition should always for the future be taken and accounted for a Grace.

The 13 of the said month of June were Letters from Corrano and others read in the House of Convocation, speaking much in his behalf as to the sound and orthodox doctrine he professed; but they giving little satisfaction to the majority of the Assembly, many things were then freely uttered of him in divers respects, and also of his Grace formerly proposed in his behalf. At length it was questioned by them whether the said Corrano could proceed Doctor without disgrace and infamy to the University, and especially for this reason, that many learned and worthy persons of subtle and sound judgement in Divinity did lately accuse him by letters sent to the Vicechancellor and Convocation, complaining that he is 'maximis (3)

(1) REG. KK fol. 213 a: Vid. fol. 207 b, &c.

(3) Ib. f. 214.

(2) Ib. fol. 213 a.

quibusdam erroribus captus et inflatus,' and that he holdeth 'fictas et vanas quasdam opiniones a vera puræ religionis pietate profus abhorrentes et alienas &c.' and further that he is not ashamed to hold and defend them boldly only, but also obstinately, &c. Hereupon they thought it not convenient by any means that he should proceed Doctor of Divinity till Letters testimonial had been procured from the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London concerning his faith and doctrine, as I shall more fully tell you in the year 1579. This being done, the Members of Convocation proceeded to the business of the Incorporation of the Bakers of Oxon, but rather than to spend time in it there, it was referred to certain Delegates to consult about it (1). But Corrano it seems taking it much to heart that he (who took himself to be a profound Theologift) should be thus handled, made his complaints to the Chancellor of the University and others of the Queen's Council; but they being loath to interrupt the University in their proceedings, encouraged him nevertheless with certain gratuities and invitations to their table to supply his wants. At length hearing that a certain French man named Petrus Lozellerius Villerius, an exile for his religion, was about to sue for his Grace of Dr. in Divinity of this University; who but he forsooth used all endeavours to hinder him, as first by complaining to the Chancellor by word of mouth, then to the Convocation by (2) Letters, that he was guilty of heresy and I know not what; but the Academians having another opinion of him entertained him according to his mind, as I shall hereafter tell you. So that he finding but cool entertainment in this matter, one de la Benferis, another Frenchman and an Exile too, sped the better among us; for on the 18 of July a Convocation being held, and therein Letters (3) in his behalf from the University of Caen being read (the beginning of which are, 'Quod jam diu supplices a DEO opt. max. precabamur') they received him kindly, exhibited to him, and civilly answered the former letter.

The next matters that they had regard to were the public (4) Exercises of, and apparel belonging to Students; the former much out of order, the other abused. So that lest these corruptions should increase, and more inconveniences follow by them, divers (5) Decrees were made for the reformation of them, with mulcts to be imposed on those that should not obey the said Decrees. The particulars being large I shall pass them by,

(1) REG. KK f. 214 b.

(2) Ib. f. 219 a.

(3) Ib. f. 221 a.

(4) Ib. f. 217 b, 218 a, 222 a et b, 224 a.

(5) In B fol. 109, &c..

and proceed to other matters; yet this I must say as to apparel, that the Decrees concerning it were made in obedience to the Queen's Proclamation for the reformation of it, which was published this year.

On the 12 Sept. were Consultations had for the receiving of the Chancellor in the University, but whether he came I know not.

The 25 Oct. were propounded in another Convocation various articles collected by the Delegates 'in formam Statutorum.' Which articles after a mature debate (1) were confirmed. That being done the Masters reassumed the matter of Incorporation, whether those that had obtained Degrees in other Universities, and did petition to be incorporated here, should enjoy the same place and dignity which they enjoyed in their own University. At length it was voted, that all those Masters of Oxford that proceeded in that year wherein the parties incorporated proceeded in their respective Universities should be seniors to them, and enjoy all privileges and profits that did accrue by seniority. Which Decree being passed, the force thereof was not to be put in execution till the Oxonians saw how they should be treated by the Cantabrigians at their next going to them to be incorporated there. Afterwards in the same Convocation was power given to Dr. Yeldard of Trinity Coll. Dr. James of University, Dr. Squire of Balliol, Dr. Kennall of Ch. Church, Dr. Lloyd of Jesus, Dr. Culpeper of New Coll. and other Masters, or any eight of them, with the Vicechancellor and Proctors 'omnia statuta antehac edita considerandi, imperfecta corrigendi, inutilia et superstitiosa abrogandi, male disposita in ordinem redigendi; necessarias etiam allocationes scriptoribus, et aliis circa illud negotium occupatis faciendi. Proviso semper ut omnia ea, quæ de novo adjiciuntur, sive ut statuta integra sive ut partes statutorum, nullum robur habeant nisi à Convocatione postea fuerint approbata.'

Soon after the said persons making a progress in the said most useful matter, drew up a Scheme and sent it to the Chancellor. The particulars of which he perusing, with the help of Arth. Atye, his Secretary, approved it, and being returned with his letter (2) of Approbation, they were read in Convocation on the 16 Novemb. and then the Vicechancellor with a grave and eloquent speech commended the said work of reformation to the Masters to be observed; the particulars of which being many I shall therefore for brevity pass them by.

Will. Noble, the troublesome citizen before mentioned, laying as yet

(1) REG. KK fol. 222 b.

(2) Ib. fol. 223 b.

under the bonds of difcommunication, and as I think of excommunication too, fell grievoufly fick in Nov. and knowing not but that he should be fuddenly diffolved, defired to die in peace with all men ; wherefore fending his fubmiffion to the Vicechancellor with a moft hearty forrow for what he had done againft the Univerfity in general, or any particular perfon therein, prayed to be releafed. Which honeft petition of his being communicated (1) to the Houfe of Congregation on the 24 of the faid month, the Members thereof forthwith confented to it : fo that Noble being much fatisfied with their proceedings was at prefent contented to die, but recovering againft the expectation of all, became Mayor an. 1581 (2).

What I have to obferve of him is that he had before been in a manner courted to compliance (3), but he not at all returning any civility, was put afide with fcorn. That he left no ftone untouched whereby (as he thought) he might enrage the citizens againft the Univerfity, and that he was in an. 1567 difcommoned through the rafhnefs of his wife, who in a vile manner impudentized Dr. Cooper, the Vicechancellor, when he came to their houfe (a tavern) to correct diforders therein committed, as I have partly before told you.

The 11 Dec. the Vicechancellor, certain Doctors, and the greater part of Regents (4) fitting in St. Mary's Chancel to expect the Citizens coming to take the annual oath to the Univerfity according to the antient manner, fome refufed to appear at all, others appeared but refufed to take the oath : wherefore after mature deliberation, he, with the confent of his company, pronounced Richard Whittington, Will. Levinz, Aldermen, Richard Williams, Nich. Todde, Rog. Hewitt, Joh. Clarke, Steph. Ewen and Bernard Archdale, excommunicated, a Formula of which was hung up in public places ; alfo Ralph Flexney, Will. Tylcocke, Aldermen, John Hill and Richard Browne Roberts, contumacious. Much trouble there was about this and other matters relating to Privileges and Liberties betwixt the two Corporations ; which being too large to be fet down here, I fhall now pafs them by.

On the 30 of Jan. it was ordered (5) that thofe Statutes lately made for the taking away certain abufes and correcting depraved customs fhould be put into the Latin tongue ; and that the Decree concerning the Incorporation of the Cantabrigians and others made the 25 of Oct. which was found to

(1) Ib. f. 223 a.

(2) One Will. Noble was buried in S. Ebb's Church 5 Mar. 1585.

(3) Vide ib. fol. 223 a.

(4) Ibid. fol. 225 a et b.

(5) Ib. f. 228 a.

be defective, should be rectified by certain Delegates then appointed. Also that Thom. Cogan, who had stood discomcommoned (and as I think excommunicated too) to this time, humbly craved of the House a release, and because of his indisposition he could not come in person, sent his submission (1) written with his own hand, running thus—‘ Forasmuch as I understand the Univerfitie is offended with me and hath borne me long displeasure, I protest by this bill subscribed with mine owne hand, that none of these my dealings wherewith they are offended did proceede of any malice or evill meaning to the Univerfitie, or to any member thereof on my behalf; yet because it is not the part of a Christian man to live in quarrels or contention, therefore my request and desire is that all thinges past be cleerlie of all parts forgotten, wherbie good will and charity may thorowly growe and be remembred between us, according to the dutie of Christians and liking of Almighty God.

By yours in that I may

Tho. Cogann.’

Which being publicly read before the Doctors and Masters, and put to the vote whether he should be restored, was at length carried by the majority, and so he was set free.

About the latter end of the year (2) fell out a Controversy in Lincoln College, about the Election of a Rector, there being then three or four competitors for the place; that is to say, Mr. Will. Wilson, whose friend in this matter was the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Sub-Almoner, Chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester, in whose behalf the Queen had written letters, and Mr. Joh. Underhill, whose friend also was the Earl of Leicefter, Chancellor of the University. Which controversy lasting a considerable while, the said Earl found means to take off all candidates for it, and to settle in the place the said Underhill, who was his Chaplain. The reason why I insert this here, as worthy of memory, is, that in traversing for the place by each party divers things were acted to the prejudice of the Liberties of the University, by an appeal made to the Court of Arches, the relation of which being too long, I shall pass it by and proceed, and only let the Reader know that so violent was the Society for the man they had chosen (Gibson as it seems) that they kept the College Gates shut against those that were put upon them by force of arms (3).

(1) KK f. 228 z.

(2) Ibid. fol. 232 b.

(3) This matter is more fully handled in LIB. Vis. [Twyne's Coll. as before, vol. vii.] p. 177.

An. } Dom. 1577
 } 19—20 Elizab.

At this time lived in Oxford a certain Bookbinder named Rowland Jencks, who in his familiar discourse would not only rail (1) against the Commonwealth but the Religion now established, and sincerely by the generality in the University embraced. He made it also his chief employment, to vilify that Government now settled, profane God's Word, speak evilly of the Ministers, and absent himself from the Church. In this course of life he continuing for some time (taking glory as 'twere in it) the University, to whom the said person belonged (because privileged), took cognizance of him and his actions; fearing that if he should continue in this his height of wickedness, great scandal would redound to the members thereof. At length a Convocation of Doctors, Regents and non Regents being held May the first, it was ordered that he should be seized on, and sent to London to be examined by the Chancellor of the University and the Queen's Council concerning his crimes, the particulars of which were then or before sent up by the chief members of the University. After the said vote had passed in the Convocation, Jencks was forthwith taken and conveyed away, his house searched for Bulls, Libels and such like things against the Queen and the Religion now established, and all his goods seized on. But after he had been examined at London, was sent to Oxford again to be committed to prison, and stand to a trial the next Assizes following, and receive that punishment or doom which the Judge should think equal to his crimes.

The Assizes therefore being come, which began the 4 July, and continued two days after in the Court-house at the Castle Yard, the said Jencks was arraigned and condemned in the presence of a great number of people to lose his ears. Judgment being passed and the prisoner taken away, there arose such an infectious damp or breath among the people, that many there present, to the apprehensions of most men, were then smothered, and others so deeply infected that they lived not many hours after. Of which passages, hear I pray what death partly says in a doleful ditty, that was published about this time.

‘ Thinke you on the solenne Sizes past
 How sodenly in Oxfordshire,
 I came and made the Judges all agast
 And Iustices that did appear :

(1) Ib. in KK fol. 237 a.

And tooke both *Bell* and *Baram* away,
 And many a worthy man that day
 And all their bodies brought to clay.

Thinke you that I dare not come to Schooles,
 Where all the cunning Clerks be most ;
 Take not I away both Clerks and fooles ?
 And am I not in every coast ?
 Assure your selves no creature can
 Make death afraid of any man,
 Or know my coming where or when.'

The persons that then died and were infected by the said damp, when sentence was passed, were Sir Rob. Bell, Baron of the Exchequer, Sir Nich. Barham, Serjeant at Law, both stiff enemies to the R. Cath. Religion, Sir Rob. Doiley, High-Sheriff, Hart his under Sheriff, Sir Will. Babyngton Kt. Rob. Doiley, Wenman, Danvers, Fetyplace, and Harcourt, Justices of the Peace, Kerle, Greenwood (1), Nash and Forster, Gentlemen, besides most of the Jury, with many others that died within a day or two after. Above 600 sickened in one night, as a (2) Physician that now lived in Oxford attesteth ; and the day after the infectious air being carried into the next Villages, sickened there an hundred more.

The 15, 16 and 17 day of July sickened (3) also above 300 persons, and within 12 days space died an hundred Scholars, besides many Citizens. The number of persons that died in five weeks space, namely from the 6 of July to the 12 of Aug. (for no longer did this violent infection continue) were 300 in Oxford, and 200 and odd in other places : so that the whole number that died in that time were 510 persons, of whom many bled till they expired. The time without doubt was very calamitous and full of sorrow ; some leaving their beds, occasioned by the rage of their disease and pain, would beat their keepers or nurses, and drive them from their presence. Others like mad men would run about the streets, markets, lanes, and other places. Some again would leap headlong into deep waters ; yet none, through the mercy of GOD, utterly perished. The Physicians fled, not to avoid trouble, which more and more came upon them, but to save themselves and theirs. The Doctors and Heads of Houses all almost

(1) [Thomas Greenwood, Jurisperitus. Note in the Latin Translation in Ashm. Mus.]

(2) Georg. Edrycus in Hypomnematis suis

in aliquot libros Pauli Æginetæ, edit. Londini 1588, lib. 2.

(3) REG. secund. Actorum Soc. Coll. Merton. p. 61.

to one fled (1), and not any College or Hall there was, but had some taken away by this infection, either in their respective Houses, or else in the country where they depended on safety. The parties that were taken away by this disease, were troubled with a most vehement pain of the head and stomach, vexed with the phrenzy, deprived of their understanding, memory, sight, hearing, &c. The disease also increasing, they could neither eat nor sleep, or would suffer any attendants to come near to them. At the time of their death they would be very strong and vigorous; but if they escaped it, then they were to the contrary. It spared no complexion or constitution, and the choleric it chiefly molested. That which is most to be admired is, that no women were taken away by it, or poor people, or such that administered physic, or any that came to visit. But as the Physicians were ignorant of the causes, so also of the cures of this disease.

Many supposed that the cause of this infection proceeded from the nasty and pestilential smell of the Prisoners, when they came out of the Jail, of whom two or three being overcome with it, died a few days before the Assize began, as a Note (2) written in these times testifieth. If so be that was the cause, why then were none destroyed at the first appearance of the said Prisoners, which was the 5 of July, when, as 'tis generally (3) said, none died till after sentence was passed, which was the day following. Certainly we cannot to the contrary but think, that the said smell or stench was more violent the first time when the Prisoners appeared, than at the time of sentence, when they had received air several times before. But to let that pass, hear the judgment of the worthy Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, concerning infectious smells, very applicable to this we are now discoursing of.

'The most pernicious infection next to the Plague (saith (4) he) is the smell of the Jail, when prisoners have been long and close nastily kept, whereof we have had experience twice or thrice in our times, when both the Judges that sat upon the Jayle, and numbers of those that attended the business or were present, sickened upon it and died.—They are not those stinks (as he further addeth) which the nostrils straight abhor and

(1) ['Custos vero noster' (Bickley) 'longe omnium vigilantissimus domi apud nos manet, in ægrotis omnem curam, laborem, diligentiam, impensas collocat; die toto et nocte etiam intem-

pesta eos sedulo invist: moriuntur e nostris quinque.' Ibid.]

(2) Ib. in REG. Coll. Merton. ut supra.

(3) Stow and Holingshead in their CHRON.&c.

(4) In Sylv. Sylvarum cent. 10, num. 914.

expel, that are most pernicious, but such airs which have some similitude with man's body, and so insinuate themselves and betray the Spirits.'

Thus the profound Philosopher. Of which mortalities this of Oxford was without doubt one, though he doth not expressly and particularly say so: where the other hapned I am not certain. However that the like was at Cambridge, at the Assizes kept in the Castle there in the time of Lent, 13 Henry VIII, Dom. 1521—2, is evident; for the Justices there and all the Gentlemen, Baillives and all resorting thither, took such an infection, that many of them died, and all almost that were present fell desperately sick and narrowly escaped with their lives.

Some thought that this Oxford mortality was the same that Leonard Fuschius stiles (1) 'sudor Anglicus,' which began first in England, an. 1485, 1 Hen. VII; renewed again 20 Hen, VIII, Dom. 1528; and again 6 Edw. VI, Dom. 1551, when it violently raged at Cambridge: but that is not likely, because the nature of that disease was almost quite different from the other. Some again have thought and do yet think that it was devised by the Rom. Catholics, who used the Art Magick in the design, and that also (as a certain (2) Note witnesseth) it sprang 'ex artificiosis, diabolicis, et plane Papisticis flatibus, e Lovainiense barathro excitatis, et ad nos clam emissis.' Another Author (3) also, who calls it 'ingens miraculum,' ascribeth it, as a just judgement on the cruelty of the Judge for sentencing the Bookbinder to lose his ears; but these conjectures are without doubt false, and not in the least to be regarded. Those that are famous in the nature of diseases will certainly concur with the opinion of the aforesaid Philosopher, to which I also subscribe mine.

Some say the sudden death of the Sheriff of Norfolk, his Chaplain and others of his retinew, at an Assizes held at Thetford 10 March 1666 was the same disease with this we are now speaking of, yet the generality of people, as I remember, then said that it was occasioned by drinking of bad wine. All that I have further to observe of this Oxford mortality is that 'Omnes (uno aut altero exceptis) de grandi, ut loquuntur, jure, statim fere post relictam Oxoniam' (I speak as a certain Register (4) dictates to me) 'mortui sunt. Et ut quisque fortissimus ita citissime moritur. Fœminæ non petuntur, nec certè pauperes; neque etiam inficitur quisquam qui ægrotorum necessitatibus subministrant, aut eos inviserit. Sed ut fuit

(1) De Sudore Anglico, vide in Balæo cent. 10, p. 19: et in Camdeno in BRITAN. in Salop.

(2) In REG. Coll. Mert. ut sup.

(3) Sanderus de SCHISMATE Angl. lib. iii.

(4) REG. Coll. Mert. ut supra.

morbus hic insigniter violentus ; ita neque diu duravit : nam infra unius mensis curriculum ad pristinam pene sanitatem restituuntur omnes : ut jam denuò mirari possis tot Scholares, tot etiam cives urbem et plateas linteis capitibus indutos obambulantes ; et nomen clementissimi Dei nostri in omne ævum suspicere (1).'

All that I shall say more is, that the said Row. Jencks after he had suffered the sentence passed upon him, went to Doway, and there became Baker to the College of English Seculars, and lived to be a very old man—to the year 1610 and upwards, as I have been informed by one that knew him there—Mr. Jo. Mallet.

To pass by the mentioning of the troubles between the two bodies concerning the taking of the oath, of which we have frequent mention made in our public Register this year, I shall only take notice of the doubt, and thereupon a kind of controversy that hapned among the (2) Regents in a Congregation solemnized 8 March concerning the superiority of a Mr. of the Fac. of Arts : viz. whether that person that is licensed in Arts and hath ascended to the Degree of Master in that Faculty, ought to be accounted superior to him in Order, Degree and Dignity that hath been only admitted to the reading of any book of Institutions. At length after the question had been discussed pro and con by the Vicechancellor, Proctors, and the said Regents, they adjudged superiority to the Master of Arts.

The like doubt also hapning (3) in an. 1513, the Masters at length would not suffer the Students of the Civil Law to be admitted to the reading of the Institutions, that is, to the Bachelour's Degree of that Faculty, unless they would faithfully promise to give place to the Masters after their admission. Also in the year 1369 a controversy about place (4) hapning between the Bachelours of Divinity and Masters of Arts on the one part, and the Bachelours of Decrees on the other, it was (5) ordered the next year on the 5 of the Cal. of Apr. by the deliberation of the Congregation of Regents 'quod inter quoscunque Religiosos in Universitate contigerit simul esse Baccalarios sive opposcentes in Theologia vel Magistros in Artibus et Baccalarios in Decretis, tam Baccalarii in Theologia quam opposcentes ac etiam Magistri in Artibus præferendi sunt Baccalariis in [Decretis in] processionibus et aliis locis quibuscunque propter suos gradus magis venerabiles et labores plurimum diuturnos.'

(1) Also that sickness that hapned at Exeter 14 March, 28 Eliz. (at what time the Assizes were kept there) was the same with this. Vide Holinshed, vol. 2, p. 1547, sub an. 1586.

(2) REG. KK fol. 253 a.

(3) REG. G fol. 176 b, &c.

(4) C fol. 64 a.

(5) Ibidem.

An. } Dom. 1578
 } 20—21 Elizab.

On the 10 of Sept. care was (1) taken in a Convocation against the provisors and purveyors, who, contrary to the Act of Parliament (mentioned under the year 1555) did now in a common manner forestall the Mercat; also for the reparation of the highways near Oxford, and lastly for the collecting of the Statutes, and reducing them in order, which last was frequently complained of, but never till Dr. Laud's time could find effectual remedy. These 3 particulars were also complained (2) of the next year, but what remedy was found appears not.

About the same time that a special care should be had for the quelling and abolishing heretical pravity (now accounted Popery, but before Wiclivism) which, as 'twas pretended, did yet remain in the University; several Doctors and others were on the 20 Dec. following (3) authorized in Convocation to correct and amplify the Statute against it. Soon after the business being performed, not without some trouble, they presented their labours to the Convocation in the latter end of January following, which being publickly read and perused, were at length accepted, with an explanation of some additions thereunto for the benefit of the youth, and the informing them in true religion. The particulars being in Latin you shall have them as they stand in the (4) Register.

I. Ad extirpandum hæresim quamcunque et ad informandum in vera pietate juventutem, libros hosce legendos censemus et statuimus viz. Catechismum Alexandri Novelli majorem Latine vel Græce, vel Catechismum Johannis Calvini Latinè, Græcè et Hebraice, vel Elementa Christianæ Religionis Andreæ Hyperii, vel Catechesin Heydelburgensem pro captu auditorum et arbitrio legentium.

II. Hiis adjungi possunt Henrici Bullingeri Catechesis pro adultis, et Institutiones Calvini vel Apologia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, vel Articuli Religionis in Synodo Londinensi conscripti et autoritate Regia editi cum explicatione locorum communium testimoniis e sacra scriptura aut interdum è Patribus desumptis. Ad primam lectionem juniores, ad secundam provectiores omnes nullo gradu insignitos astringi volumus.

III. Catechismos omnes, sanæ huic doctrinæ contrarios, aliosque libros superstitiosos et papisticos legi et haberi interdicimus.

(1) KK fol. 463 a.

(2) Ib. f. 289 b et 299 a.

(3) Ibid. f. 264 b.

(4) Ibid. f. 266 a.

IV. Hanc legendi et interpretandi provinciam demandamus privatim Tutoribus, publicè alicui Catechistæ in singulis Collegiis et Aulis per Præfectos assignando.

V. Quo decretum hoc diligenter et inviolatè observetur, examen habeatur domi per Catechistam, aut etiam Præfectos: in Academia singulis anni terminis per Procancellarium adhibitis Prælectoribus S. Theologiæ qui a Studiosis convocatis profectus rationem exigant.

VI. Si quis docentium aut discipulorum negligentior aut alioqui culpabilis deprehendatur, judicio Prælectorum, aut si opus sit Procancellarii corrigatur et puniatur.

These heads or articles for the expelling of Popery being confirmed by the University, were imitated in another way by the Citizens 28 Elizab. viz. that whereas they had Sermons but seldom delivered to them in their public Church of St. Martin, they allowed twenty marks yearly to two Lecturers to preach by turns every Sunday in the said Church, selecting then two zealous Calvinists for that work, namely, Mr. Rich. Potter of Trinity and Mr. John Prince of New College.

In the month of Febr. towards the latter end of this year a certain Duke named Johannes Casimirus, Son of Frederick the III, Elector Palatine, came (1) to Oxford with the Earl of Leicester, Chancellor of the University; at whose arrival, both were entertained with all the varieties that the Muses could afford, the particulars of which not appearing, I can say no further of it, only make this observation concerning our usual entertainments, that there was never any foreigner of any abilities or parts that came to visit our mother, but were entertained with great demonstrations of love and honour; one example (2) of which take for all, and that was in an. 1510, at what time a certain Spaniard, who was but Master of Arts and Bac. of Physic of Mountpelier, being commended to the University by Fox, Bishop of Winchester, to hear Scholastical Exercises, divers of the best Disputants were appointed to entertain him, viz. two Bachelours at the Austen Friars, namely John Blyffe of Merton, and another of Oriel, and divers at the publick Schools: which Disputations being finished, and the stranger greatly contented with them, was, with several Doctors of the University, feasted the day following by the Warden of Merton College.

(1) ROT. Comp. Doctoris Culpeper Vice-canc. in Fascic. Comp. in Turr. Scholarum.

(2) In REG. primo Coll. Mert. fol. 208 b.

An. { Dom. 1579
21—22 Elizab.

The Plague breaking out again, and violently approaching, the Convocation (1) ordered on the 3 of April that all public Exercifes whatsoever should be intermitted till the beginning of the next Term, purposely to avoid danger by the confluence of Students that come to hear them. So that some (especially those of the Calvinistical party) being more at leisure, did make it their endeavour by Libels to defame the Queen and the Religion fetled by Law; and in such a gross manner did they proceed, that their actions coming to the knowledge of the Chancellor, he forthwith sent an exprefs to his Deputy to take order about them. Wherefore a Convocation being celebrated on the 29 April it was (2) ordered that ‘whosoever should be found guilty of making, reciting, transcribing, or any way publishing of Libels, should be ipso facto banished from the Univerfity, &c.’

But the rest proceeding not so violently as was expected, an Act was appointed to be solemnized, and Delegates named (3) to see and settle a way that good order be kept therein. For nothing was more common than for juniors to thrust into the places of Stangers, and behave themselves rudely to the disgrace of the Gown. It was solemnly observed and honored by having to its Senior Mr. Rob. Sackville [of Hart Hall] afterwards Earl of Dorset.

To pass by the endeavours made for the (4) reformation of Apparel (which was again abused contrary to the Act) and of public Lectures (5) in various Faculties and Exercifes (6) to be done by those that proceed Master, I must tell you that divers persons being wanting (especially in the Halls) for the performance of the Catechistical Lectures, mentioned in the last year, certain Foreigners, exiles for their Religion, were appointed to supply them. Anthony Corrano, mentioned in the years 1575 and 76, was designed (7) Lecturer for Gloucester, St. Mary’s, and Hart Hall. Peter Rhegius, or King, a Frenchman, Master of Arts of the Univerfity of Paris, and a candidate to be Bachelaur of Divinity in this Univerfity, for (8) Magdalen Hall, and Benfirius, or de la Benfiris, of the Univerfity of Caen in Normandy (9) for Broadgates Hall; all of them having stipends

(1) KK f. 273 b.

(2) Ib. f. 277 b.

(3) Ib. f. 284 b.

(4) Ib. f. 288 b.

(5) Ib. f. 289 a.

(6) Ib. f. 292 b, &c.

(7) Ib. f. 277 b.

(8) Ibid.

(9) Ib.

for their pains. There were also in the University about this time one Giles Gualter, Mr. of Arts of Caen, Petrus Lofilierus Vellierius, a French Doctor in the Civil Law and Professor of Divinity, Schevelerus, and others, but whether they read Lectures or catechised in other Houses I know not. However they with Albericus Gentilis, a Civilian, and Joh. Driefcius, both fled their countries for Religion sake, had soon after this time, when they were settled in the University, annual (1) relief from several Colleges. Corrano it seems, who was commended (as is before said) by the Chancellor for the taking of the Degree of D. of D. being suspected of Heresy, now accounted Popery, the University would not grant him that favour, unless he first clear (2) himself of that suspicion and those evil opinions of which he was accused, or at least obtain the Letters testimonial of Edward Archbishop of Canterbury, and Edwyn Bishop of London (with both which he had acquaintance) of his doctrine.

This being the result of the Convocation, he applies himself to them, but they hearing that the University was dubious of his admission to that Degree, did not, (as I can yet learn) send their Testimonies. At length divers reports of him being spread abroad, Letters (3) came to the University from the Ministers of the French and Spanish Churches, as also from that of the Low Countries, and therein blame him of divers crimes and heresies, publickly read in the Convocation. All which being believed by some, especially the zealous and puritanical party, yet because the said Corrano had been commended to the University by the Queen's general Commissioners (who before had examined him) and by our Chancellor, and that he had not only declared his opinions in his Theological Lectures, read in our Schools, but ready to purge himself from those blemishes laid upon him, it was thought meet by the Convocation that certain Doctors of Divinity and Masters, should confer with him concerning those matters laid to his charge. All which they at their appointed time performing, and finding satisfaction from him, of his good opinions, was permitted to stay in the University (though not to proceed in Divinity as I can yet learn) and continue his public Divinity Lectures in the University and receive his wages for them: towards which Merton College for their share paid (4) him 2l. per ann.

(1) REG. 2. Coll. Mert. p. 27, 53, 60, 73, &c. et alibi. Lozillierius Villerius—so he writes his name in his correction and setting forth of Beza's NEW TEST. in Greek and Latin. 1573.

(2) KK ut sup. fol. 204 a, 207 b.

-(3) Ibid. fol. 260 a—'Litteræ missæ a Ministris

Ecclesiæ Belgicæ ab Ecclesia Gallica et Ecclesia Hispanica.'

(4) REG. 2. Aft. Coll. Mert. p. 17.

[See more of him in ATH. OXON. v. 1, and Tanner's BIBL. BRIT.]

Great ado there was before, now and after concerning him, which I shall for brevity omit.† But yet one matter of him I shall not let pass, and that is this, viz. that the Bishop of Chester, that late in that See some years after this, did in one of the most famous Auditories in this Land, gravely and seriously deplore and lament the preaching and publishing of Popish errors among us. The Doctrine began first to be notably corrupted (as I find it (1) reported) by Corrano, and a Frenchman at Cambridge, entertained by Dr. Andrew Perne, which Frenchman was at length Margaret Professor there. Corrano, by his Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, and sundry other writings of his, which he had published, was notoriously known (2) to have been full of many erroneous and fantastical opinions, as my aforesaid Author reports. Peter Baro, the Frenchman of Cambridge, published his Latin Lectures upon Jonas, and afterwards his Book *De Fide*, wherein are many errors, as is said by (3) my Author. After many years residence in Cambridge, he was removed (4) thence (as one may presume) by the earnest and zealous travail of the Puritanical and Calvinistical knot of that University, but it was done covertly and after many years, wherein he had sundry ways, as 'tis (5) said, hurt the sincerity of Doctrine. Among them one was, that he had brought the Popish Schoolmen into credit and diminished the honour of the learned Writers of this age. 'Since which time,' as 'tis further (6) said, 'the course of Study in Divinity, and the manner of preaching hath been much changed in that University by some, who have taken up that vayn, and left the study of sound writers, applying themselves to the reading of Popish, barbarous' (such are the words) 'and fantastical Schoolmen, delighted also with their curious questions and quiddities, whereby they have drawn all points of Christian faith into doubt, which is the high-way not only to Popery but Atheism. And some of them that did most cry out of innovations, when their non-residence and pluralities were reprov'd, have been ring-leaders in this innovation of the doctrine and manner of study and preaching in the Church. &c.'

It was their thoughts also that Corrano intended to do the like in this University, and to take advantage of those that were inclined towards Popery, but his waters being narrowly watched by the Brethren, his

(1) In the Justification of the Ministers Petition to his Majesty for Reformation—MS in Bib. Bodl. B 3 : 3 : p. 59.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Fuller's HIST. of the Univ. of Camb. [p. 145, 152.]

(5) Ibid.

(6) Ibid. [p. 60.]

designs could not take place. Much more might be said of him, but time calling me away, I shall only say of him, that he was, born at Seville in Spain, that he was Son of Anthony Corrano LL. D. and that he was a member of Christ Church in this University, matriculated also in the year 1586, *ætat.* 59.

Petrus Lofilierus Vellierius, became (1) a suter for his Grace three years since to proceed Doctor, which he obtained, though much accused by Corrano's Letters to the Vicechancellor and others of the University, for erroneous opinions, whereof he cleared himself with great credit, and no less shame to his adversary. As for Benferius, he had not been here scarce a year, but the University of Oxford received (2) Letters from that of Caen dat. 5 non. Julii wherein they gave us great thanks for the entertainment of their Pastor Dominus de la Benferis during the civil wars of France: But now they being ended, desire that he might return home. Among other things they say thus—' *Quod autem illum (inquiunt Cadomenses) per literas evocavimus vos utpote æquissimos rerum judices, boni consultores non ignoramus, cum doctissimorum virorum copia abundetis, quorum sane (quod non nisi maximo cum doloris sensu proferre possumus) inopia laboramus, &c.*

Which desire of theirs our Convocation granting, dismissed the said Benferis, but he finding the sweetness of the air and the good disposition of the people to be agreeable to his temper tarried divers years after, and read and taught here as Corrano sometimes and others did. Further also it appears (3) that on the 10 Aug. this year the Warden and Scholars of Merton Coll. did at the entreaty of several pious men decree that 3l. 6s. 8d. should be annually allowed to the said Benferis (whom they stile 'D'nus Benferinus Exul Gallus) conditionally that he read an Hebrew Lecture at some times in the said College to those that would make progress in the said Language. They contributed also to the necessity of Alb. Gentilis, Ant. Corranus, Schevelerus and others.

An. { Dom. 1580
22—23 Elizab.

This year Apr. 6, between 5 and 6 of the clock in the afternoon, Oxford was sorely shaken (4) with an Earthquake, being Wednesday in

(1) KK ut supra, fol. 209 b, 219 a.
(2) Ibid. 221 a.

(3) REG. in Act. 2 Coll. Mert. p. 135.
(4) Ibid. p. 70.

Easter week. All people being amazed, left their houses and ran into the open places. The birds that had taken up their nests in the holes and roofs of houses, suddenly fled, and others of the air settled on the earth. The cows and oxen at the sudden alteration lowed, and other cattle were much affrighted. Oxford was not the sole sharer of this Earthquake, but also all England, France, Flanders, and other regions. At the same instant of time, as 'twas generally supposed, the sea was so much tossed and troubled, that the Mariners expected sudden destruction. In many places the Earth shook twice in one night, and in Kent some thrice in a fortnight, and the first time so much, that not only the foundations of houses and Churches, but also the roofs suffered great damage.

It must now be observed that as the University the year before took care about catechising and instructing the Juniors in such principles of Protestantism, that they themselves had been trained up in, which were much disliked by some that durst not as yet contradict them; so did they about preaching, settling constant Sermons (which hitherto were but rarely used) and forcing the youth not only to be present at, but give an account to their Tutors of them. And because they would settle this grand work with deliberation, they appointed (1) on the 20 of May certain Delegates (mostly Theologists) to take it into their considerations, and when they had so done to make a report of their doings to the Convocation.

On the 17 of June following, a Scheme of their proceedings was produced, read and approved, the particulars (2) of which are 1. That a Latin Sermon should be preached four times in a year for the future, that is to say at the beginning of each of the four Terms: of which the Vicechancellor for the time being was to preach one, and the others any D. of D. or Theologist, whom he the said Vicechancellor should according to seniority appoint.

2. That there should be a Sermon every year on Good Friday morn in the Cathedral of Ch. Ch. and two more on the two Holidays next following Easter day in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. Which three were to be repeated on the Sunday in albis (commonly called Low-Sunday) following, in the said Church of S. Mary between the hours of 8 and 11 before noon, and to be performed by such Preachers, which the Vicechancellor for the time being should design. But the Reader must understand, that since this time there was another Sermon added, to be preached

(1) KK ut supra f. 304 b.

(2) Ibid. f. 308 a.

in the Church of St. Peter in the East, by the Vicechancellor on every Easter-Day in the afternoon, and that Sermon also to be repeated among the rest: which Sermon, whether it be of an old institution, I cannot now say. However this repetition, which was appointed to exercise the memories of young Preachers, continueth to this day, though intermitted for several days in the interval of rebellion (1).

At the same time (2) order was also taken that all Scholars sojourning in the City, to the great scandal of the University, should be called into the Colleges and Halls, and that none should be promoted to a Degree, or have his Grace proposed that was not accounted as a Scholar of a College or Hall, or had his name inserted in the Matriculation Book, &c. This again was complained of and reformed in an. 1584, at what time Mr. Jo. Cafe and Mr. Nich. Balgay were dispensed with to retain Scholars in their respective houses (3).

But these Sermons, besides one or two every Sunday in term time, which had been lately instituted, not contenting our zealous Reformers, especially those of the Calvinistical party, care was taken (4) that Sermons should be preached on all Holidays observed by the Church of England throughout the year (now in number 24, besides four in Easter and Whitsun-Weeks) and also on all Sundays in time of Vacation, which before were never observed. And all this was done that the Word of God (as they pretended) and Protestantism might encrease and Romanism decay. But for the performance of the said Sermons, and others before this time delivered, the University being destitute of grave men, they were mostly done by the younger sort, who preaching disorderly and uncharitably, not without bitter invectives, several complaints were put up to the Chancellor against them. Wherefore with the advice of certain persons that he confided in, sent this following Letter (5), dated 13 Oct. to the Vicechancellor, to be by him communicated to the Convocation. So that an assembly being met the 19 of the said month, the letter was read as it follows.

After my right hartye commendations, complaints have bin made unto me by the space of these two or thre yeares from time to time almost continually, touching disorderlie and uncharitable preachings among you by sum of the younger sort, which though I have much misliked, yet I have not much delt in reprehension or reformation theareof for two causes. The

(1) [This repetition Sermon continued till 1789, since which year the practice has ceased.]

(2) Ib. f. 308 b.

(3) REG. L f. 236 a et 237 a.

(4) REG. KK f. 308 b.

(5) Ib. f. 314 a.

one for that I thought the men to be younge that were named so to overshoot themselves would in time see their own faultes and amend them. The other that I would not seem to discourage any from preaching, knowing the great want of Preachers every where, but now the fault as it is informed increasing dayly, and by example and sufferance growing to be more generall and the complaintes thereof not reaching to myself alone, but to many others of the best fort, I was as well by farder authoritie inforced as bounde in respect of mine office among you to look unto it. And therefore to be as well informed more fully of the disorders as advised for the remedies, I sent for two or three (1) Preachers which had offended that way, and for five or six of the better and graver fort of the Universitie, whose advise I might use for redrefs. In conference with all whome I doe find indeed disorders so great as it grevid me to heare, and I think the Preachers that weare here weare themselves sorry. But for redresse I have by advise of those Doctors I sent for and others, men of authorytye and wisedom, here devised the inclosed Orders, which I send and commend unto you as those that being well observed will I hope in time worke some good reformation in this point: requiring you Mr. Vicechancellour to propose them to the Convocation, and you the whole House to confirme them with your consents and autoritie. And wishing as by experience in time you shall find any thing wanting in them to adde to the same, and very hartily and earnestly praying and requiring you all as to see to the due execution of these Orders, so to have every of you in his severall degree and calling a dutifull and conformable regard to the amendment of this uncharitable kind of fault, which hoping you will have, I thus commit you all to the grace and protection of the Almighty. [From the Court the 13th of October 1586.

Your lovinge and Chancellour R. LEYCESTER.]

Which Letters and Articles being read, were not only with the consent of the whole House received and embraced, but promised by them to be faithfully observed, and if need were to have other matters added to them, to the end that all complaints and scandals that arise from public Sermons might be ended. The Articles (2) then confirmed were as they follow.

‘Imprimis, that no Bachelor of Art proceed Master before he be of full three years standing, without hope of Dispensation; and that the Vicechancellour do not suffer any Dispensation to be graunted for the time of a Scholler to be Bachelor that is to take degree.

(1) Mr. Joh. Smyth et Joh. Barbon e Coll. Magd. et Mr. Jac. Coke e Coll. Reginz.

(2) Ibid. in KK fol. 314 b.

Item, that the Vicechanc. shall not suffer any privileged person to preach within the Univerſitie unleſs he have lawfull liſenſe.

Item, that he ſhall not grant to any liſenſe, but ſuch as have been tried in preaching or catechiſing within their private Colleges or Halls by the ſpace of one year, and be commended unto him for a Preacher by the Head of his Houſe, where ſuch triall hath bin made by the Reader of the Queen's Lecture of Divinity, and doe firſt ſubſcribe to the Articles agreed upon in the Convocation (and confirmed by Act of Parliament in the thirtieth yeare of the Queen) and the Book of Common Prayer.

Item, that if any privileged perſon liſenſed to preach, do after preach either unſoundly or offeniſively, or ſo as he geiveth ſuſpicion of maintenance of any faction in privat houſes or Univerſitie, the Vicechancellour upon knowledge or complaint thereof ſhall convent the ſaid partie before him and the Q. Reader, or ſome other Doctour of Divinitie, and upon proof of any ſuch offence, injoyned him publiquely to revoke his evill ſpeeches, or elſe inhibit him to preach for the ſpace of foure monthes and after, untill he ſhall find him to be thoroughly reformed.

R. LEYCESTER.

I muſt now ſtep back and tell you of a minute controverſy between two Heads of Houſes, which though very inconfiderable in the beginning yet it bred a feud between their reſpective Colleges for ſeveral yeares after, and would have been much greater, if it had not been corrected by public authority. You muſt underſtand therefore that the laſt year ſeveral Decrees being made for the orderly keeping of the Act, Dr. Mathews, Dean of Ch. Ch. who was this year Vicechancellor, reſolved to ſee them ſeverely obſerved, and foreſeeing ſome rudeneſs that was like to be done by the Juniors on Act-Monday, kept the door leading to the Scaffolds (built theatre-ways, at the eaſt end of the body of St. Mary's Church) in his own perſon. And among divers Academians that endeavoured to enter, but were by him repelled, was Mr. Harris, Principal of Braſenofe College, who though a Head, and conſequently had a place there, was with ſcorn (the Vicechancellor probably being in a paſſion) thruſt down. Mr. Harris, who was his ſenior in the Univerſity, taking it in great indignation, acquainted his friends and ſeveral of his Society with the affront, aggravating it alſo by telling them that it redounded to them alſo, and if they would not ſtand on his ſide, he and they ſhould be liable to the contempt of the Royal Foundation, &c.

On Wedneſday after, which was the 13 of July, Mathews ſurrendered
up

up his office of Vicechancellor, in a Convocation then held in S. Mary's Chancel, which being done he went down to his place, and being there settled, Harris, who sat a little below him, came out of his, and whispered him in the ear to this effect, ' You do remember how you kept me down from the Stage the last day of the Act, wherein you shewed your vile despite towards me — and therefore the Devil's turde in thy teeth.' Mathews being much startled at this, could not at present make any reply, but taking it as a great contempt cast upon authority, sent his complaints to the Chancellor, with the reason why, and the very words that Harris said. So that he taking the said affront as done to himself, sent his (1) Letters to the Convocation that the Members forthwith make reparation for Dr. Mathews, Dean of Ch. Ch. and one of her Majesty's Chaplains in ordinary. Wherefore a Convocation being met and Mathews urged whether those words that Harris had whispered in his ear were true (being then repeated) he positively answered that they were so, and repeating them himself with an audible voice, laid his right hand upon his breast and confirmed it with an oath. The Delegates therefore that were appointed to determine the matter (2) ordered a submission to be made by Mr. Harris in the North Chapel joining to S. Mary's Church, before the Heads of Colleges and Delegates, and that they and their Colleges should be friends; but whether he made such a submission, it appears not. However Harris being of a high spirit, and his Fellows taking part with him, endeavoured to make it a public quarrel, so that for several years after nothing but affronts and scuffles passed between them, cursing in the Schools followed with blows, denying of Graces and I know not what.

I have heard some of the Antients of this University say at my first coming, that though Mathews was a most excellent Scholar, yet being too young for the office of Vicechancellor, shewed himself a little too busy and pragmatical.

An. } Dom. 1581
 { 23—24 Elizab.

The Vicechancellor being minded to settle good Orders among the Brewers, did on the 10 of May appoint (3) days for brewing, and those days to be observed by turns; but Thom. Smith of S. Aldate's Parish,

(1) Ib. in KK f. 315 b.

(2) Ibid. f. 316 a et b.

(3) Ib. in KK fol. 328 b.

Beer-Brewer, denying obedience to his orders, was imprisoned in the Castle, and being there not long, obtained a writ called 'Corpus cum causa' for his removal; so that by virtue of that being delivered from thence made his appeal (1) to the Congregation, but 'twas rejected. In the mean time the Under Sheriff who was lately, (or at least should have been) sworn to keep and observe the Statutes and Privileges of the University was by the Vicechancellor's authority (2) imprisoned in Bocardo, as was Joh. Bagwell the Jayler of the Castle, for letting him go thence without his knowledge.

The Under Sheriff being thus secured, he complains to Rich. Huddleston [or Hurlston] Esq. then the High Sheriff of the County of Oxon. He thereupon by a Subpœna (3) summons the Vicechancellor, with Dr. Mathews, his assistant in this matter, to the Star-Chamber to make answer for what they had done before the Queen and her Council. They accordingly appear, and Rob. E. of Leycester laying open the case in behalf of the University (of which he was now Chancellor) to which none could make a reasonable reply, Smith was (4) remitted to Prison in Oxford Castle, and a strict Order was then made and confirmed that the Chancellor and Scholars of the University of Oxon should for the future require of the High Sheriff, Under Sheriff, and other their Officers, at their entrance to their respective offices, an oath for the observance of the Liberties and Privileges of the University, &c.

Smith being thus remitted, and finding no remedy for his deliverance, did in a Convocation held 21 June following, make (5) a declaration and confession of his error that he had been led into, before the Vicechancellor and whole Body of the University, in these words.

'I Thomas Smith, Bearebrewer, of the city of Oxford, do declare and confesse in my conscience that I have, being seduced by evill counsell, infringed the Privileges and Liberties of the Univerfitye, and do also confesse that Mr. Vicechancellour hath dunne me no wronge, and therefore I am hartily sorry, and do desire GOD and Mr. Vicechancellour and the Doctors and the whole Convocation House to forgive me, and do unfeinedly promise to beware hereafter to commit the like contempt. In witness whereof I have put my hand, by me
THOMAS SMITH.'

This being by him publickly read, was subscribed by him with his

(1) Ib. f. 329 a.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ib. f. 330 a.

(4) Ib.

(5) Ibid. f. 331 a.

Mark, in the presence of the Proctors, and thereupon he was released out of prison. The Sheriff also, who received a sharp rebuke from the Lords of the Council, was through the Chancellor's (1) means reconciled to the University.

The Members of the University, though they had before made Orders for the advancement of Religion and Learning, yet I find them all not duly observed; also that whereas they had made other Injunctions for the reformation of several abuses, not well observed, complaints again were sent up to our Chancellor. Whereupon after consultation had with several of the Academians, he sends his Letters (2) to the University, dated the fifth of October this year, wherein he tells them that for the reformation of such matters he had sent enclosed certain (3) Proposals: [‘And if upon consideration they should not seem fit unto them for the purpose and time, then that they will out of hand add, diminish, alter and change any thing they shall dislike; and setting down the same in such sort as in their own ingenuity they shall think most fit, to sett them likewise severely and thoroughly executed and observed, that so the disorders and complaints of them may both cease together, &c.’]

As for the Proposals I shall here set them down, because there is more in them and of the state of the University, as it now stood, than in the Decrees.

‘Imprimis, that whereas the old Order of Matriculation is, that within 6 dayes of every Scholars first comming to Oxford, he shall take an oath to observe the Statutes of this University, &c. and forasmuch as by the negligence and carelessness of many Hedds, this hath been, and dayly is omitted, insomuch that many Schollers have lived here a long time, being never registered in the Universitie booke, nether at any time hearetofore swoorne to the said Universitie, and by this meanes many Papiests have hearetofore and may heareafter lurke among you, and be brought up by corrupt Tutors, nether yielding to GOD nor to her Majestie or your Universitie theare bounden duty as hath of late yeares too much appeared, and is evident in fundry yonge Students in your Universitie, sum being atte Roome, sum in the Seminaries and other places, all out of her Majesties obedience, I have thought good to have this Order following to be established:

First, that no Scholler be admitted into any College or Haule of your Universitie, unless he first before the Vicechancellour subscribe to the

(1) Ib. f. 337 a. [See his Letter dat. 6 Jul. 1581.]

(2) Ib. f. 338 a.

(3) Ibid.

Articles of Religion agreed upon, take the Othe of the Queenes Majesties Supremacy, sweare to observe the Statutes of the Univerſitie, if he be of lawfull yeares to take an Othe, and have his name regeſtred in the Matriculation Booke, which is by Statute as I heare to remaine with the Chancellour or Vicechancellour, and have a Note under the Vicechancellour's hand that he hath dunne the premifes, and that the Head of the College or Hall of which he ſhall be, or ſome of the Deanes or Cenſors doe at ſome convenient time ſignifie the ſaid Oath and Subscription to the whole company.

Secondly, that for as much as ſundry Parents being themſelves Recufants, or knowne or ſuſpected Papiſts, have ſent their ſunns to the Univerſitye and dayly do and are deſirous to have their ſunns by all likelyhood trayned up in the ſame Religion, and for that purpoſe have as it may appeare certaine ſelect Tutors among you, of whome at the leaſt they hope well to have their children instructed after their owne deſire, I have thought good alſo to wiſh that by Order of Convocation it may be likewiſe eſtabliſhed that no Tutor be allowed hereafter, but ſuch as be of ſound Religion, and that under the hand of the Vicechancellor for the time being and three Doctors of Divinitie and three Bac. of Div. or three Preachers for that purpoſe aſſembled alltogether wheare it ſhall pleaſe the Vicechanc. And if it happen that there be not three Doctors or three Bac. of Div. in the Towne, then the Vicechanc. to take 6 Preachers, or for defect of them fix Maſters of Art, profeſſed Students of Divinity, wheare it ſhall pleaſe the ſaid Vicechanc. or ſom ſuch Order as ſhall ſeem good to your Convocation.

Thirdly, forasmuch as there is an Order of catechiſing eſtabliſhed among you, whereby great increaſe of vertue and knowledge may be gathered, I have thought good to wiſh you to ſee the continuance of ſo godly an exerciſe.

Fourthly, whereas the Profeſſion of the Tongues and Sciences is not onlie moſt neceſſary for the advancement of good Learning in your Univerſity, and trayning up of young Students in the ſame, but alſo that there are large Stipends allowed for the Profeſſors thereof; yet I underſtand that ſome of them have not been for the ſpace of ſome whole years together read, to the great hindrance of the Students and ſlander of that your Univerſity, I wiſh you for the redreſs hereof to ſee the penaltye exacted as by my Letters heretofore I have required in Mr. Dr. Weſtfayling's time, and if any of your Profeſſors either by ſickneſs or other infirmitye cannot

cannot by themselves accordingly discharge their place, then I wish that by Convocation order be taken for such defects, to appoint some substitute, and sufficient allowance made to him that shall supply the place by the discretion of such grave and wise men as shall be by your Convocation appointed thereunto.

Fifthly, understanding the number of Students with you in Divinity to be greatly increased, for the which I thanke GOD, I could wish your Exercises in that Facultie, especially in Disputations in the open Schooles to be somewhate more; and therefore if it seemeth too much unto you to have Disputations once a fortnight, as it was used in King Edward's dayes, yet it were to be wished that you had those Disputations at the least thrice every Terme. The paines is not great, the Exercise most laudable, and such as shall redound greatly both to the glory of GOD, benefit both to the whole Univerfitye and particular doers thereof.

Sixthly, whereas there is an opinion conceived of many Papists being among you, as by my Lords of the Counsell's Letters upon occasion of the Seminary Priests hath been signified, I wish you hereafter not to tolerate, or any way to countenance such suspected persons among you.

Lastly, as in those greatest matters I wish greatest care, so I must tell you that I heare and partly have seen great looseness and excess of apparell not to be suffered. I wish straightly to be exacted the Statutes made for apparell, that not only all Graduatts use such apparell as is seemly and orderly used for theare Degrees, but especially that great care be had for avoyding great ruffs, filkes and velvetts and cutts in the hose and dubletts, which are not seemly for Students of such places as you are or should be, and therefore do require you, even the whole Convocation generally, to have a regard every man to the state of his Degree, that from your good example it may come to the younger sort of Students in the Univerfity; and therefore as in general I must charge you Mr. Vicechanc. so every Head of College and Hall to be careful for the good order in his privat government, &c.'

All which being read in the Convocation, the Vicechancellor added three more Proposals, and then nominating Delegates to consider of them, they framed these Decrees (1) following from them.

'Imprimis, It is decreed that no Student being of the age of 16 or upwards and unmatriculated, being already admitted into any College or Haule

(1) lb. in KK fol. 340, 341.

of this University, shall there any longer abide than the Friday seven-night after the publication hereof, unless he have under the Vicechancellor's hand for the time being a Certificate of his Subscription both to the Articles of Religion, her Majesties Supremacy, and also to observe the Orders and Statutes of this University, and have his name registred in the Matriculation Book.

Item, that no Student hereafter to be admitted, ut supra, shall longer stay than till the next Friday seven-night after his admission, unless he perform all things in such sort as are above specified: except the said Scholar or Student, either now being or hereafter to be admitted, be not full 16 years of age, but being between 12 and 16 he shall but subscribe and be matriculat, and being under twelve, he shall be matriculat only, and so continue 'till he or they be of years sufficient to perform the rest above specified, provided always that the said Student or Scholar that is to perform any thing above specified shall attend upon Fridays in Term time at the Vicechancellor's Court, and at all other times at his Lodginge.

Item, that if the Head of any College or Haule, or in his absence the Senior or Vice-head or Governor do suffer in his House any Student or Scholar by him admitted not performing the things above specified, he shall forfeit twenty shillings and the Schollar forty for every week toties quoties.

Item, that all private Tutors or Readers hereafter shall be allowed by the consent of the Vicechancellor, the Head of the same House whereof he or they shall be, and also the consent of two Doctors or Bachilers of Divinity or two Preachers at the least. And that no Tutor or Reader now being that is or shall be by oath detected of vehement suspicion of Popery shall after the Nativity of CHRIST next ensuing retain any Pupil or Scholar, unless he do, being thereunto required, purge himself before the Vicechancellor and Proctors by his own oath and the hands of three Preachers in this University. Provided always that neither this Statute be prejudicial to the Statutes of any private House, nor yet the cause alledged by the Head of the House avaylable to the impeachment of the Tutor, unless the same be allowed by the other three.

Item, that Disputations in Divinity shall be kept in the same order of Seniority and under the same penalty, if default be made, that now is used, that is ten times every year, viz. the first and last Thursday of every Term, with Thursday next before Advent and the Thursday next before Quinquagesima.

Item, that no Schollar whatsoever, under the Son and Heir of a Knight, shall

shall stand covered in any common Assembly, where any Doctor, Master of Art, or Bachiler of the Civil Law is present. Nor yet any Bachiler of Art shall stand covered in the presence of them, or any of them, above named, except in the Philosophye Schooles, being there in his Ornaments answerable to his Degree and not otherwise. And if any Scholler or Bachiler shall offend in any point contrarie to this Statute, and being thereof lawfully convicted before the Vicechanc. and the Proctors, the same conviction shall be a cause sufficient for the staing of the Grace of either Scholler or Bachiler, either in Congregation or Convocation, for the space of one whole quarter of a yeare for every such offence, unless upon submission made unto the Doctor, Master, or Bachiler of Law so contemned and abused, the Convocation do dispense with the offendant, or otherwise to be punished by the Vicechancellor or Proctors for the time being.

Item, that the Vicechanc. shall exact the Othe of the Townsmen for the observing of the Statutes and Liberties of this Univerfitye, to be taken without exception or condition for the observing of such Privileges as concern the Towne Liberties being repugnant unto the Liberties of this Univerfitye. And in like sort that the Shrive of Oxfordshire do take the like Othe at his first entering into his office, and also that the Under-Shrive at his coming to take possession of the Castell, as the manner is according to our Charters.

Item, that the profits growing out of the Matriculation shall be divided into fower equall partes, whereof the Squire Bedell of Divinity shall receive two partes, the Squire Bedell of Law to receive the third part, and the fourth part to remaine unto the Vicechancellour for the time being, for making the Certificate et pro custodia libri Matriculationis, as it is in the former orders expressed.

Item, that her Majestie's Lectures appointed to be read in this Univerfitye shall be diligently read in the Terme time, the Profession of the Tongues and all other Lectures publique, or ells the penaltie to be exacted accordingly. And if any of the Professors, either by sickness or other infirmitye cannot by themselves discharge that dutye, then the place to be supplied by some fitt man of the Univerfitye, as well for his Degree as Learning, and to receive such consideration as shall be thought sufficient for his paines taking.

These being the Decrees published this year, no man can think but that they were duly observed, that Religion was thereupon in hopes to be reformed, and that Learning and Virtue was in possibility of flourishing.

But however, whether it was the Chancellor's over vigilancy, or his disposition to be always complaining I know not; sure 'tis that by his Letters which he sent to the University the next year, part of which I shall then mention, little care was taken for the observance of some of the said Decrees.

The 19 of the said month of October the Chancellor (1) wrote to the University, and in his Letters commended to them one Mr. Fabian Niphus, an Italian born, very much skilled in Physick and Philosophy and other Learning. In respect to the said Letters, the Academians were so civil that they not only granted him leave to take the Degree of Bach. of Physic in the next Congregation, but also appointed him a public place to read in his own Faculty. Whether he accepted of these curtesies it doth not appear.

In the said month of October a Controversy (2) broke out between the Vicechancellor and Proctors concerning the Nomination of the Clerks of the Mercat, the process of which, with the deposition of Witnesses 18 April the next year, I have seen, but the end and decision thereof I know not. It seems to have been on the Vicechancellor's side.

An. { Dom. 1582
 { 24—25 Elizab.

The number of Determining Bachelours being in these times very great, and the number of Masters fewer, it was (3) ordered on the 2 of April that all Bachelours that were presented to their Degrees in any Congregation or Convocation from Egg-Saturday (that is the Saturday before Ash-Wednesday) to the latter end of Lent, should not be suffered to determine in that Lent, except it seemed good to the Members of Convocation (4); but this being no great matter relating to History I shall proceed to another, that is,

Antonie Corrano before mentioned being in London in April, to the end that he might (as I conceive) purge himself, a great rumour was spread in Oxon that he was there imprisoned for some miscarriages expressed in his confession. But the Chancellor hearing how scandalously he was abused,

(1) KK fol. 344 a.

(2) Ib fol. 337 b, 345 b. Vide fol. 222 et 130 a, et REG. L fol. 9 b.

(3) KK fol. 350 a.

(4) 28 Febr. 1589 it was ordered that those Bach. that did not come on that solemn day called Festum Ovorum should forfeit 'decem Drachmas.' REG. L f. 119 a.

did on the 7 of May fend a (1) Letter by Corrano himself to the Vicechancellor, to acquaint him with the falseness of the matter, and withall, that seeing that the 17 of the said month was appointed on which he with some of the Divines of the French Church would then examine him concerning his Doctrine, that he therefore the said Vicechancellor would make enquiry throughout the University what any person could say against him. Whereupon a Convocation being (2) solemnized on the 14 of May at 7 of the clock in the morning, the Vicechancellor stood up and required the members that if any of them 'did know any cause to alledge against Corrano, either for his doctrine or for his life and conversation, they would signify the same unto him between three and five of the clock in the afternoon, adding further, that if they had no manifest or clear accusation against him, and notwithstanding did suspect him of any of the said points, that they would set down the causes of their suspicion.'

But no man coming in to make any accusation, either against him or any of his family (for he had a house and wife in Oxon) notice of it was sent to the Chancellor, so that he was purged and remitted to his home.

On the 30 of June (3) Order was taken by the Convocation that those persons that intended to proceed Doctor in any Faculty should not have their Graces proposed unless they deposit before hand 10*l.* in the University Box, as a security that they would proceed in their respective Faculties; and this was done, because divers did so, and were licensed, but never proceeded or stood in the Act, to the great dishonor of the University.

To pass by other petit matters, I must now tell you that on the 9 day of Nov. it being (4) discovered that a certain person was sick of the Plague in the University, the Vicechancellor prohibited the public Professors from reading in the Schools, as also all public Exercises and Sermons to be (5) omitted till the end of the Term (17 Decemb.) left by the gathering together of Scholars it might encrease. Whereupon the Regents being willing to omit their Ordinaries, divers Colleges, particularly Merton College, did dispense with their respective Masters from so doing. The Plague being nigh the gates of Exeter Coll. (6) the Fellows for the most part fled, and did not return till they could promise to themselves safety. Certain cottages also that joined to the public Schools were (7) ordered to

(1) L fol. 229. a.

(2) *Ibid.* 229 b.

(3) *Ib.* f. 230 a.

(4) REG. 2 Coll. Mert. p. 88.

(5) REG. L f. 231 a.

(6) REG. Prin. Coll. Exon. p. 135.

(7) REG. L f. 231 a.

be pulled down, and money to be paid to the owners for them ; for from such (which were many) it was always found that the Plague took its rise.

On the 4 of Dec. a Question (1) being started in Convocation concerning beneficed Ministers who could expend to the value of 40l. whether that value was to be understood from their respective emoluments, or from the first fruits that they pay to the Queen, was after a long deliberation adjudged by the major part to be according to the first fruits ; and so according to that and the King's Books all Ministers that proceed in the Univerfity were to pay either more or lefs.

Upon pretence of the Plague before mentioned, Lectures, as I have told you, were intermitted, but the Chancellor taking it amifs that upon all occasions they were ready to be laid aside, not only now, but formerly, they were by (2) command 19 Jan. to be reaffumed.

The Chancellor upon information had from fome of his confidants (too zealous, as I am perfuaded in their duty to him) of feverall diforders and abufes in the Univerfity, did by his (3) Letters dat. 25 Jan. feem much to lament them, and after his ferious proteftation for the amendment of them, which as he faid had been 9 or 10 years in encreafing, with much more matter to that and other purpofes, which I fhall now omit, he goes on thus :

‘ The diforders, not muttered of, nor fecretly informed here and there in corners, but openly cried out uppon continually and almoft in every place, are fuch, as touch no lefs then your religion, your lives and converfation, and the whole eftate of your Univerfitye, Profefions and Learning.

In Religion the want of preaching and frequenting of Sermons are not unfpoken of, though thanked be GOD, as I am informed, not fo much worthely to be noted, and yet a fault not fo to be neglected nether, but yet a convenient care of reformation in thofe both points may very well be ufed.

Of Non-refidents, and fuch as leaving their Cuars lye idely in the Univerfitye, are, and not without good caufe (as I heare), bad and great fpeches.

But the chefeft points are the want of inftructing your youth in the Principles of Religion, the little care that Tutors have that waye, and moft efpecially the fuffering of fecret and lurking Papifts amongft you, which feduce your youth and carry them over by flockes to the Seminaries beyond Seas. This is fo evident, that it cannot be denied, fo heynous

(1) Ib. fol. 231.

(2) Ib. 231 b.

(1) In REG. Congr. et Conv. [L] fol. 232,
233.

both in the publique Estate and yours, both to GOD, Church, Prince and Cuntrye, that, it cannot be excused, and so notoriously given out to the discredit of that Univerfitye (for the other is untouched with it) and of you that are the Members of it, that I heare the reports with great grief, and doe not a little marvele that you can be of fo dull feeling in fo sensible, manifest, and great a matter.

In your Conversation and Life are these things noted. Excesse in apparell, as silke and velvet, and cutt dubblets, hose, deepe ruffs and such like, like unto, or rather exceeding, both Inns of Courte men and Courtiers.

The Haunting of the Towne, that the streets are every daye and all day longe more full of Schollers then Townsmen.

That Ordinary Tables and Ale-houfes, growen to great number, are not yet so many as they be full freight all daye and much of the night, with Schollers tipling, dicing, carding, tabling and I will not say worse occupied.

Yea and that is wondered at, that you that are Officers will see and suffer it, that there are lodged and bourded in the Towne very many of Schollers that neither have their names entered into your publick Matriculation, nor in College nor Haule Book, nor have any Univerfitye Tutor to answer for them.

Is this the antient discipline of that Univerfitye for Schollers that are sent thether to be brought up in all modestye to go thus disguised, that are allowed frugally by their freinds and founders to be thus waftfull in apparell and expenses, that are sent thether as it were to a Mart of good Learning and good Education? to learne indeed nothing ells but to jelt in the stretes and to tipple in Tavernes, returning to their freinds (as I heare many of them of good fort complaine) lesse learned then when they came thether, and worse mannered than if they had been so long conversant amongst the worst fort of people? Noe this is not the old Univerfitye order. And that may the old Popish times to no small note of ours testifie, and the beginning of her Majestie's reigne and of my government amongst you can witnesse, when as my self can remember, none came hether to the Court out of the Univerfitye but decently appariled, and with the habit of his Degree like a Scholler. None went out of his College or Haule into the Towne, of what caulng or living soever his freinds or he weare, but in modest apparell, Scholar like, and according to his Degree, when it was a rare thing to se many Schollers in the streete, when few ordinarie tables were heard of, tipling houfes little frequented and none suffered to table or lodge in the Towne, &c.

Your

Your exercifes of Learning, which carry indeed the face and eſtate of the Univerſitye in publique (for the private of Colledges, and Hauſes I meddle not with nor heare much evill of them) conſiſt (as I take it) eſpecially upon the Readers, Hearers, Diſputers, who are all ſo generally found fault with, that whome to excuſe or accuſe above the others, I know not.

The Q. Readers of Greek and Hebrue are plainlye ſaid to read ſeldome or never.

The Phyſick, Law, and Divinity Readers few times, and very negligently when they do read.

The Lady Margaret's Lecture is read in like ſort.

The Schoole Lectures worſe, and almoſt only pro forma to no purpoſe.

The hearers at moſt Lectures few, at ſome none. The Diſputers in Divinity ſeldome called to diſpute, and the Diſputations ſuperficially paſſed over when they are had.

In Law and Phyſick, for ſeldome and negligent handling much worſe.

In Philoſophie and Logick nothing like to that they have ben heretofore.

So to know the Univerſitiè by the face, the wonted beuty of it is ſo decayed, that they ſay it were ſomewhat a hard matter.'

After which he deſireth, with a ſeeming zeal and fervor, a reformation of theſe abuſes and diſorders, and telleth the Vicechancellor and Heads of Houſes that if they will effect the matter they ſhall find him very ready in his aſſiſting of them. Upon this a Convocation was called on the 4 of Feb. wherein thoſe matters being diſcuſſed, certain Delegates, as I conceive, were then appointed to conſider of the buſineſs. What farther appears I find not as yet, if any occur you ſhall have them in the following year.

All that I deſire the Reader further to take notice of this year is, that whereas Thom. Fuller, the Church Hiſtorian, is pleaſed to produce in his (1) Hiſtory under this year, an Epiſtle of Beza (2) wherein 'tis ſaid that he the ſaid Beza had ſent with a Letter a New Teſtament in Greek and Latin, of venerable antiquity to this Univerſity of Oxford, is falſe; for by peruſing a Copy of a Letter or Epiſtle dat. 8 Id. Decemb. 1581 in the laſt volume of the Polyglot Bible, after Hugh Grotius his Notes, it appears 'twas ſent to Cambridge: the Scholars whereof being ſo uncivil as not to acquaint Beza with the reception thereof nor to give him thanks for

(1) HIST. Eccles. lib. ix, ſect. 4.

(2) [Dat. Oct. — 1582.]

it, of which he complaineth, they (and not we, as Fuller would have it) are to be blamed (1).

An. { Dom. 1583
25—26 Elizab.

A noble and learned Polonian named Albertus Alafkie or Laskie, or de Alafco (so many ways do I find him written by our English Authors) being come to the English Court to see the Fashions and admire the wisdom of the Queen, Letters (2) dated the 13 May came from the Chancellor of the University by her Majesty's command that the Members thereof should make provision for the reception of him according to his quality, being a Prince and Palatine of Sirad. The day appointed for his reception was the 10 of June which being come, he, with our Chancellor and certain Noblemen appointed to attend him, came from Ricot, and approaching the east part of the City, met them Dr. Humphrey, Dr. Tob. Mathew, Dr. Arth. Yeldard, Dr. Martin Culpeper, and Dr. Herb. Westphaling, in their scarlet Gowns: the last of whom made an Oration to them, which was answered very courteously in the Latin Tongue by the Prince. Coming nearer Oxford, met him the Mayor, Aldermen, Baillives and others in their scarlet; and after the Town Clerk, who was Mr. of Arts, had spoken a short Oration in the Latin Tongue, they presented to, and the Noblemen with him, Gloves, which being done a consort of musicians, that stood over the East Gate, played on their wind-music till they were gone into the City.

Going up the High-street, they were saluted from each side by all the Degrees of Students in their formalities. At length coming to St. Mary's Church, the Vicechancellor and several Doctors in their scarlet saluting them also, the Insignia of the Vicechancellor were by him surrendered up to the Chancellor, but soon after returned. Then the Orator coming forth, spake before him an eloquent Oration, which being ended, a rich Bible with Gloves therein were presented to the Prince and other Gloves to the Noblemen, received with great demonstration of thanks.

(1) [The Annals of Literature have very lately thrown great light on this contest, and evinced the justness of our Author's remark. In the beginning of the present year (1793) this ancient MS of the Four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles, in Greek and Latin, which was presented by Beza to the University of Cambridge, has been published at their expence, in two magnificent Folio Volumes, by Thomas Kipling, D. D. some time

Fellow of St. John's Coll. Beza's Epistles are also published in the Preface: and to obviate his complaints, 'tis said, that his present did not arrive till the beginning of the year 1582, and that the University sent a Letter of Thanks, dated in the following June, which is now also published.]

(2) REG. L ut supra. fol. 234 b.

From thence they went to Quatervois, and so down Fifth-street to Ch. Church gate, where received him and his company the Subdean, Canons, and Students, who conducted them to their Lodgings. Soon after dark night coming on, strange Fire-works were shewed in the great Quadrangle to entertain them.

The next day in the Morn. he heard a Latin Sermon preached by Dr. Mathew, then several Exercises performed in the publick Schools, which being all finished to his great content, went to All Souls Coll. to dinner (the Warden thereof being now Vicechancellor) where besides a Speech delivered to him at the publick gate, had the view of several Copies of Verses made by some of that House, and curiously painted with Colours, that were hung up there. After he had refreshed himself with a sumptuous entertainment, several of that House disputed before him in their common Hall to his great content.

Between 3 and 4 of the Clock he went to St. Mary's, where Disputations were performed (as they were also the next afternoon) in Divinity, Law, Physick, Natural and Moral Philosophy: which done, he supped at Christ Church (which he did every night that he remained in the University) and then he with the Nobles and their respective retinews saw a pleasant Comedy acted in Christ Church Hall by several of the University, intituled Rivaes, which giving them great content, the Author, Dr. Will. Gager, had the honour to receive from the Prince personal thanks.

The next day he went to the Schools, and there heard divers Lectures and Disputations, and thence to dinner at Magdalen College, where the same ceremonies were observed as at All Souls the day before. In the afternoon he went to Disputations again, where among other Questions disputed on were these two:

An Mares vivant diutius quam fœminæ? Aff.

An fit divinatio per Stellas? Neg.

Mr. Nich. Maurice of Corp. Christi Coll. was Respondent, who made an eloquent (1) Oration preceding. The Opponents were Mr. Thom. Singleton of Brasenose, Mr. John Wickham of Ch. Church, Mr. Matthew Gwynne of St. John's, and Mr. Will. Tooker of New Coll. The Moderator was Mr. Thom. Leyson, the Senior Proctor. All which quitted themselves with great applause from the Auditory, especially from the Prince, who afterwards gave a very good report of them.

The Disputations being ended and the supper following at Christ

(1) Penes Authorem A. à W.

Church, he saw a very stately Tragedy acted there, named Dido, wherein the Queen's conquest, with Æneas his narration of the destruction of Troy, was lively described in a Marchpaine Pattern. There was also a pleasant sight of Hunters, with a full cry of a kennel of hounds (partly as before, when the Queen was here) and Mercury and Iris descending and ascending from and to a high place. The Tempest also, wherein it rained small comfits, rose water, and snew artificial snow, was very strange to the Beholders.

The third day another Latin Sermon was delivered in the morning by Dr. William James, and then the Prince viewed several Colleges, in most of which he was entertained with Speeches, Verses and Disputations: all which he answered in several languages extempore.

At length he went to New Coll. where he was entertained with a sumptuous Dinner and Scholastical Exercises. After which were finished, all to his content, he set forward towards Woodstock, and without the Northgate in his way thither he was invited to a costly banquet at St. John's Coll. (the gates and outward walls thereof being covered with multitudes of verses and other emblems of poetry): but his desire towards his journey's end caused him not to accept of it, only of a pithy Oration, delivered by a Fellow of that House.

From thence he was accompanied with divers Doctors and Heads of Houses in their scarlet Gowns to the mile-stone or thereabouts, and then the University Orator speaking another Oration, they all took their farewell of him, their Chancellor and the rest of the noble company. Some days after, when they came to London, they made such a good report of their entertainment to the Queen, that she ordered (1) that thanks should be sent to the University, as if it had been done to her, and for her honour and credit. Such an entertainment it was, that the like before or since was never made for one of his Degree, costing (2) the University with the Colleges (who contributed towards the entertainment) about 350l. And indeed considering the worthiness of the person for whom it was chiefly made, could not be less. He was one 'tam Marti quam Mercurio:' a very good Soldier and a very good Scholar, an admirable Linguist, Philosopher and Mathematician. His deportment very winning and plausible, his personage proper, utterance sweet, nature facile and wit excellent. But that which was in him most observable, was his prodigality, for so far did he

(1) Ib. in L ut supra, fol. 235 b.

(2) In Fascic. Comput. Vice-Canc. in Turr. Schol. in pyx. SS.

exceed his abilities, that being not able to keep within bounds (notwithstanding he had 50 Castles of great value with a wife) was forced at length to quit England (after he had tarried there 4 Months) to prevent the coming on of Creditors, and retiring to his own Country, was afterwards seen at Crakow by an English (1) Gentleman very poor and bare.

In the same (2) Convocation, wherein deliberation was had for the reception of the said Prince, Letters were read (3) from the Chancellor of the University, speaking 'that forasmuch as he was credibly informed that the chief stay of the aforefaid reformation was thought to consist in some defect of the Statutes, &c. he therefore prays and requires them to commit the supplying of all defects thought worthy of reformation in the said Statutes to these men following, and to any other that they shall think fit to join with them, viz. The Vicechancellor and Proctors for the time being, Dr. Tobie Mathew, Dr. Herb. Westphaling, Dr. Will. James, Dr. John Underhill, Dr. Griff. Lloyd, Dr. Joh. Day, [Dr. Buft, Dr. Aleworth] Mr. Sim. Perrot, Edw. Gelibrand, Hen. Jervys. [— Eaton, Mr. Robinson, Prov. of Q. Coll.]' These and others being appointed by the University, they first (4) rectified the Statute 'De gratiis negandis.' 2. They caused that Graces be desired only in the House of Congregation; both which were confirmed in Convocation 12 Oct. About the same time they made several (5) Decrees concerning Exercises publickly to be had in Divinity, Civil Law and Medicine, the particulars of which being too long, I shall therefore now omit them, and only say that they were read and confirmed in the same Convocation. Soon after Order was taken (whether by the said Delegates or no I know not) that certain persons should be (6) appointed to deliberate of granting Graces 'ad annuntiandum verbum DEI per Universam Angliam et ad determinandum de qualitatibus eorum et conditionibus quibus hæ Gratix sunt concedendæ.' The chiefest of the Persons so appointed were Dr. Humphrey, President of Magdalen Coll. Dr. Yeldard, President of Trinity, Dr. Cole, President of C. C. Coll. Dr. Culpeper, Warden of New Coll. Mr. Robinson, Provost of Queen's, [Mr. Etton, Dochin, Potter, Bathe, and Harbet, with the Vicechancellor and Proctors.] All which, after they had given testimonies under their respective hands, of the parties abilities that fought to preach, were admitted,

(1) Sir. Rich. Baker, as he himself reports in his CHRON. sub an. 1583.

(2) May 17.

(3) *Ibid.* in L. fol. 234 b.

(4) *Ib.* fol. 336 b: et 22 b.

(5) *Ib.* fol. 237 a, b.

(6) *Ibid.* f. 238 a et b, 239 a.

but not to preach per totam Angliam, unless they had a Diploma under the large Seal of the University. The original of this power granted to the University see in an. 1490.

An. } Dom. 1584
 } 26—27 Elizab.

July 14, it was decreed that it should not be lawful for the Vicechancellor to grant leave to Players to Act their Plays within the precincts of the University with special leave from the Convocation (1).

The Queen's Majesty upon information of certain great disorders in the University complained much, and sharply dealt with the Chancellor of the University for the reformation, of them. Wherefore by his (2) Letters dat. 19 July (read in Convocation 24 of the same month) he gave a representation of them to this effect, viz.

' 1. That Graduates, whosoever wolde almost, might proceed in the University, the Dispensations being so large and common.

2. That neither Lectures nor Disputations, nor any other kind of Exercises of Learning are almost in any tolerable sort observed.

3. That Schollers for disguised apparell and common quarrells in the fields, are now become more disordered than any the most loose companies of youth of the Realme.

4. That no civilitye, no order, no not so much as in your Convocations and publique assemblies among yourselves is any whit regarded; and what marvell then [saith she furder] if out of so evill tilled and manured grounds, such weedes spring up, so pestiferose both to Church and Realme, as wee se dayly come from these and passe dayly beyond the sease.'

As for looseness in Apparel the Chancellor did much complain of in his (3) Letters of the first of June, and desired that penalties should be laid upon all those that offended in that kind, which accordingly was done. So that these with others being the disorders of the University, and laid very home to the Members thereof, I find these (4) matters following for the reformation of them.

' Statutes provided for all such disorders as lately have been complained of by her Majesty, and so certified unto us by the Right Honorable the Earl of Leycester our Chancellour, in his last Letters concerning the reformation of abuses in this Universitye.

(1) Ita Lib. Bed.

(2) REG. L fol. 241 a.

(3) Ib. fol. 227 b.

(4) Ibid. f. 242 a et b.

1. In primis, whereas her Highness is informed that all orderly proceeding unto our Degrees by Tollerations and Dispensations is almost quite taken away: It is provided that all Exercises and tearme of years shall be fulfilled before it shall be lawfull to propose any Grace for any Bachelor of Divinity, Law, or Physick [or any other Facultye] and that noe Bachelor in any of these Faculties shall have his Grace proposed to be Doctor before he have read his Cursorye, and those of Divinitie have made their Sermons ad Clerum, except King's sons, Earle's sons, and all Lords of the Parliament.

2. Item, whereas by our old Statutes every Bachelor must read certaine bookes of Aristotle for his forme with Lectures, for that they have been divers times read verie unprofitably, it is decreed that instead of that every Bachelor shall read for his forme six solemne Lectures, three in Morall and three in Natural Philosophie out of Aristotle, between one and two of the Clock in the Terme time, the Parvis bell knowing thereunto as unto other Lectures, and so Graces to be asked under that forme. And that no Grace be proposed either for Scholar to be Bachelor or Bachelor to be Master before both Tearme of yeares and all Exercises thereunto belonging be fulfilled.

3. Item, it is decreed that every Student in Divinity being Minister, whether he be of College or Haule, shall be compelled to preach in his course according to his senioritye in the Univerfitye, being warned thereunto by the Bedle 6 weeks before his time, or to provide sum sufficient person to supply his place, whome the Vicechanc. shall like of, or to sustaine the penaltie, which is appointed for those that doe not answer in their course, and in that manner to be executed.

4. Item, it being credibly informed that diverse Ministers abiding in this Univerfitye, especially Non-residents, doe use open playing at foot-ball and maintaining of quarrells, to the great disorder of this Univerfitye and the Vocation whereunto they are called: It is therefore provided that if any Minister or Deacon shall goe into the feild to playe at foot-ball, or beare any weapon to make any fraye or maintaine any quarrell, he shall be forthwith banished the Univerfitye, and a speciall Letter sent to the Beshopp of the Dioces (if he be beneficed) to give intelligence of his banishment, and that he cannot under pretence of Studie in the Univerfitye be absent from his charge. It is further provided that if any Master, Bachelor or Scholler not being Ministers, being above the age of 18 shall offend in any of these things in this Statute specified, he shall forfeit for the first time xx sol. and

and suffer imprisonment as in case of perturbance of Peace. The second time xl sol. and to suffer as before. The third time banishment of the University without restitution. And if it happen any person being under the age of 18 to offend against the meaning of this Statute, he shall suffer open punishment in St. Maries Church according to the discretion of the Vicechanc. or Proctors.

5. Item, upon consideration of sickness wherewith this University of late hath oftentimes been grievously visited by reason of the extraordinary concourse of people at unseasonable times of the year to see stage playse and games, it hath been thought a matter most convenient as well for the maintaining of health among us, as also for the detaining of the younger sort from extraordinary spending, more than their small Exhibitions will beare, and most of all that they may not be spectators of so many lewde and evill sports as in them are practised, that no common Stage Players be permitted to use or doe any such thinge within the precincts of the University. And if it happen by extraordinary meanes that Stage Players shall gett or obtaine leave by the Maior or other wayse, yet it shall not be lawfull for any Master, Bachiler or Scholler above the age of eighteene to repaire or go to see any such thing under paine of imprisonment. And if any under the age of eighteene shall presume to do any thing contrarye to this Statute, the partye so offending shall suffer open punishment in St. Maries Church according to the discretion of the Vicechancellor or Proctors.

6 Item, that for Lectures, Disputations, and Apparell the old Statutes be thoroughly executed against the offenders.

7. Item, for Order in the Convocations and Congregations it is enacted according to other ancient Statuts that every Master of Art shall speake his mind in Latine, except he be licensed by the Chancellor or his Deputy then present to speake in English, propter utilitatem negotii tractandi, upon paine of expulsion from the House for that day.

8. Item it is decreed that every Master of Art shall heare with patience what is said of any other, and not speak but in course, and that with modestye and reverence, not gadding from place to place, nor using any opprobriose word or facte, upon paine of expulsion from the House by the space of one week following.

9. Item, that no Schollers shall sit on Bulkes or Penneles bench, or other open places, or gadd up and downe the streets under paine of imprisonment,

imprisonment, and that reformation of Apparell be had according to the former Decrees of this Univerfitye by the 20th of Sept. 1584.'

After which followeth the confirmation of the faid Statutes under the hand of the Chancellor of the Univerfity, thus :

' As I like and allowe all theafe Statutes and Articles above written, and namely in the fifth article doe thinke the Prohibition of common Stage Players verie requisite, fo would I not have it meant thereby that the Tregedies, Comodies, and other shews of Exercifes of Learning in that kind used to be fet forth by Univerfitye men, should be forbedden, but accepting them as commendable and great funderances of Learning do wish them in any wife to be continued at fet times and increased, and the youth of the Univerfitye by good meanes to be encouraged in the decent and frequent setting fourth of them.

R. LEYCESTER.'

So far the faid Statutes or Articles, which, with some others, were then confirmed by the Univerfity also, and especially (1) that running thus,

' Item ut Dispensationes pro tempore vel Exercitiis post gradum susceptum præstandis non concedantur.' The observance of which and the first Article before mentioned, Dr. Airay of Queen's College pressing in a Sermon of his preached at St. Mary's an. 1602, was conceived by Dr. Howson, then Vicechancellor, to have had an aim at him, with whom the Univerfity had dispensed with his Exercife: ' et hinc illæ Lachrymæ, &c.'

In Octob. following the Rom. Catholicks having been busy, as 'tis said, to abuse the Queen in certain printed Libels, and therein to advise her servants to kill her, of which some were spread in Oxford and brought up by certain Scholars and others, it (2) was ordered in a Convocation, upon a Proclamation had against them, that none should have or retain any of the faid Libels without great peril, but this command being not observed, many were brought into trouble, while others guilty fled. Who the Author of them was could not be known; yet 'tis said that the fuspicion lay upon one Gregory Martin, lately of St. John's Coll. but how that appears, (3) he having been dead two or three years before, I know not. However the Printer that printed them suffered much for what he had done, but whether they were printed at Oxford I cannot say, because that in the beginning of Aug. the Univerfity appointed an hundred pounds to be (4)

(1) Ib. in REG. L fol. 241.

(2) Ib. fol. 281 a.

(3) Camdeni ANNAL. 1584: [Baker, ut supra, 1583.]

(4) Ib. in L 281 a.

allowed to Joseph Barnes, a Bookseller, that they might have a Prefs in the Univerſity (1).

In a Convocation ſolemnized on the firſt day of the ſaid Octob. ſeveral (2) Decrees were made for the increaſe of the Bedells fees, becauſe they had more work impoſed on them, as that the ſuperior Bedell of Divinity and Law were to attend with their Staves all Bachelaurs when they go from St. Mary's to the Schools to read their Ordinaries, as alſo at their return. That the three inferior, commonly called Yeoman Bedells, were by turns to attend with their Staves every Scholar proceeding from St. Mary's to the Schools to anſwer pro forma in Parviſ or Generalſ. And that the ſuperior Bedell in Divinity and Civil Law ſhould pay the Registry a ſhilling for every Dr. of their Faculty that proceeds, to the end that he ſet down their names in the common Register : the like ſum was the ſuperior Bedell in Phyſic ſo to do, &c.

There was alſo care taken (3) ſoon after that Letters be ſent to the Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Treafurer, the Chancellor of the Univerſity, and to Sir Francis Knollis, that they would be pleaſed to procure liberty that the Univerſity ſhould chooſe Burgeſſes out of their own Body to fit in Parliament: concerning which, as alſo for the Univerſity of Cambridge, there was great ſuit made, but the matter at preſent came to nothing. As it did alſo when other endeavours were uſed in Nov. 1588.

At the ſame time alſo, viz. in a Convocation 23 Dec. were Letters read (4) from the Queen's Council dated 26 Oct. and directed to the Juſtices of Peace within the County of Oxon and Berks, concerning the taking of Proviſions within 5 miles of Oxon, and that the ſaid Juſtices remove that charge of proviſion for her Majeſty's Houſehold, which hath been laid by their proportions within the ſpace of 5 miles of the ſaid Univerſity, and to cauſe the ſame to be laid upon ſome other perſons within the ſaid ſhires, &c.

In January following the Chancellor, accompanied with divers great perſons, was pleaſed to come to the Univerſity again, as in his way towards his Manor of Cornbury, to the end that he might ſolace himſelf and his company with Scholaſtical Exerciſes, and other matters which the ſportive Muſes could afford. How long he tarried here, I know not; however it appears that he was honourably received at Ch. Church, where he ſaw a pleaſant Comedy, and another the day following at Magdalen Coll. In

(1) It was lent to him, ut in L. 246 a.

(2) Ib. in L. fol. 281 a.

(3) Ib. f. 281 b.

(4) Ib. et fol. 282 a.

the mornings he heard Lectures at the Schools, and in the afternoons Disputations at St. Mary's, particularly (1) one between two of different opinions, viz. John and Edmund Rainolds, the one a zealous Protestant, the other a moderate Romanist, but not as 'tis reported to the conversion of each other. They both so quitted themselves, like able Disputants, that it was difficult to judge which of them carried the bell away. John we know was famous in his time for the admirable writings which he published to the world, but Edmund being of a modest and quiet disposition would not shew his parts that way, choosing rather to live obscurely and enjoy his opinion, than hazard his person by publishing matters favoring of the Church of Rome. All that shall be said of him now, shall be from his Epitaph (2) on his Grave, running thus:

‘ Ingens Oxonii Rainoldus gloria, notus
Fraternâ famâ, nec minus ipse suâ.
Magnus fortunæ, virtutis major alumnus
Hic, sed parte sui deteriore jacet.
Mens Cœlum migravit, ut hinc quoque præmia fœlix
Sumat, virtutes cæperat unde suas.’

What else the Chancellor did before his departure was the viewing and consulting of certain Decrees (perhaps the former before mentioned) for the reformation of divers abuses and disorders.

An. { Dom. 1585
 { 27—28 Elizab.

The Roman Catholicks were not so eager to obtain their designs, but the Puritans were much more, especially now when the chief of the Scholars were inclining to a Reformation according to the Church of Englands. There were some now in Oxford, Fellows of Colleges, or at least Masters of Art, who were encouraged to go forward in their Presbytery by certain Scotch Ministers who were here at the Act last year, and had several meetings about the promotion of their cause. The chief matter which they aimed at, was to draw the said Scholars over to observe some certain (3) Decrees and Discipline, and to subscribe to them as honest and good. The first of which, for there are about 12, runneth thus:

(1) Inter COLLECT. Milonis Windesore quondam Soc. C. C. C. Oxon.

(2) In Wolvercote Church near Oxon.

(3) See Dr. Richard Bancroft's book of DANGEROUS POSITIONS, lib. 3. cap. 3.

‘ Let no man (though he be an University man) offer himself to the Ministry, nor let any man take upon him an uncertaine and vague Ministry, though it be offered unto him. But such as are called to the Ministry by some certain Church, let them impart it unto that Classis or Conference (whereof themselves are) or else unto some greater Church Assembly: and if such shall be found fit by them, then let them be commended by their Letters unto the Bishop, that they may be ordained Ministers by him.’

Which Decree with the rest, were thought by some judicious and knowing persons not onlie to be brought into the Univerſitie as foolish novelties, but to tend much to sedition. One Edw. Gellibrand, Bac. of Div. of Magdalen College, an admirer of Dr. Humphrey and his doctrine, was, as it seems to me, the chief of this party in Oxford (there were also Mr. West and Mr. Browne) labouring (1) not a little to obtain the Scholars to be of his party, as Mr. Cartwright did about this time at Cambridge. ‘ I have already’ (saith (2) Gellibrand, in a Letter to one Field dat. Jan. 12) ‘ entred into the matters whereof you write, and dealt with three or four severall Colleges concerning those, amongst whom they live. I find that men are very dangerous in this point, generally favouring reformation. But when it cometh to the particular point, some have not yet considered of the things for which others in the Church are so much troubled: others are afraid to testify any thing with their hands, lest it breed danger before the time: and many favour the cause of reformation, but they are not Ministers, but young Students, of whom there is good hope, if they be not cut off by violent dealing before the time. As I heare by you, so I meane to go forward where there is any hope, and to learne the number and certifye you thereof, &c.’

It is now to be observed that the two Collectors of the University (who are Bachelours of Arts, and whose office is to distribute and appoint the Determining Bachelours into their respective Classes, or to appoint each Bachelour his School and his two days, with equality of time between each, whereon he or they are to determine, that is to dispute for an hour or hours or less in Natural or Moral Philosophy, for the completion of his or their Degree) having been before the Reformation of Religion, chosen a few days before the holy time of Lent by the Bachelours of Arts that were then to determine, that custom was in the various changes between the end of K. H. VIII and beginning of Queen Elizabeth lost, and crept

(1) Ibid. cap. 5. Jo. Browne, q. cap. 14 in marg.
(2) Ibid cap. 4.

into the power of the two Proctors, that is to say, that each Proctor did elect one by their sole authority. This new custom continuing till this year, without any interruption as I can yet perceive, it was (1) thought fit by the venerable Convocation assembled in St. Mary's Chancel on the second day of March, to reduce their Election to the antient way, and withall to have an oath imposed on the Proctor or Proctors, before he or they take the suffrages of the Bachelours, to the end that they use no partiality or favour, but that those whom they find lawfully elected by a majority that they pronounce them so accordingly. There were other Statutes then made concerning the Collectors and for the relief of the poor Determiners, which I shall now pass by the mentioning, and only say that this way of electing Collectors by suffrages continuing 'till the Caroline Cycle was made, not without canvassing and debauchery that followed (as it was in the election of Proctors) was then reduced to its other way of election by the Proctors only, as it continues to this day.

The 12 of the said month it was (2) ordered for the future that all Bachelours and Undergraduats in their Disputations should lay aside their various Authors, such that caused many dissensions and strifes in the Schools, and only follow Aristotle and those that defend him, and take their Questions from him, and that they exclude from the Schools all sterill and inane Questions, disagreeing from the antient and true Philosophy: And that as the Bachelours were to dispute in their formalities, so were the Masters to wear them during the time of their overseeing the Disputations. Also that all Bachelours were to determine in their proper persons and not by others, as sometimes it hath been done, especially before the time when Religion was changed.

The University exempted from Taxations, Musters and other matters relating to war (3).

An. { Dom. 1586
28—29 Elizab.

That the distance between the Churches should be made wide enough, a new Divinity Lecture was founded this year in the University by Sir FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM, Kt. Principal Secretary of State, a man of great abilities in the Schools of Policy, an extreme hater of the Popes and Church of Rome, and no less a favourer to those of the Puritan party.

(1) REG. L. fol. 283 b.

(2) Ib. f. 284 a.

(3) REG. L f. 285 b, 293 b.

This his Benefaction was, as it ought to have been, first made known by his Letters (1) dat. 12 July to Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor of England, now for a time Chancellor of the University of Oxford, till the Earl of Leycester's return from the Low Countries. In them among other things he tells our Chancellor thus—'Whereas it is found by good experience that the Learning in Poperye and in superstition, whereof our Englishmen of late yeares trained in the Seminaries beyond the Sea doe so greatly glory and so much hurt her Majestie's good subjects, when they come to this Realme from thence, hath by no means growen and taken roote so deepelye in those Seminaries as by certaine publick Teachers in those Seminaries, that read and handle only common places of their false Religion, which some call Dictates, whereby the English Jesuits and late made Preefts beyond Sea, though in truth of small or no reading at all themselves, yet make a great shew of Learning; I cannot but marvaile and much mislike, that in our Universities here at home as great care is not had for advancement of trewe Religion of GOD here professed by some mo Lectures of Divinity to be read, especially the handling of the principale parts of our Religion, whereby not doubt but that the Ministrie of the Churches of this Realme, which should spring from the Universtie, would be not onlye better to deliver all trewe doctrine, but also to confute upon every occasion the contrary, &c.'

So going forward, he telleth him that among severall learned men in the University, his desire was that Dr. John Rainolds [now Dean of Lincoln Cathedral, and soon after President of C. C. C.] might be the person to perform this Lecture, and 'that for his better encouragement to undertake this paines, I have (saith he) already thought upon a convenient allowance to be yearely yelded him untill he may be otherwise better called and enabled to doe good, ether there or ellswere out of that place, &c.'

This Letter I say being sent to the Chancellor of the University, he in one of his (2) sent it to the University, and both were communicated to the Convocation July 30, and Dr. Rainolds forthwith chosē.

The design of the Founder, and others in the University, with whom he took counsel in this matter, was to make the Religion of the Church of Rome more odious, and the difference betwixt them and the Protestants to appear more irreconcilable than before they did, or as the Chancellor's Letters (3) say 'that the common places of the Scripture, the Principles

(1) *Ib.* in REG. L. fol. 286 a.

(2) *Ibid.* fol. 286 b [288 a.]

(3) *Ibid.* f. 286.

of Religion, and matters of controversye might be handled and expounded, like as at Rheimes and other places beyond the seas, the like are erected for the nursing and training up of our English Students and others of the like disposition in the grounds of Popery and Superstition, wherein they profit much, and in short time in their owne opinions becum learned.'

Further also that Sir Francis might not fail of his purpose to rout the Papiests and their Religion, he could not make choice of a fitter man in the Univerfity, unless it were Dr. Humphrey, but he being now Regius Professor of Divinity could not attend both Lectures so well. The truth is, for none can deny it, Rainolds was a man of infinite reading and of a vast memory, who having lived sometime in one of the English Seminaries beyond the seas (as 'tis commonly reported, but I believe 'tis false) declared himself, as they further say, as profest a Roman Catholick, and as eager in pursuit of that way, as any other whatsoever. But being regained unto the Church of England by his Brother William (so the Report goes) who lost himself in the encounter, he thought he could not sufficiently express his detestation of such matters as he accounted errors and corruptions of the Church of Rome, but by running to the other extreme, making himself thereby considerable among the Puritans.

He read this Lecture in the Divinity School thrice a week in full Term, had constantly a great auditory, and was held by those of his party to have done great good. But though the many headed multitude was bleared with this Bounty, yet the Scholars, who were more 'nasuti, oculati,' and 'cordati,' did smell and see and say that this was but to steal a goose and stick a feather, as the usual saying is. And indeed this was the true Theorique and Practique of Puritanism so to do, one impugning the authority of Bishops secretly by such Lectures, the other impoverishing their Livings openly by Leases, as the Founder of this Lecture did the Bishoprick of Oxford in its long vacancy at this time, though his design was purely to knock down Popery. How long this Lecture lasted, whether till Walsingham's death only, which was an. 1590, I cannot tell, yet certain I am that all the Lectures, or at least some of them were published after the Author's Death, to the great profit of Theologifts, and that by the power and practice of these men, the disposition of the times, and the long continuance of the Earl of Leycester (the principal Patron of the Puritanical Faction) in the place of Chancellor of Oxford, the face of the Univerfity was so much altered, that there was little to be seen in it of the Church of England,

England, according to the principles and positions upon which it was first reformed.

To pass by various discords between the University and City had this and the last year, I shall proceed and speak of a certain outrage committed this year by the Scholars on the persons of Henry Lord Norreys, Lieutenant of the County of Oxford, and his servants, which being but barely mentioned in our books, I shall give you as full a relation of it as I can, from the mouths of those that were among the living at this time.

Certain Scholars of Magdalen College stealing deer in the Forest of Shotover belonging to the King, one of them named Thomas Godslow, of Magdalen College was taken, carried before the Lord Norreys and by him imprisoned. The rest of his fellows resenting the matter resolve with a party that they would make an assault on him the next time he came to Oxford. The Quarter Sessions drawing near, which were about Michaelmas, the Lord Norreys with his retinew came to Oxford and lodged himself in the Bear Inn, near All Saints Church. The said Scholars having notice of it, gather together with their gowns girt about them, armed with divers sorts of weapons, and coming courageously up to the said Inn, made an assault on some of the Lord's retinew, intending at length to lay hold on the Lord himself. But timely notice being given to him, he sends out his son Maximilian attended with his servants, and making an onset on the Scholars, beat them down as far as St. Mary's Church. Whereupon a great outcry being raised, the Vicechancellor, Proctors and others are called, who rushing suddenly in among the Scholars appeased and sent them away with fair words, yet some of them were hurt, and Binks the Lord's keeper sorely wounded.

Soon after the Vicechancellor sent word to all Heads of Houses, that they should command their Scholars into their respective Colleges, which being accordingly done and all kept within, the Lord departed the Town. But the Scholars of Magdalen College being not able to pocket these affronts went up privately to the top of their Tower and waiting till he should pass by towards Ricot sent down a shower of stones that they had picked up, upon him and his retinew, wounding some and endangering others of their lives. It is said that upon the foresight of this storm, divers had got boards, others tables on their heads to keep them from it, and that if the Lord had not been in his coach or chariot he would certainly have been killed. But however it was, the result came to this pass, that
some

some of the offenders were severely punished, others expelled and the Lord with much ado pacified by the sages of the University.

The 5 of February following, it was decreed (1) by a Delegacy authorised by Convocation, that on every Sunday morning in, and every Sunday afternoon out of, Lent, and on all LORD'S days throughout the year should be preached Sermons to the University. That the Vicechancellor should begin the 5 of March following, and after him all Doctors in Divinity, according to seniority in their turns, then Heads of Houses that are not Doctors, Prebends of Christ Church, Bachelours in Divinity, Masters of Arts that have completed four years from their taking of their Degree, Theologists and Ministers: all such were to preach in their turns either 'per se, vel per alios' in St. Mary's and Christchurch, being lawfully warned thereunto by the Bedell six weeks before, under the pain of 20 Sol. to be divided into three parts, of which one was to fall to the Vicechancellor, another to the Proctors, and a third to the University, provided that Easter day be according to the manner reserved for the Vicechancellor, and that it be free for him to appoint whom he pleases to preach on Aſt Sunday. Which Decree I say being made, was confirmed two days after by the venerable Convocation. After which was done, consultation was had concerning the publick Lectures in Arts, and of collecting together the Statutes of the University.

An. { Dom. 1587
 { 29—30 Elizab.

All that I find memorable this year is, 1. that the old country quarrels were revived (2), namely those between the Northern and Southern and Welsh Scholars, which were not pacified without blood and wounds. The original, process, or end of them I find not, no more than what is already repeated, yet I am verily persuaded that they arose from the troublesome Welsh, who at this time and before had got such footing in certain Colleges, that one (I mean All Souls) was almost subverted as to its government, they (being a majority) carrying all things at their pleasure. Oriel College was also much troubled with them, as from several Scripts and Relations it appears. 2. That R. [Massonius] Fontanus, Giles Stevens, J. Bodley, Franc. Biscope, J. Castollus and others, as well Pastors, Elders, and Deacons

(1) Ibid. in L fol. 289 a.

(2) COLLECT. Mil. Windfore Soc. C. C. C. Oxon. MS.

of the French Church at London, having put up a Petition to the Univerfity, for a benevolenc^e to be beftowed on their poor afflicted brethren in this time of perfecution, obtained by a collection 50l. which by Dr. Willis the Vicechancellor was paid to them, as by an acquittance (1) dat. February 5 this year appears.

An. { Dom. 1588
30—31 Elizab.

About the middle of Auguft the Chancellor, after his return from the Low Countries, came again (2) to the Univerfity, and was entertained with fuch Scholaftical Exercifes that the Mufes could afford. It was the laft time he ever faw Oxford, for going thence to Cornbury, feven miles diftant thence, departed this mortal life on the 4 of September following. At the fame time that care was taken for his reception, the like alfo was (3) concerning the ordinary Difputations of Theologifts, Phyficians and Jurifts to be performed at the beginning of every Term, and alfo that certain Delegates then appointed about that matter fould take into their confideration the correcting and amending certain imperfect Statutes concerning Sermons to be preached in order.

As for the government of the Univerfity and alterations made therein, after he had fat Chancellor about 24 years, feveral have paffed their cenfures, fome fuppoſing for the better, others for the worfe. At his firft entrance, though the Univerfity had in it but few learned perfons, yet as 'tis faid, it flouriſhed in virtue and good manners, but after he had enjoyed the government of it ſome years it became debauched and very looſe, and I know not whether it was by his permiſſion or not. I may ſay that of him, which was of another great perſon, that he had his ' ſummæ virtutes et ſumma vitia.' By the potency he had in the Kingdom, and ſo conſequently in the Univerfity, all perfons were at his devotion, and nothing paffed therein but he had intelligence by certain favourites that he entertained. Of theſe the chief were Dr. Walt. Baylie, Dr. Martin Culpeper, Mr. Arthur Atye, Mr. Tho. Allen, &c. The firſt through his means obtained a fair eſtate, yet towards his latter end, when he refuſed to conſent to the making away of his Counteſs at Mr. Anthony Forſter's houſe in Comnore, was removed from his favour, and (as 'tis ſaid) from his

(1) REG. L f. 291 a.

(2) Ibid. fol. 293 b.

(3) Ibid.

Physician's place to the Queen. The second in confidence of the said Earl's favour did not do right to the place he governed, for he was reputed a cherisher of faction, false, &c.

The third, who was the Earl's Secretary, obtained also a fair estate under him, using letters subscribed by his master to be directed to divers Colleges for the obtaining of long Leases and Reversions. Among these were the Parsonage of North-more near Oxford, from St. John's College: the Advowson of Steple-Ashton in this County from Brasenose: the capital messuage called Spitling and the site of the Manor called Habland from Magdalen College, with other lands for a very inconsiderable sum of money: which Lease, though granted to the Queen by the Earl of Leycester's means (she knowing nothing of it) yet it was for Mr. Atye. Among other Colleges which suffered by his doings was that which gave him education, namely Merton College, which is to this day, and will be for divers years to come, a considerable loser by him, he having been the chief instrument, for lucre sake, of obtaining the Manor of Maldon in Surrey from that Society for 500 years. But this mammon, being unrighteously procured, lasted not long, neither doth it prosper, for his issue spending all, died no better (as I have heard) than beggars.

As for the last, Thomas Allen (honester than all the rest) the Earl had so great respect for him that he would several times have procured him a Bishoprick, but the desire of a sedate life, and the good wishes he bore to the Church of Rome, would not suffer him to accept of it.

To them I might add Dr. Babington, his Chaplain, one much in his favour at first, but in succeeding times not, for when the Earl's Countess, who was made away at Comnore, as is before said, had her funeral Sermon solemnized at St. Mary's in Oxford, the said Babington preached the Sermon, but tript once or twice therein, by recommending to his Auditors the virtues of that Lady, so pitifully murdered, instead of so pitifully slain.

Few Headships there were, or Scholars places, or Offices, or Dignities, which became void in his time, but he exercised his authority in conferring them on those he pleased, all persons being either at his command or else durst not contradict what he desired. And this he did (as he pretended) to the end that sober and godly men, such that had not the least spark of Popery in them should be encouraged, and consequently each Society reformed.

He deprived likewise some Colleges of electing Principals to certain
Halls

Halls annexed for the same pretended purpose, but it was very well known it was only to satisfy his favourites and certain hungry officers about him. He then also promised Nicholas Balgay, Doctor of Divinity, sometime Schoolmaster of Magdalen College, and Mr. John Case, sometime of St. John's College, industrious and learned persons in training up Students after the old fashion in Townsmen's houses, which had been Halls (they having been the last of those that did so) should be preferred when the Headships of the next Halls were void; but it never came to pass, being reserved for those of his beloved party, the Puritans.

As for the manners and behaviour of Students in the University while he sat Chancellor, I find far worse than before: drinking and gaming came much into fashion, and something else also not fitting for Students to follow, as certain tell-troth Lampoons, which in his time were published by Scholars, abundantly testify. Excess in Apparel, irreverence to Seniors, frequenting the streets and other places at unstatutable times, were so much noted by the generality of great people (as 'tis partly before hinted) that there were thoughts had of visiting the University 'tam in capite quam in membris.'

By the whole series of affairs done in his time, which partly appear in our books, one would think that he did nothing else but study the good of the University: in his Letters also, fraught commonly with Scripture phrase or canting, his solemn protestations for it appear: but evident it is to the contrary, his mind and intentions having been busied about greater matters.

He endeavoured to settle frequent preaching in the University, and catechising also in every House, yet whole flocks of Students would leave the University and betake themselves to Seminaries beyond the Seas, as he himself would several times tell the Convocation in his Epistles. He wrote also letter after letter for reformation of divers abuses, but yet they seldom brought his desires to pass. He came often in his own person to see things reduced into a right order, yet by the unjust and arbitrary actions he did, contrary to all right, equity and conscience, all would signify nothing, the Scholars rather opposing than obeying. He sometimes endeavoured for unanimity in the University, but by the parties (especially the Puritanical) which he favoured and encouraged, they being ready to foster and provoke faction, could never be brought to pass.

What shall I say of the neglect of divers publick Lectures and other Exercises? what also of the neglect of Tutors in the due administration of wholesome counsel to their pupils? what of his unequal actions concerning

the election of the Rector of Lincoln College, an. 1577, when divers Bachelours of Divinity and Masters of Art complained to the Archbishop of Canterbury of them, and humbly desired his assistance 'against a wonderful fate, a strange, prejudicial and terryble example to all elections in their common weale,' as their words are (1). What also of his underhand dealing in the election of the President of Corpus Christi College, an. 1568, and his means of expelling divers able persons thence? Certainly by these and others the like actions, divers things were done prejudicial to Learning and the state of the University. Many other matters might be now ripped up relating to his government, but having said enough of him already (which perhaps by some might be thought too much) I shall at this time forbear, and only say this, that though several good things he did for the benefit of the University, yet the bad did far exceed.

It must be now observed that whereas it hath been an antient custom for those that have been admitted to the Degree of Bachelour of Civil Law, to present gloves to the Vicechancellor and both the Proctors at the time of their admission, it was this year called into question by that Faculty; but upon what account I cannot justly tell, unless upon some former neglect in the matter, committed by those that should give or call for them. At length in a solemn Congregation of Regents celebrated on the first of November, wherein the Controversy between the Vicechancellor and Proctors on the one part, and those to be presented to the Degree of Bachelour of the Civil Law on the other, being laid open, it was then ordered (2) by the major part of Regents (for to them the decision was committed) that for the future every Student of the Civil Law that was to be admitted to the Degree of Bachelour was (as those of the Faculty of Medicine used to do) to present to the said Vicechancellor and Proctors gloves. So that those that were now about to be admitted (being about 10 in number, of St. John's College) did submit to the Order, and the custom as yet doth as I conceive continue.

It being now the complaint of many, and especially lately of Dr. Westphaling, Bishop of Hereford, of the conferring academical Degrees on illiterate and ignorant persons, to the great disgrace of the University, it was ordered this year 17 January by certain Delegates appointed by Convocation (3), that

“ I. No Scholar should be promoted to the Degree of Bachelour, nor

(1) REG. KK fol. 231 b.

(2) Ibid. in L f. 98 b.

(3) Ibid. fol. 295 b.

Bachelaur to Master, unless he can memoriter repeat the Articles of Faith and Religion, and give a sufficient reason of them according to the sense of the Scriptures before the Vicechancellor for the time being, or Proctors, or Regent Masters.

2. That no Grace shall be desired by any person unless he for whom it is supplicated do personally appear in St. Mary's Church straight after the ringing of the Bell to Congregation, and expect there the coming of the Vicechancellor, Proctors and Regent Masters, to be ready and submit himself from that time till the Congregation ends to the examination and opposition of the Vicechancellor, Proctors and Regent Masters, not only in the Articles of Faith and Religion, but also in humane disciplines, viz. if he be an Undergraduate to be examined 'in Grammaticalibus et Logicalibus,' as the old Statutes speak, and if a Bachelaur, 'in quæstionibus Philosophicis moralibus et naturalibus.'

3. That no Scholar or Bachelaur in Law or Medicine shall proceed unless he do and undergo the same examination, and submit themselves to be opposed in their own Faculties, &c."

An. { Dom. 1589
31—32 Elizab.

These Orders with others more severe concerning Religion being then made and very strictly observed this and in the following years, it fell out that one Thomas Crompton, Master of Arts, sometime of Merton College, being desirous to proceed in the Civil Law, found great opposition in it, because, as it was pretended (1), he had 'been 5 or 6 years since suspected for backwardness in Religion.' But he finding several of the Regents to be kind to him as to his proceeding, did arise some controversy in the Congregation House about granting his Grace, and so for some time the matter depended. At length Hatton, Chancellor of the University, having received information how matters were acted, did by his Letters dated 20 June tell (2) the Members of the Convocation, that forasmuch as 'tis said that the University is in a sort divided for his Grace, and that the proceedings therein have bin with greater tumult then is agreeable with good order and with more eagerness than becometh that place, I have therefore thought good for the avoiding of all extremities, that you refer the examination of all things concerning his Grace to the Vicechancellor,

(1) REG. L f. 225 b.

(2) Ibid.

Dean of Christ-church, Dr. Rainolds, Dr. Underhill, &c. for the avoiding of further tumults, to determine this controversy, &c.'

So that the said persons, in number nine, examining and sifting him to the purpose, though no need of it there was at present, only to stop the mouths of some eager Calvinists, they made a report of his sound Doctrine under their hands set to a Certificate; which being read, he the said Thomas Crompton made this protestation (1) following in the Congregation of Regents celebrated on the last of the said month.

'It is not unknown unto you that I desiring to have my Grace to proceed in the Civil Law, had exception taken against my proceeding and cause of unsound Religion brought against me; whereof, although Mr. Vicechancellor knoweth that just proof was not made, yet myself being then not so well settled as I ought to have ben, cannot nor will not deny but that I did give some cause of suspicion, whereof now I am heartily sorry: And being since my departure from this University ever conversant with sound men, do here protest heartily and unfaynedly before GOD and this Congregation that I am throughly resolved and assured that the Religion and Doctrine now professed and maintained by the authority of her Majesty here in England and the whole Realm is the very truth of GOD and agreeable to his Word: which my protestation I desire to remain as a perpetual testimony against me for ever if I be found contrary thereunto. And this I pray you to accept for your Satisfaction.

THOMAS CROMPTON.'

This being read he was soon after licensed to proceed in his Faculty: But that which I must note of him is that he became eminent, had some dignity bestowed on him, and was not only knighted by King James at his first entrance to the Crown, but also chose one of the first Burgesses for the University to sit in Parliament, after the Members had obtained a privilege for men of their own Baly to sit there.

On the 5th of July Richard Yaxley a Priest of the Secular College at Doway, George Nicolls, Thomas Belfon a Gentleman, and Humphrey ap Richard a Servant in the house where they lodged, were hanged, drawn and quartered at Oxon, because they were severe Romanists and had denied the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

I must now farther tell you that what was omitted for the reformation of the University in the time of ROBERT Earl of LEYCESTER, our Chancellor,

(1) Ibid. fol. 110 a.

was now eagerly profecuted by his Successor, Sir CHRISTOPHER HATTON, Lord Chancellor of England; for upon consultation had with several Heads and Doctors of the University, as also upon the perusal of our Statutes and old Registers, he sends his letters (1) dated 19 August, with these injunctions following, to be published in Convocation, to the end, as he saith, the ancient Dignity of the University be recovered, learning continued, such as are hereafter to be employed both in Church and Commonwealth be better educated, and the estimation and credit of the members of the University be repaired, &c.

“ First, therefore, as your Chancellor, I do require at your hands that your Statutes or Decrees for Matriculation and Subscription by those that are matriculated to the Articles of Religion agreed upon anno 1562, and to her Majesty's Supremacie, be carefully observed and henceforth put in execution with all the other branches thereof.

2dly. Item, that all your Statutes or decrees made 1576 for subscription unto the Book of Articles of Religion, authorised 1562, by all that shall take any Degree in that University, with the other points concerning the Presenter and Proctors, and the Vicechancellor, &c. be carefully observed, and henceforth put in execution.

3dly. Item, that all your Statutes or Decrees which do most effectually tend to the appointing of Sermons, either ordinary or extraordinary, as well in Latin as in English, and especially your Decrees that bindeth the Heads of Colleges to the Divinity and Hebrew Lectures, and the Canons of Christ Church to preach every Sunday in Term time, be carefully observed, and henceforth put in execution, so as they may preach in their own persons, as oft as their turns come, without the substitution of any other, except it be upon some necessary cause, as shall be allowed of before by the Vicechancellor for the time being.

4thly. Item, that all your Statutes and Decrees which do most effectually tend to the frequenting of Prayers and Sermons, as well private as publique, and that Decree, *ad extirpandam hæresim*, made by you 1589, for catechising, and that likewise which is sett down in these words, ‘ *Omnes Collegiorum præfecti, singuli item Scholares quocunque illi gradu et dignitatis loco sunt constituti in templis et sacellis suis dum sacra peraguntur publicè, superpellitiis et caputiis cum gradu suo apte et decenter congregatis utentur,*’ be carefully observed, and henceforth put in execution.

(1) *Ib.* in L fol. 297 a et b.

5thly. Item, that whereas you have a Decree made by yourselves an. 1584, that every Student in Divinity being a Minister, whether he be of College or Hall, shall be compelled to preach in his course, &c. (which may be supposed a kind of lycensing there for Preachers) this part also of another Statute or Decree yet in force may be carefully registered and put in execution, &c. that also none of the said Students be suffered to preach, except first they subscribe to the Articles of Religion agreed upon in 1562: and likewise the Book of Common Prayer, termed the Communion Book.

Here forasmuch as by your Statutes and Orders Subscription is so oft required, as hath ben touched, I have thought it convenient for the avoyding of all exceptions, doubts or quarrels which herein might be made, to commend unto you one direct and plain form to be used and observed by every one according to your severall Statutes (saying that I leave you to your own course for Subscriptions used in your Matriculations) without either addition, subtraction or qualification of any thing therein contained in manner and form as here ensueth.

‘I do confesse that the Book of Common Prayer contains in it nothing contrary to the Word of GOD, and that the Form in the said book prescribed for publick prayer and administration of Sacraments may lawfully be used.

I do allow the Book of Articles of Religion agreed upon by the Archbishops and Bishops of both Provinces, and the whole Clergy in the Convocation holden at London in the year of our LORD GOD 1562, and set forth by her Majesty's authority, and do believe that all the Articles therein contained are agreeable to the Word of GOD. In witness whereof I have here with mine own hand subscribed my name.’

And for the better testimony of the observation of these Statutes for Subscription, do require you that a book may be made, to be eyther in the keeping of the Proctors or Vicechancellor successively. Wherein I would have in one place of the book the Form by me prescribed for Subscription to the Articles of Religion, by such as take Degrees, set down apart by itself. And then both together in another part thereof for them to subscribe unto, who are to preach among you as before that hath been touched.

6thly. Item, that all the Statutes, whether old or made by yourselves 1576, or at any time eyther before or since, which do most effectually tend to the diligent reading of the publique Lectures, especially of Divinity, Law, Physic, Hebrew, Greek, &c. when, how long, how oft in a week, &c.

And

And to the frequenting of the same by every man in his Degree from the Scholar inclusive upwards, and according to their professions or place, as though I should have named them and every circumstance thereunto belonging, be carefully observed and henceforth put in execution.

7thly. Item, that all the Statutes or Orders, whether old, or such as you made an. 1576, which do most effectually tend to the maintenance, furtherance, or directions for Disputations to be kept by Students of all sorts, eyther privately or publickly, to the times for them appointed and for their contynuance, for the persons which are to hear and dispute, the manner or matter of their Disputations, and the allowance thereof, eyther in Logick or Philosophy, nothing be defended against Aristotle. That in Divinity nothing be propounded or mayntained which shall tend or may appear to be against any point of Religion and of the present Government of the Church now established in England. And whatsoever furthermore is well provided in this behalf be carefully observed and from henceforth put in execution.

8thly. Item, that all the Statutes which do most effectually concern the manner of taking of your Degrees, from the highest to the lowest, for the contynuance of such as shall take Degrees, or their Disputations, Sermons or Lectures, eyther private or publicke, be carefully observed, and from henceforth put in execution. And that there be hereafter no Graces propounded, or Dispensations granted for want of time of Disputations, of Sermons, of Lectures, &c. or for the commutation of any Exercise, but that every Act or Exercise be done in his own kind; and that herein your Orders already made to these effects, or any other by me at this time omitted, and yet both necessary and convenient to this purpose, may be duly kept and observed.

9thly. Item, that your Statutes or Decrees made, that every Master of Art in your Convocations and Congregations shall speak his mind in Latin, with the other circumstances therein mentioned. Or if there be any other old Statute to that effect (as it seemeth there are) which do require the same in more ample manner, &c. that the same may be carefully observed and henceforth put in execution, &c. (1).

———— [private Colledges for speaking of ————— may be likewise kept and observed with all carefullness and diligence as well in respect of your oathes, as for that the neglect thereof hath ben especially noted,

(1) Something wanting in the Register, which cannot be recovered.

even in some of your best Schollers, when occasion of familiar speech with strangers hath ben offredd.]

10thly. Item, that all your Statutes or Decrees which do most effectually concern the enormities of Apparel which are now amongst you, eyther in matter or form, and the reformation thereof, together with the allowance and commandment of such order and decency therein as is most convenient, whether appointed by your old Statutes or made by yourselves an. 1576, especially for the habit required of every one according to his Degree, either in publicke meetings or ellsewhere, be carefully observed and henceforth put in execution, as well against any Head of a College or Hall, Doctors of Law and Physick, and all such Graduats as enjoy or challenge privilege by the Univerfity, &c.

11thly. Item, that all your Statutes or Decrees which do most effectually sett down the duties and offices of your Proctors and Beedles, especially such as concern the taking of, levying or collecting of mulctes and penalties for offences committed touching any of the foresaid points or branches before in this Letter mentioned, and such as concern the Beedles keeping of Catalogues, to note such as are absent from Lectures, with all other circumstances fet down in your Decrees to this purpose an. 1576 be carefully regarded, and from henceforth put in execution, &c.

CHR. HATTON, Canc.'

Towards the latter end of this year Dr. Laurence Humphrey departed this mortal life, by which Learning itself had occasion of grief. He was a great and general Scholar, an able Linguist, deep Divine, pious to GOD, humble in himself and charitable to others. He had received his Grammatical Education in Magdalen College School, under the government of Mr. John Harley, Schoolmaster (afterwards Bishop of Hereford) (1), and soon after became Demy, and at length Fellow of the said College. The last place he enjoyed not long, but left it in the beginning of Queen Mary for Religion sake, and going into Germany with the learned Jewell, as a paraker with him in his sufferings, settled at Zuriche, and translated there out of Greek a tract of Origen's concerning a right faith, and Philo concerning Nobility, having also himself written three books of Nobility, which he stiled by the name of Optimates (2). After his return home he was made President of Magdalen College, the Queen's Professor of Divinity, D. of D. Dean of Gloucester, and at length of Winchester. By his publick Lectures

(1) QU. ['educated in Latin and Greek learning at Cambridge: Ath. Oxon. vol. 1, c. 193.']

(2) Edit. Basil. 1560 in 8vo.

and usual Sermons which he made for many years together in Oxford he got great credit to the Church of England, as in his time it stood, although but small profit to himself, for he was never preferred to any higher place among the Clergy than the said Deanery of Winchester: the reason (as 'twas guessed) was, because that in matters of ceremony or indifferency he altogether consented not (1) to the Church of England.

All that I shall say more of him is, that being President of Magdalen College, and Queen's Professor (as is before said) and several times Vice-chancellor, did not only (upon advantages issuing from those places) stock his College with such a generation of Non-conformists, as could not be rooted out in many years after his decease, but sowed in the Divinity School such seeds of Calvinism, and laboured to create in the younger Students such a strong hate against the Papists, as if nothing but 'divine truths were to be found in the one, and nothing but abominations to be seen in the other.'

An. { Dom. 1590
32—33 Elizab.

The Chancellor of the University being advertised what great forgetfulness was generally among the Students of all sorts touching the due observation of such Statutes and orders as were lately ordained and imposed upon them, he wrote to the University the last year for reformation of them, assuring himself that either in respect of his earnest desire, being their Chancellor, or their own credit being Scholars, there would have been some careful order taken for due reformation of them. Since which time notwithstanding, although he was fully persuaded that the Vice-chancellor and the Heads of Houses would have pretermitted the execution of no Statute or Decree that might have tended to the redress of those abuses which he noted unto them, he was now again informed; and therefore by his Letters (2) dat. 8 July he tells the Vicechancellor and Convocation thus:

'I am now again enformed that the same disorders do still continue, sum of them lytle delt in, others atte all not remembred, and many in worse fort then they were when I did wryte unto you, or at any time heretofore that cann well be remembred.

2. Whereas her Majestie's Readers of Divinity, Law, Physick, Hebrew and Greeke are by your Statutes to read foure tymes weekly in your Termes,

(1) Camden in ANNAL. sub an. 1589.

(2) In Thef. Coll: B. M. Magd.

the punishment of every omission being 6 sol. 8 den. the Lady Margaret's Lecture to be read dayly at two of the clock in the afternoone, it ys signified unto me that the two Divinity Readers together with Doctor Raynolds, who that should seem ys bound to noe dayes, do all three reade butt six Lectures in the weeke, each of them two, and those in the forenoone. And that further of these six there are in sum weekes but two redd, the Queen's Professor having a Lecture in sum other place, and the Lady Margaret's Reader through sum infirmitie nott reading at all. Likewise also that the Law Reader being absent, he that ys deputed for him applyeth himself aboute hys owne buynes in London, and elsewhere, doth not discharge that duty as your Statutes doe requyre.

3. Concerning in like manner your ordinary Disputations in all Faculties, I heare they are greatly neglected : as for example of one sort, where there ought alwaies to be in every Terme, certaine sett disputations in Divinitie, the most of them, as I have byn informed, have byn thys yeare omitted.

4. Besydes your Statutes and orders requyryng two sorts of Subscriptions, one by Graduatts to the Articles of Religion, the other by Preachers bothe in the sayde Articles and to the Communion Book, whereupon I prescrybed a certaine forme in the sayde Subscriptions to be observed, and a booke to be kept for that purpose successively eyther by the Proctors, or by the Vycechancellor, I cannot learne that any thinge atte all hath byne done therein.

5. For speaking of Latine yt was told me that upon my Letters there was sum reformation in your Convocations, but as for your private Colledges, except yt be in Dysputation and Lectures the Latine tongue ys no way used.

6. Lastly touching your Orders for Apparell, that every man, according to his Degree and place, should use such garments as doe appertaine to him, as well Doctors of every profession as the meanest of the Univerfity, and especiallye the Heades of Colledges, I am advertysed that the former disorders soe oft complained of generally thorowe the whole realme doe still continue, yf not increafe.

These thinges and dyvers other, which are brought unto me of the same nature, doe dryve me I assure you unto some hard conceit and opinion of you that should reforme them. Her Majestie hath oftentimes signified her displeasure for these disorders. Your late Chancellour, my verie good Lord, as that appeareth unto me by divers copies of his Letters, hath written most earnestly to have them reformed, and for my part, for the time I
have

have had to deale amongst you, yf my Letter of the 19 of August 1589 be well considered, I have not byn unmindfull of your good therein, &c.'

These particulars, with others, being received by the Vicechancellor, Dr. Bond, a little before he went out of his office, conceived them so injurious to his credit that he would in no wise permit them to be read in Convocation, but rather return them. Soon after, being quit of his office, wrote this following Letter (1) to Dr. Richard Bancroft, in vindication of himself.

'After my verie hartie commendations, &c. Good Mr. Dr. Bancroft, I received your Letter by Mr. Deane of Christchurch, and therein a Letter inclosed from my Lord Chancellour (Chanc. of the Univerfitie) to the Vice Chancellour and Convocation, which, when I opened and perused, it greived me not a little that his Lordship should conceave so hard an opinion of my ill government, as is pretended (as farr as I can gather) in his Lordship's Letter. Which yf I had publickly read, I had (in myne opinion) condescended to myne owne disgrace and discredit for ever in this Univerfitie. Furthermore I should have bewrayed my selfe to be the Author of such unsound informations to his Lordship, as the most and the best in this Univerfitie doe know to be contrarie to the truth. Lastly it would have bread no smale grevance to the whole body of Convocation, to heare themselves so sharply accused and so hardly reported of above their deserts, in all shew and appearance. Which things considered, I consulted with two or three of such freinds as I durst trust, whether it were better openlie to read this Letter and to speak to some points conteyned therein, clearing myself from the suspition of those informations which yf I should not have done in apparent reason, I must needs have yeilded to myne overthrow, or else to suppress the letter for a season, untill his Lordship's pleasure and your advise might be better knowne in this behalfe. The former devise was thought lesse convenient, least it should move hart burning in some of the hearers against authority, or possiblie move offence to his Lordship to have his Letters scand, or the truth of the informations given to his Lordship examined in such a publick assemblie. The latter invention seemed best both to me and my freinds and namely to Mr. Vice Chancellor (2), now being, who (I thanke him hartily) came downe unto me on Thursday morning to consider with me what was best to be done in this difficultie. Wherefore I pray (good Mr. Doctor) consider all circumstances aright,

(1) *Ib.* in eod. Thef.

(2) Dr. James.

whether I have deserved to go out of my office with this disgrace: the case may be other mens as well as mine. Yf this course proceed it will be small encouragement for others to take paines in this government, which many in this Univerſitie can witness I have done, though not with that ſucceſſe that I could have wiſhed. I pray therefore ſo to deale in this matter, as neither his Lordſhip may be offended nor I diſcredyted. You may deviſe a letter to the like effect for the reformation of the ſame diſorders, without ſuch bitterneſſe as toucheth me ſo neare, as nothing ſo much greived and croſſed me ſince I came to Oxford, &c.

Dr. Hollands Lecture in Paules was none of my information, for I knew it not, neither yet the negligence of Dr. Gentilis his Deputy, neither that of the Subscription to the Communion Book, though I think it a point moſt excellent and neceſſarie. Now becauſe you ſhould underſtand what particulars they are, which I would be content were altered, yf it may ſtand with his Lordſhips pleaſure and your likinge, I have ſent you certaine Notes in a paper ſepered from the reſt, wherein you may perceave my cauſe of greivance, &c. Mr. Vicechancellour hath promiſed me to write his mind unto you. You may (yf it pleaſe you) deviſe ſomewhat to be added unto my Lord's Letter for the neceſſarie reformation of ſome diſorder in the Univerſitie, and alleadge that to be the cauſe whie the Letters were returned. As for example that the Heades of Houſes be charged precisely to enjoyne their companies the uſe of the Latine Tongue, and to ſee their locall Statutes executed in that behalf, wherewith this Letter onlie chargeth the Vicechancellour, who in truth hath nothing to doe with it, &c. So commending this cauſe to your diſcretion and yourſelf to God, I reſt yours, &c.

18 July 1590.

NICH. BOND.'

Notes (1) made on the Chancellor's Letter, by the Vicechancellor, Dr. Bond, and incloſed in the aforeſaid Letter to Dr. Bancroft.

'To the firſt point I anſwer that whoſoever conſidereth the ſtate of our Univerſitie and compareth it with the former times, cannot juſtly avouch that the ſame diſorders doe ſtill continue. Only the matter of Subscription hath byn lytle dealt in, a reaſon whereof I am able to yeild to his Lordſhip's contentment.

To the ſecond about the publick Readers, I anſwer that the information given to the Chancellor of them, is (under correction) utterlie untrue, as

(1) Ibid. in cod. Theſ.

shall be and will be avouched by the best and most of this Univerſitie, yf it pleaſe his Lordſhip to have the matter brought in triall.

To the third, I confeſs that certaine Diſputations were omitted, which in myne abſence were diſpenſed withall by the Congregation both beyond their authoritie and contrary to my will, for being there preſent, I would never yeild to any ſuch Diſpenſation.

To the fourth point, I anſwer that the Subscription to the Articles of Religion hath byn duly obſerved, and the Procurators keep a book of all their names that take Degree in any Facultie ; who before their admiſſion ſubſcribe to the ſaid Articles.

To the fifth, concerning ſpeaking of Latine, I anſwer that reformation hath byn ſince my time throughly proſecuted, not only in Convocations but alſo in Congregations. A thing often attempted but never effected in any man's memory before this yeare : whereby hath enſued ſo great quietneſs in our publique aſſemblies, that it may ſeem to deſerve ſomewhat more than the bare terme of ſome reformation. Furthermore as to my Lord's ſuggeſtion of not ſpeaking Latine in privat Colleges, is not altogether trewe. I know myne owne Houſe (Magdalen College) and divers other Colleges, whoſe Schollars dare not preſume to ſpeake any other Language then Latine. But admit it were not ſo, the Vicechancellour's authoritie reacheth not into privat Houſes, as I told his Lordſhip before my L. of Canterbury. Whereupon his Grace adviſed his Lordſhip to write to the Heads of Houſes for reformation of that abuſe, who onlie are to deale therein by vertue of their privat Statutes.

To the ſixth and laſt point concerning the reformation of Apparell, though it be not ſo perfect as it might be : yet that the diſorder therein doth neither increaſe or continue, the whole Univerſitie can teſtifie.'

Thus far Dr. Bond : notwithstanding which, his ſucceſſor in the Vicechancellorſhip cauſed, in anſwer to the Chancellor's Letters, certain Decrees to be made in Convocation 3 Auguſt this year, concerning the increaſe of learning and good government in the Univerſity. The particulars of which being many and large ſhall for brevity be omitted.

The 18 of September following certain Delegates appointed by the Univerſity, taking into their conſideration that the order made an. 1580, concerning Sermons to be preached on all Holydays throughout the year, and all Sundays in Vacation time, to be in a manner neglected, did then upon the Chancellor's motion take order (1) that ſuch Sermons ſhould for

(1) REG. L fol. 247 a.

the future be constantly performed by Masters of Art of at least four years standing, to be appointed by the said Vicechancellor, and warned 6 weeks before by the Bedell. And this was now thought expedient, not only for the crying down and extirpating the Roman Catholick Religion, but also for the exercising and emboldning young men that were conversant in the Studies of Theology.

An. { Dom. 1591
33—34 Elizab.

This year presents us with several disorders committed in preaching by Mr. John Buckfold, Chaplain of All Souls College, and Mr. Bernard Robinson, Fellow of Queen's; the former preaching at St. Mary's on the first, the other at the same place on the second of May. For which being both called (1) into question by the Vicechancellor, they gave up copies of their Sermons to, and by him for a time were suspended. What the Tenents were that they delivered or maintained, whether Popish or Calvinistical, I know not.

You must understand that Dr. James, Dean of Christ Church, was now Vicechancellor, one very strict in his office, and that endeavoured to break the ill course of preaching taken up (through a late custom) by the Divines of the University; and I doubt not but that he being a sincere man for the Church of England and a bitter enemy to those called Calvinists, those people before mentioned were of the number. I have been credibly informed by some of the antients, that there was a great stir about this business, and Robinson stomaching the affront (as he accounted it) by the instigation of his brethren, could not in a considerable time after put it up.

He also made it his endeavour to correct by his authority certain pragmatical proceedings taken up of late by the Regents in Congregation, which at this time would have been accounted no better than a rudeness. For so it was that when the Grace of any person (disrelished by them) was proposed, there would be a murmur or rather a clamour made among them, to the great scandal of that meeting; whereas if any one of them had any thing to object against the petitioner, he might, or should denie his proceeding by a non placet, in the Proctor's ear without any noise in the business. This I say being very much disliked by the Vicechancellor, he was resolved upon the next opportunity to begin to break it. At length one of his House named

(1) Ibid. in L fol. 255 b.

Thomas Aubrey being minded to take his Degree of Bachelaur of Divinity, made his Supplication in order thereunto by his Dean or Cenfor July 10 this year; but his Supplicate being no sooner uttered, but Mr. Francis Mafon of Merton College and Mr. John Vicars of Broadgates Hall vented unfeemly words againft him, and things, as it feemed to the Vicechancellor, that would prove scandalous to the Univerfity. Whereupon by virtue of a Statute then read by him the faid Vicechancellor, he pronounced them (1) deprived of the Liberties of the Univerfity for an year's time without hope of reftoration. But Mafon looking upon this as an unwarrantable prece- dent, put up his Appeal (2) to the Congregation for a redrefs; but Dr. Thomas Glafier, then Pro-Vicechancellor, refused to take it at that time, yet the Pro-Proctors (Gerard Williamfon and Maurice Merick) who then fate, did admit of his Appeal, and fo the matter for a while refted, but the event I know not.

Not long after the like again almoft hapned, for when the Pro-Vice- chancellor, Dr. William Bird, was to admit certain perfons in the Faculty of Arts, he pretended that he was fo much hindred by Mr. Henry Wil- kinfon of Merton College, that he could not proceed in his work, but whether by action or words I cannot tell. Hereupon complaint being made to Dr. James, the Vicechancellor, Wilkinfon appeared before him in the prefence of feveral Doctors, and then his prefumptuous act being open'd before him, by Dr. Bird, he was commanded to go to prifon, and there under pain of banifhment from the Univerfity to remain till the Vicechancellor fhould releafe him. Hereupon Wilkinfon appealed to the Congregation (3), but the Vicechancellor denied it, and openly declared that in matters of perturbation of peace appeals were not allowable by Statutes to be offered or received. How the matter was terminated I can- not tell: yet fure I am upon thefe checks I find but few or no fuch trouble to happen in the following years.

The 20 of November following died Sir CHRISTOPHER HATTON, Knight, Lord Chancellor of England, and Chancellor of this Univerfity; for the laft of which places a controverfy arifing between two noble per- fons (as I fhall tell you more at large in the Catalogue of our Chancellors) the place by the Queen's defire and mediation was conferred on THOMAS SACKVILL, Baron of BUCKHURST, who being no fooner fetled in his place,

(1) Ib. in L f. 144 a.

(2) Ib. f. 145 a.

(3) Ibid. fol. 255 a.

but, as his two predecessors, took order (1) that the Academians have a 'diligent regard to the careful seeking out, suppressing and punishing of all Jesuits, Seminaries and Recufants within their Univerfity: whose dangerous and pernicious practices were fuch and fo great' (as he faith) 'as without speedy prevention and fharp caftigation will not only bring great flander and discredit to the whole estate of the Univerfity, but alfo both endanger her Majefty and whole realm besides, &c.'

In his Letters (2) alfo dated 21 March following, he touches upon the fame thing, and fo likewise in others, which hath caufed me to think that it is rather matter of form than truth, and merely to put the Academians in mind of danger, when there is no fign of it. In the fame Letters, of March 21, which were read in a Convocation held on the 13 of April following, he faith thus, in order to the reformation of Apparel—' I am given by common report to underftand, that contrary to your owne Statutes and the practice of the Univerfity, verie few retaine the old academicall habit, which in my time was a reverend diftinction of your Degrees; but that more Doctors, Masters of Art, and Bachelaurs, when they come abroad, use fuch gownes and garments as were not wont to be used in their privat Studies, besides wearing of Silks of all forts, and that with Cuts, Welts, Laces and Gards, &c.' and fo going forward, he earnestly preffes for a Reformation.

After the reading of the faid Letters, the Vicechancellor caufed certain Ordinations and Statutes made by the Convocation, an. 1576, concerning Apparel, to be read by the fenior Proctor; which being done, to have copies taken of them and to be fent to all Heads, that they be ftuck up in the Refectory of each College and Hall, and fee that they be exercifed to the utmoft. But thefe orders, as others, did not continue long, becaufe the mulcts due for the breaking of them were not called in (3).

An. { Dom. 1592
34—35 Elizab.

It being now 26 years fince Queen ELIZABETH vifited our Univerfity, ſhe refolved this year to come again, that ſhe might take her laft farewell thereof, and behold the change and amendment of Learning and Manners.

(1) Ibid. fol. 253 a.

(2) Ibid. fol. 253 b, 254 a.

(3) In 1592 Mr. Hare gave LIB. PRIVILEG. et LIB. MEMORAB. But the Univerfity was at

charge to have them tranfcribed from his Copy in parchment. V. L fol. 273 a et b. An. 1599, Mr. Huffee, the Register, was allowed money for tranfcribing the fecond Book of Mr. Hare.

that had been in her long absence made. The appointed day therefore appearing, which was 22 of September, she with a splendid retinue came from Woodstock; and approaching the confines of the University was met by divers Doctors, in their scarlet Robes, Heads of Houses, Proctors, and about eighteen Masters of Arts, besides the Vicechancellor and the three Esquire-Bedells. After a speech was spoken and a gift delivered to her, which she accepted very kindly in the Latin Tongue, met her at the end of St. Gyles, the Mayor, Aldermen, Baylives and others of the thirteen, in their scarlet, who presenting themselves before her, the Recorder spake a Speech, which ended, they in the name of the whole City presented to her a silver-gilt Cup with sixty Angels therein.

Coming into the City she was received with great acclamations of the people, and from the Northgate to Quatervois and so to Christ Church great gate with that of 'Vivat Regina,' by Undergraduates, Bachelours and Masters of Arts. From the Undergraduates she had an Oration and Verses spoken by two of them, and from the Bachelours and Masters the like; all which she with brevity answered in the Latin Tongue; and in the conclusion gave them her benediction. At Quatervois, which is the middle way between the North and Christ Church great gate, she was saluted by the Greek Reader with a Greek Oration; for which she thanked him in that language. At length she alighting in Christ Church Quadrangle, the Orator of the University welcomed her in the name of its Members. After which was done, she was conducted into the Cathedral under a Canopy supported by four Doctors, where she heard Te Deum and other service done by way of thanks for her safe arrival.

As for other ceremonies that were performed in her abode here, which was till the 28 Sept. the same method was used as in an. 1566. Sermons at Christ Church on the Sunday she was here, were preached by the Dean, and Dr. Martin Heton or Mr. John Purefoy, Canons of that Church. Every week day in the morning were ordinary Lectures in the Schools, besides Lectures in every Faculty and Science by able and selected persons; and on the same mornings also at ten of the clock Quodlibets by ten Masters and ten Bachelours of Arts. In most of the afternoons were Disputations at St. Mary's in Philosophy, Law, Physick and Divinity. In the nights also were sometimes Plays acted in Christ Church Hall by several Students of the University; but what they were or how applauded, I know not. Every College also provided an Oration to be spoken to the

Queen at her entrance into them. Some of which being performed, she answered very readily with great affability in the Latin Tongue.

The 25 of September all the Queen's Privy Council, which were with her in Oxford, being invited to dinner to Merton College (1) by Dr. Savile, the Warden, and Fellows, came accompanied with most of the Nobles and other worthy persons belonging to the Court. After they, about 60 in number, had received a sumptuous feast in the Common Hall there (at a table reaching from one end thereof to the other) were pleased to hear certain Divinity Disputations performed by the Fellows on this subject :

‘ An diffentiones civium sint utiles Reipublicæ ?’

The Respondent was Mr. Henry Cuffe, Greek Professor of the University. The Opponents, Mr. Thomas French, Mr. Richard Trafford, Mr. Henry Wilkinson, and Mr. Henry Mafon. The Moderator was Mr. Thomas Savile, the Senior Proctor of the University ; all which performing their respective parts with a general applause from the Auditory (not without great credit to the House of Merton) the Privy Council, with the French Embassador, named Monsieur Beauvoys la Noude, then present, receded to Mr. Jafpar Colmer's Chamber to consult about the affairs of the Kingdom.

The 26 day were Disputations in Law and Physick, and amongst many Questions discussed in the last was this one — ‘ Whether that the air, or meat, or drink, did most change a man ?’ And a merry Doctor of that Faculty, named Richard Ratcliff, lately Fellow of Merton College, but now Principal of St. Albans Hall, going about to prove the negative, shewed forth a big, large body, a great fat belly, a side waist, all, as he said, so changed by meat and drink, desiring to see any there so metamorphosed by the air. But it was concluded (by the Moderator) in the affirmative, that the air had the greater power of change.

On the next day in the morning divers Nobles and others were created Masters of Arts, and in the afternoon, the French Embassador. After which were Divinity Disputations performed in St. Mary's Church before her Majesty ; and at them were present Dr. Westphaling, Bishop of

(1) REG. 2 Coll. Mert. p. 158.

Hereford, who made an eloquent and copious Oration for the conclusion of them. One of the questions was,

‘ Whether it be lawful to difsemble in caufe of Religion (1)?’

Which being looked upon as a nice question caufed much attention from the courtly Auditory. One argument more witty than folid, that was urged by one of the opponents, was this — ‘ It is lawful to difpute of Religion, therefore ’tis lawful to difsemble:’ and fo going on, faid, ‘ I myfelf now do that which is lawful; but I do now difsemble: ergo, it is lawful to difsemble (2).’ At which her Majefty and all the auditory were very merry. The Bifhop in his Oration concerning the faid question, allowed a fecretfy, but without a difsimulation; a policy, but not without piety, left men taking too much of the ferpent, have too little of the dove. All that then was difliked in him, was the tediousnefs in his concluding Oration; for the Queen, being fomewhat weary of it, fent twice to him to cut it fhort, becaufe herfelf intended to make a publick fpeech that evening; but he would not, or as fome told her, could not put himfelf out of a fet methodical fpeech for fear he fhould have marred all, or elfe confounded his memory.

Wherefore feeing it was fo, ſhe forbore her fpeech at that time; and more privately the next morning fending for the Heads of Houfes and other perfons, fpake to them her mind in the Latin Tongue. And among others there prefent ſhe ſchooled Dr. John Rainolds for his obftinate precifenefs, willing him to follow her laws, and not run before them. But it feems he had forgotten it when he came to Hampton Court, where he received a better ſchooling by K. James, an. 1603. After ſhe had done with him, ſhe proceeded to her Oration; and when ſhe was in the midft thereof, ſhe caſt her eye afide, and ſaw the old Lord Treafurer Burleigh (Cecil) ſtanding on his lame feet for want of a ſtool; whereupon ſhe called in all haſte for a ſtool for him; nor would ſhe proceed in her fpeech till ſhe ſaw him provided of one. Then fell ſhe to it again, as if there had been no interruption. Upon which one that knew he might be bold with her, told her after ſhe had concluded, that ſhe did it of purpoſe to ſhew, that ſhe could interrupt her fpeech, and not be put out, although the Bifhop durſt not adventure to do a lefs matter the day before. As for the Speech (3) itſelf, you ſhall have it verbatim as ſhe delivered it.

(1) In REG. L fol. 258 b, it is written thus— *rebus divinis difputans, eſt licitum, ergo difſimulare eſt licitum.*
 ‘ Non eſt difſimulandum in cauſa Religionis.’

(2) *Id quod nunc ago, de rebus divinis difputans, eſt difſimulare; ſed quod nunc ago, de* (3) In REG. 2 Coll. Mert. p. 160. Et partim in Bib. Cotton. ſub FauſtinCa, . 7, Anglice.

‘ Merita et gratitudo sic meam rationem captivam duxerunt, ut facere cogant quæ ratio ipsa negat : Curæ enim regnorum tam magnum pondus habent, ut potius ingenium obtundere, quam memoriam acuere soleant. Addatur etiam hujus linguæ desuetudo, quæ talis et tam diuturna fuit, ut in triginta sex annis, credo vix trigesies me usam fuisse meminerim. Sed fracta nunc est glacies ; aut inhærerere, aut evadere oportet. Merita vestra, non sunt laudes eximiæ et insignes, sed immerita mea : non doctrinarum in multis generibus exercitia, quæ declarasse vos cum laude sentio ; non Orationes multis et variis modis eruditè et insigniter expressæ : sed aliud quiddam est multò pretiosius atque præstantius, amor scilicet vester, qualis nec unquam auribus, nec scripto nec memoriâ hominum notus fuit : cujus exemplo parentes carent, nec inter familiares cadit : immo nec inter amantes, in quorum sortem non semper fides incidit, experientia ipsa docente, qualem nec persuasiones, nec minæ, nec execrationes delere potuerunt ; imo in quem tempus potestatem non habet quod ferrum consumit ; quod scopulos minuit id ipsum separare not potuit. Ista sunt ejusmodi, quæ æterna futura putarem, si et ego æterna essem. Ob quæ si mille pro una linguas haberem, gratias debitas exprimere non valerem : tantum animus concipere potest, quæ exprimere nequit. In cujus gratitudinem ab initio regni mei, summa et præcipua mea sollicitudo, cura et vigilia fuit ; ut Respublica tam externis inimicis, quam internis tumultibus immunis servaretur, ut quod diu et multis sæculis florisset, sub meis manibus non debilitaretur.

Post enim animæ meæ tutelam in hoc solo meam perpetuam sollicitudinem collocavi, quod si pro totius salute tam semper fuerim vigilans, cum et ipsa Academia pars ejus non minima putetur : quomodo non et in illam extenditur ista cautio, pro qua tanta diligentia usura semper sum, ut nullo stimulo opus sit ad eam excitandam, quæ ex seipsa prompta est ad promovendam, servandam, et decorandam, illam. Nunc quod ad concilium attinet, tale accipite, quod si sequamini haud dubito quin erit in Dei gloriam, vestram utilitatem, et meum singulare gaudium. Ut diuturna sit hæc Academia, habeatur imprimis cura ut Deus colatur, non more omnium opinionum, non secundum ingenia nimis inquieta exquisita : sed ut lex divina jubet et nostra præcipit, non enim talem principem habetis, quæ vobis quicquam præcipiat quod contra conscientiam vere christianam esse deberet. Scitote me prius morituram quam tale aliquid acturam, aut quicquam jussuram quod in sacris literis vetatur. Si cum corporum vestrorum semper curam suscepi : deseramne animarum ? Vetet Deus. Animarum ego curam negligam, pro quarum neglectu anima mea judicabitur ?

longè

longè abfit. ^VMoneo ergo ut non præeat leges sed fequamini, nec difputetis num meliora poffint præfcribi, fed obfervetis quæ lex divina jubet, et noftra cogit. Deinde memineritis ut unusquifque in gradu fuo fuperiori obediat, non præfcribendo quæ effe deberent, fed fequendo quod præfcriptum eft: hoc cogitantes; quod fi fuperiores agere cæperint quæ non decet, alium fuperiorem habebunt à quo regantur, qui illos punire et debeat et velit. Poftremo ut fitis unanimes: cum intelligatis unita robuftiora, feparata infirmiora, et citò in ruinam cafura.

Her fpeech being done, ſhe talked with the Vicechancellor and Doctōrs a little while, and then retired. In the afternoon ſhe left Oxford, and going through Fiſhſtreet to Quatervois, and thence to the Eaſt Gate, received the hearty wiſhes (mixt with tears) of the people; and caſting her eyes on the walls of St. Mary's Church, All Souls, Univerſity and Magdalen Colleges, which were moſtly hung with Verſes and emblematical expreſſions of Poetry, was often ſeen to give gracious nods to the Scholars. When ſhe came to Shotover Hill (the utmoſt confines of the Univerſity) accompanied with thoſe Doctōrs and Maſters that brought her in, ſhe graciously received a farewell Oration from one of them, in the name of the whole Univerſity. Which being done, ſhe gave them many thanks, and her hand to kiſs; and then looking wiſtfully towards Oxford, ſaid to this effect in the Latin Tongue: 'Farewell, farewell, dear Oxford, GOD bleſs thee, and increaſe thy ſons in number, holineſs, and virtue, &c.' And ſo went towards Ricote.

What elſe occurs memorable this year is, 1. The Decree (1) made by the Delegates, and confirmed (2) by Convocation [11] Nov. viz. that the Grace of him that is minded to take the Degree of Bach. of Divinity, ſhall in no manner be deſired, untill he hath once answered and oppoſed pro forma in the Diſputations of Bachelours of Divinity in the School of that Faculty: which were duly and ſolemnly to be performed, beſides the other Exercifes that the old Statutes require. 2. The making of ſeveral Statutes concerning the Election of a Proctor that dies in his Office, or gives it up within his year; for before this time there was never a Statute provided in this caſe, &c. confirmed (3) in Convocation 23 Jan. 3. The Decree (4) made [at the ſame time] that no perſon for the future that ſtands for the Procuratorial Office ſhould preſume to canvafs for it before

(1) REG. L fol. 254 a.

(2) Ibid. 264 b.

(3) Ibid. f. 265 b, 266 b.

(4) Ib. f. 266 b.

7 of the clock on Monday next following Easter week. Also [another made 20 Febr.] that the Bachelour that stands to be Collector shall not presume (1) to canvass for, or look after, that Office before the 7th hour of the morn of that Wednesday going next before the feast of Eggs, called Egg-Saturday. If either of these presume so to do, he shall be looked upon as a conspirator against the peace of the University, and be proceeded against accordingly. 4. Several Decrees (2) made [22 Febr.] concerning Cautions and Appeals, which hitherto had caused great trouble in the University, especially those Appeals in case of disturbance of the peace.

An. } Dom. 1593
 } 35—36 Elizab.

This year in the month of July and August hapned such a violent Plague in Oxford, that the University assembling in Convocation was forced to (3) prorogue the beginning of Michaelmas-Term to the time of All-Saints, and to forbid all Sermons, Exercises and other Scholastical Acts that were to be performed in that prorogation, to cease: but in case the Plague should abate by that time, that then certain Exercises, as Lectures or Ordinaries, should be according to the discretion of the Proctors continued.

Some supposed that this Pest had its original from ill air occasioned by sudden inundations in the beginning of this year. But upon examination of the matter by our Physicians, it was found, that it sprung chiefly from the multitude of the people that came to Oxford about the Act time to see certain Plays and Interludes brought from London, as also from divers Inmates, received into small Houses, &c. These I say being the reasons, and thereupon complaints made of them to our Chancellor and the Queen's Council, a (4) Letter or Order forthwith was sent by them to the University for remedy, the tenor of which follows:

“ To our verie loving freindes the Vicechancellour of the University of Oxenforde, and to the Masters and Heads of the severall Houses and Colleges within the same.

After our verie hartie commendations: whereas the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are the Nurseries to bring up youth in the knowledge and feare of GOD in all manner of good Learning and vertuous Education, whereby after they may serve their Prince and Countrie in divers

(1) Ib. fol. 267 a.
 (2) Ib. fol. 267 a.

(3) REG. L fol. 263 a.
 (4) Ibid. fol. 262 a.

callings, for which respect a special care is to be had of those two Univerſities that all meanes may be uſed to further the bringing up of youth that are beſtowed there in all good Learning, civill education and honeſt manners, whereby the State and Commonwealth may receive hereafter great good. And lyke care is to be uſed that all ſuch things as may allure and entyce them to lewdneſſe, folly and vitious manners (whereunto the corruption of mannes nature ys more enclyned) may (in no wyſe) be uſed or practyſed in thoſe places that are the Schooles of learning and good nouriture. Wee therefore as Counſailours of Eſtate to her Majeſtie, among other things concerning the good government of this Realme, cannot but have a more ſpeciall care of theſe principall places, being the fountaynes from whence learning and education doth flow, and ſo ys deryved into all other parts of the Realme. And for that cauſe underſtanding that common Players doe ordinarily reſort to the Univerſitie of Oxford there to recyte Interludes and Playes, ſome of them being full of lewde examples and moſt of vanity, beſydes the gathering together of multitudes of people, wherby ys great occaſion alſo of divers other inconveniences; wee have thought good to require you the Vicechancellour, with the aſſiſtance of the Heades of the Colledges, to take ſpeciall order that hereafter there may no Playes or Interludes of common Players be uſed or ſet forth eyther in the Univerſitie, or in any other place within the compaſſe of fyve myles, nor any ſhews of unlawfull games that are forbydden by the Statutes of this Realme. And for the better execution hereof, you ſhall communicate theſe our Letters to the Maior or Maiors of the Cittie of Oxford for the tyme being, with the reſt of the Juſtices of the Peace, inhabiting within fyve myles to the ſaid Cittie, and that no other Juſtices may give them lycenſe, whoe ſhall lyke wyſe by vertue hereof be required as well as you to ſee the tenour of theſe our Letters put in due execution, everie one of you in your ſeverall jurisdictions. Moreover becauſe wee are informed that there are divers Inmates receaved into ſundry houſes in the ſaid Cittie, whereby the Cittie doth growe overburdened with people, being a thing dangerous in this time of Infection, and that cauſeth the prizes of Victualls and all other thinges to be rayſed, and doth breed divers other inconveniences. You ſhall lykewiſe by vertue hereof (yf your owne authoritie be not ſufficient by your Charter) conferr with the Maior of the ſaid Cittie of Oxon of the means, and to put the ſame in execution how this diſorder may be redreſſed, and ſo foreſee hereafter the ſame be in noe wyſe ſuffered. So requiring you to have
care

care from tyme to tyme that these good Orders may be observed according to this direction, wee bid you verie hartely farewell, from the Court at Otelandes ye 29 Julie 1593.

Your verie loving freinds

JO. PUCKERING. W. BURGL'Y. ESSEX. HOWARD.
RO. CECYLL. J. WOLLEY. T. BUCKEHURST."

This Order being put in execution, we heard no more of the Plague all the time after this Queen reigned. Upon the authority also of it, it was that Dr. Joh. Rainolds not only became zealous in his converse and preaching against all such Plays, but also put him upon writing a book much about this time against them, which being published 1599, was answered by Dr. Gager of Ch. Ch. The last I have not yet seen, the former I have, and remember that he speaks much against Scholars acting, and in particular against those of Christ Church, who had so often appeared on the Stage in this Queen's reign.

The 23 Sept. Pre-Joannes de La Fri, Eques, Vidamus Charnutenfis, that is, Pre Joh. de la Fri Chevalier, Viscount Chartres, Embassador from the K. of France to our Queen, came to this Univerfity, and with his retinew were (1) entertained with great solemnity. He had divers gifts presented to him, heard disputations purposely appointed in the Divinity School, had the Degree of Master of Art (2) conferred on him the next day, and feasted with a sumptuous banquet. All which being done for the credit of the Univerfity, he departed, and made a very good report of his reception to the Queen. While he abode here he visited several Colleges, and particularly New Coll. by the favour of Dr. Culpeper, Warden thereof. And in viewing the Hall he discovered the Pictures of many candles or flambois in the windows, and fiat Lux written under. But understanding not what they meant, asked Dr. Culpeper, who told him that they were set up by his predecessor Dr. Chandler, as a Rebus of his name; to which the Count replied that instead of fiat Lux, might rather have been written Fiant tenebræ, because the painting darkned the Hall.

(1) Comput, Vicecanc.

(2) REG. L ut supra, fol. 262 b. ['Alii duo clarissimi viri Nicholaus Ruffus Dominus S. Au-

bin, et Ludovicus Baro Dorbee, ad eundem gradum similiter sunt admitti.']

An. { Dom. 1594
 { 36—37 Elizab.

The 19 of March last year, it being foreseen by the Convocation, from the then secret canvassing for the Procuratorial Office, that there would be a troublesome Election of the Proctors in the beginning of this, the members appointed (1) certain Delegates to take into their consideration and to interpret the antient Statute ‘qui sunt ii quos Statutum vetus ab Universitate cum pannis abiisse denotat (2).’ Notwithstanding this, those that were candidates for the office spared not to call in all strangers (such that had been formerly of the University) to repair thereunto and to enter themselves into their former Colleges or Halls.

The day of Election being come, which was the 10 of April and the University being very full of country Ministers, Curates, Schoolmasters and others that had been honored with the Degree of Master, the Convocation began about 8 or 9 in the morning, but before the Procuratores nati went to the Scrutiny, the Delegates were called upon to give in their sense of the aforesaid Statute, which being produced, was publickly read to this (3) effect — ‘Nos Delegati &c. declaramus, interpretamur ac ordinamus eos abiisse cum pannis intelligi qui non et per spatium sex mensium tempus electionis predictæ (scil. —) prox. precedent. in Academia sint commorati et cameram sive partem cameræ cum libris et aliis utensilibus sibi suis propriis sumptibus retinuerint, et exactiones omnes cum publicas tum privatas tam Academiae quam ejusdem officariis debitas persolverint: proviso tamen quod si quis post prestitutum tempus sex mensium ad Academiam accesserit, tunc priusquam ad suffragandum in dicta electione admittatur coram Vicecancellario aut Procuratoribus natis juramentum præstet corporale se bona fide, studii causa et animo commorandi infra dictam Academiam per spacium quatuor mensium ad minimum post hujusmodi electionem accessisse: alioquin a numero suffragantium penitus excludatur. Proviso insuper quod hoc Statutum nullo modo extendatur ad Collegii alicujus Socios vel Capellanos, vel ad eos qui familiam infra Universitatis precinct. alunt.’

So that by this interpretation, with the oath that was to be given to the voters, fell out a controversy by disputing the matter pro and con; nay,

(1) Ibid. f. 263 b.

(2) Such that quite leave the University; or,

as we use to say, such that go away with bag and baggage.

(3) Ibid. fol. 268 a.

some did not stick to say that the Delegates were softened purposely to give this interpretation, because those candidates that were most popular in the University were sure to carry the office. At length the Interpretation taking place and many of the voters put aside, Forster of Brasenose and Cusse of Merton (stirring and active persons among the Academians) were chosen Proctors for the ensuing year, and carried to their respective Colleges in chairs on the Masters shoulders with great acclamations and ringing of bells.

On the 9 of July following, being the day after the Act, there was some debate made in Congregation concerning the Incorporation of the Cantabrigians (that is, to the admitting of them here to the same Degree they had conferred on them at Cambridge) being occasioned by a Decree I suppose that they had made the day after their Commencement, at what time several of the Oxonians were to be there incorporated. At length the matter came to this result, *ut Cantabrigienses juniores tantum sint ac habeantur iis omnibus qui eundem cum ipsis gradum eodem anno in hac nostra, quem illi in Cantabrigiensi sua Academia susciperunt (1).*

So much concerning Decrees to avoid trouble, now let's go to others for the settling of good order and reformation. As Sir CHRISTOPHER HATTON therefore, our Chancellor, had before endeavoured to reform what was neglected in the time of the Earl of LEICESTER, so doth now the Lord BUCKHURST, that, in the time of Hatton, his immediate predecessor; for being informed by some of the Heads and Sages of the University of the great disorder among us, sent his Letters dated the 10 of October to be communicated by the Vicechancellor to the Convocation, which being received they were publickly read four days after, the effect (2) of which follows:

‘Wheras the good estate and quiet government of the Realme both in Church and Commonwealth dependeth not a little upon the good proceedings and carefull government of the Universities, as being the verie well-springs from which religion, learning, vertue and good discipline should flow over all the Realme. And being advertized by some that notwithstanding sundrie Letters, both from myself and divers others my predecessors at severall times written unto you, yet nevertheles certaine abuses or defects are still remaining, and not so generall a reformation and conformitie procured in all things as were greatly to be wished (whereof I am

(1) [Ibid. fol. 271 b.]

(2) Ib. f. 272 a, b.

right forrie) I have thought good once againe to recommend the foresaid Orders to your better consideration, verie hartily praying you, that as you have been carefull to devise and to make good lawes for the government of your Univerfitie, so you will joyne with common consent and lyke willingnes of minde effectually for the observation of the said laudable Orders and execution of your good Lawes established everie man in his severall chardge, &c.'

After this he proceeds to the chief matters that he would have reformed, which are briefly these :

1. ' That not only the Univerfity may be purged from all Jesuits, Seminaries and notorious Recufants, which have secretly crept in amongst you, and may happelie lie still lurking there in corners, but also that no justly suspected person or known Papist at the least may be suffered in any wise to have the tuition and teaching of young Schollers to the slander of the Univerfitie and to the danger and corruption of such Pupilles committed unto them if reformation be not provided and some speedie redrefs in time.

2. That not only the Lectures founded by the Queen's Progenitors, Disputations and Exercises be diligently observed from tyme to tyme, but also that no inordinate person be suffered in the Univerfitie, which refuseth either to answer in his course or to frequent the Lectures aforefaid according to his profession.

3. That not only the antient discipline of the Univerfitie be revived with more severity in private Colleges, but also that in all publicke assemblies and meetings everie Graduat might be discerned and knowen by his Academicall habitt and ornaments (being a reverent distinction of Degrees) according to the antient orders and customes of the Univerfitie.

4. That not only scholasticall and academicall Apparell may be reformed, but also that such ecclesiasticall Apparell and Habit be observed in private Colledges and Chappels according to their severall Statutes, as by the Laws of the Realm, the laudable customs of the Church, the locall Statutes of the Houses, and by speciall Decrees of Convocation is provided for the same, &c.'

Which Orders being read in Convocation and the execution of them put on the Heads of Colleges, discipline became much refined and virtue increased. However as by many such Orders the Roman Catholicks had a strict eye always over them, yet the Puritans, who were now numerous in the Univerfity, being not so much regarded, did in effect do more harm than they.

On the 7 of Dec. following (1) was care taken by the report made of certain Delegates, that considered of the matter, concerning Inceptors in Divinity, viz. that no Bachelaur in that Faculty that intended to proceed should have his Grace propounded in Congregation or Convocation until he had compleated two years in the Study thereof. For before this year there was no time limited, and any one that was a Bach of Div. (which Degree was sometimes taken by some that were not in Orders) might, though he made no profession of it openly, yet proceed.

An. { Dom. 1595
37—38 Elizab.

The beginning of this year presents to us a petit controversy in Convocation, the original of which was this. In the latter end of the last year the Rectory or Impropriation of Seifton in Leicestershire was to be demised to one Alice Benskyn, widow, in whose behalf the Chancellor had written Letters (2) to the Academians. The major part of the Regents and non Regents consented that the said Rectory should be demised, but as for the term of years and fine to be set, they referred it to certain Delegates 'cum relatione ad Domum.' The Delegates according to that order met at several times and shewed themselves very favourable in the matter, to please, as I am persuaded, their Chancellor, who, for what cause I know not, seemed very solicitous for her. But they fearing that their favourable actions would not be confirmed by the Convocation, would have passed the Lease and had the writings sealed without their consent; and in order to this they consulted certain Doctors of the Court of Arches whether they might do it or not. Hereupon there arose a great clamour among the Regents and other juniors against these proceedings and protestations put against them and such like. At length after the business had depended from the month of December to the 15 of April this year, the Decree of the Delegates concerning the said Rectory was then to avoid trouble read (3) and approved by Convocation; which being done, a Letter of thanks from the Chancellor was then read, and after that the opinion (4) of the said Doctors running thus:

• Forasmuch as authoritie is given to the Delegates to deliberate and determine, I am of opinion that the agreement of the Delegates, or of the

(1) Ibid. f. 273 b.

(2) Ibid. f. 274 a.

(3) Ib. f. 276 a.

(4) Ibid.

more part of them is peremptorie and finall, and that the words cum relatione ad domum are satisfied by the bare report of the Delegates, or of the greater part of their determination, without any further consent or allowance of the Convocation: and I am the rather resolved that way because three of the most substantiall clauses of the Lease, viz. the fine, the number of yeares and respect of the Vicar are specified and expressed in the Delegacy.

WILLIAM AUBREY.

And I am of the same opinion,

DANIEL DUN.

So think I,

JO. LLOYD.

And I, JOH. CHIPPINGDALE.'

This memoir I thought worthy to insert, because that passage 'cum relatione ad domum' hath so often bred controversies among us.

Whereas the custom of preaching at St. Paul's Cross in London by Oxford men was now decayed, divers of the most eminent Preachers of the University were invited thereunto by the Letters of our (1) Chancellor and (2) Bishop of London; which being first read in the Convocation, and many thereupon promising to undertake that work were afterwards entertained at Scrope House or Place against St. Andrew's Church in Holborn, by one Thom. Martin, Gent. who before by his Letters (3) to the University dated 17 Aug. had engaged himself so to do so long as they abode in London about that duty.

This year and for some time before were (4) controversies had between the University and City, touching as well an oath yearly to be taken by 4 Aldermen and 58 Burghers of the City, as also concerning the number of Bakers and Brewers and such as use manual trades, being of the Privilege of the University, and of the setting, disposing and ordering the Night Watch. All which being not necessary to repeat or make a story of them, I shall only say that certain referees being (5) appointed to determine the matter on the 17 of Dec. the said controversies ended for a little time with this year.

(1) REG. Convocat. M a fol. 10 a, 15 b.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid. fol. 7 a.

(4) Ibid. f. 2 b, 3 a et b, 6 a, 8 a et b, &c.

(5) REG. Congregat. M b f. 11 a.

An. } Dom. 1596
 } 38—39 Elizab.

George à Missinbuck, Embassador from the Landgrave of Hessen to her Majesty, being recommended (1) by the Earl of Essex to the University, came to Oxford, where being kindly entertained by the Vicechancellor, had the Degree of Master of Art (2) conferred on him in a Convocation held 2d April this year.

Much about the same time the ordinary Exercises of Jurists and Physicians were reduced to a better method, especially those of the last that had leave to practice. And that nothing might be wanting for the good of Students, the Chancellor by his (3) Letters dat. 10 Sept. caused the neglect of publick Exercises and good government to be reformed, and for that end appointed 'all the Statutes and Decrees heretofore provided, to be in three several tables transcribed, and to be hanged up in some places of the University, where they may be seen and read of all men, that none may seem to be ignorant thereof, &c.'

It must now be known that Sir THO. GRESHAM Kt. did bequeath, among other charitable uses, certain rents growing out of the Royal Exchange, London, and his Mansion House there, wherein he then dwelt, 'for the erecting and mainteyning of divers Lectures in sundry Faculties to bee professed and publickly red within the said House, namely of Divinitie, Law, Phisick, Geometrie, Astronomie, Rhetorique and Musick: wherof theis fower, to wit, of Divinitie, Astronomie, Geometrie, and Musick, by his will are committed to the ordering and disposition of the Maior, Cominaltie and Citizens of London; the other three to the Companie of Mercers; with a competent stipend of fifty pounds the year in perpetuitie for the maintaining of everie of the said Professors.'

But this noble Gift being not to take place till the death of Sir Thomas his widow, there was nothing done in the matter till the latter end of this year; for then she having been dead some time, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of London sent a Letter (4) on the 20 of January to the University of Oxon, to give notice that the Members thereof would be pleased to send them able Professors unmarried, in every Faculty that they might choose four from among them.

(1) REG. CONV. M a fol. 14 b.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid. f. 8 b.

(4) Ibid. f. 21 a. [Ward's LIVES of the Prof. of Gresham Coll. p. 34.]

Within few days after the Master and Wardens of the Mystery of Mercers did send their (1) Letter also that the University would choose able Professors that they might cull three from them. Both which being received by the University, they by their Delegates (2) made choice of these persons following, viz. for the Lecture of Divinity Rich. Latewarr, D. D. of St. John's Coll. and Rob. Abbott [M. A.] of Ball. For the Civil Law, Hen. Marten, L. L. D. of New Coll. and [Rob.] Masters, Doctor of the same Faculty of [All Souls] : for Physick, [Henry] Buft of [Magd. Coll.] and Matth. Gwyn of St. John's Coll. both Doctors of that Faculty : for Astronomy and Geometry [Griffith] Powell of [Jesus] Coll. [M. A. and B. of Law], John Budden [M. A. of Gloc. Hall], Edw. Brerewood [M. A.] of Brasenose, and ——— James [M. A.] of ———. For Rhetorick Caleb Willis M. of A. of Ch. Ch. and [Rich.] Ball [M. A.] of [Magd. Coll.]. And lastly for Music ——— Gifford, ——— of ——— and ——— Newton.

At that time the said Londoners sent Letters of the same nature to the University of Cambridge that they would make the like choice from among them, which being by them done, the said Citizens of London made choice from the two Schedules of those 7 Lecturers following, viz. for

Divinity,

Anthony Wotton [B. D. Fellow] of King's College in Cambridge.

Physick,

Dr. Matthew Gwynne [Fellow] of St. John's Coll. in Oxford.

Civil Law,

Henry Mountlow [M. A. Fellow] of King's Coll. in Cambridge.

Musick,

Dr. John Bull, Bac. of Musick of Oxon, Dr. of Cambridge, incorporated in his Faculty at Oxford. One much esteemed for his excellency in what he professed by the Queen (3), and in his travels by Kings and Princes of other countries. His picture hangs up in the Musick Room at Oxford.

Astronomy,

Edward Brerewood, [M. A.] lately of Brasenose Coll. in Oxford ; [afterwards of St. Mary Hall.]

(1) Ibid. [dat. Jan. 24.]

(2) Ibid. f. 22 b. [Ward, ut supra, Append. No. VII.]

(3) [He was chosen the first Prof. of Musick by the recommendation of Q. Eliz. Ward, ut supra, p. 200.]

Geometry,

Henry Briggs [M. A. Fellow] of St. John's Coll. in Cambridge, afterwards Geometry Professor in Oxford.

Rhetorick,

Caleb Willis [Student] Master of Arts of Christ Church in Oxford.

These and their Successors were and are to be chosen by the aforesaid persons, to read in Gresham Coll. in Bishopsgate-street in Term time; and for their pains they are to receive each of them 50l. per ann. as is before told you, and their Lodgings in the said College.

An. { Dom. 1597
39—40 Elizab.

The differences (1) arising between the two Bodies concerning Privileges, especially about a small treasure found by one Hans a privileged person, in a privileged place, which the Mayor and Commonalty of the City took to themselves; complaints were made to our Chancellor, now Lord Treasurer of England, to which promising his best assistance for remedy, advised them for the present to make choice of Mr. Tanfield of - - - - for their Counsellor. Whereupon in a Convocation held 21 May he was with an unanimous consent chosen, and for his encouragement had 40s. per an. allowed him (2) above his usual Salary. There were then (as before) endeavours (3) used for the obtaining of a privilege of choosing Burgessees by the University to sit in Parliament to the end that they might act in an especial manner for the University; but these endeavours for the present took no effect.

In the same month of May were named Delegates to deliberate and determine, 1. of changing the custom called Nemo Scit, which was the last year proposed to be then altered at the supplication of the Bedells (4). 2. Concerning the Depositions of Bachelours; and, 3. concerning Gloves to be given by Doctors that stand in the Comitia.

In a Convocation (5) held the last of June, the said Delegates made this report, viz. that Nemo Scit being a matter that belongs chiefly to Doctors in the Civil Law, they thought fit to determine nothing till the whole

(1) REG. M a fol. 23 b, 24 b.

(2) Ibid. fol. 25 a.

(3) Ibid. fol. 29 b. [3 Nov.]

(4) Ib. fol. 19 b, [26 a.]

(5) Ibid. fol. 27 a.

number of them were present, by whose help and counsel the corruption of that custom might be better manifested and laid open before them. As to the depositions of Bachelours, they enacted this: ‘*Quod quilibet Senior Bacchilaureus in die ovorum in Domo Congregationis tempore consueto presens esse deberet, ibique juramentum reciperet corporale, cujus virtute vel scio vel credo vel nescio vel scio, quod non sine mora et difficultate distincte et successive pro presentato ad determinandum, per Procuratores in scrutinio secundum formam hactenus usitatum rogatus responderet, &c.* as in the old Statute. And lastly as for Gloves to be given by the Doctors that stand in the Comitia, they appointed that ‘*Qui die Lunæ Actores sunt in Comitibus (excepto tantum eo qui Senior Comitiorum dicitur) ac etiam singulis hujus Universitatis Doctoribus tam advenis et peregrinis, quam infra Universitatem commorantibus, modo Comitiorum tempore publicis actis et exercitiis omnibus suæ facultatis, si quæ in ea habeantur, alioqui alterius, vel saltem eorum majori parti habitu proprio gradui suo competenti induti interessent, aut causam legitimam sese a dictis actis et exercitiis absentandi, si absentes fuerint per Vicecancellarium et Procuratores approbatam vel approbandam haberent: quas quidem chirothecas unicuique eorum dum sic ut permittitur Comitiorum tempore interfuerint per suæ facultatis Bedellum tradi ordinabant, &c.*’

These reports being read publicly in the said Convocation, were then with an unanimous consent approved and confirmed.

That Learning might be more encouraged and receive those helps which for divers years were wanting in this University, was not now deficient a worthy instrument to perform it. The person I mean is the thrice worthy THOMAS BODLEY, Esq. (afterwards knighted by K. James) who, for the benefit of good Letters, restored the publick Library of the University, founded at first by HUMPHREY the good Duke of GLOUCESTER and others. The first motion towards it, which he made to the University, was in a certain (1) Letter to Dr. Ravis the Vicechancellor, which being the prime beginning of so famous a place, not to be now equalled in all the World, it shall not repent me, if I verbatim insert it in this place.

‘Sir, Although you know me not, as I suppose, yet for the farthering of an offer of evident utilitie to your whole Universitie, I will not be too scrupulous in craving your assistance. I have been alwaies of a mind, that yf GOD of his goodness should make me able to doe any thing for the

(1) Ibid. M a fol. 31 a. [Publ. in Conv. Mar. 2, 1597.]

benefit of posteritie, I would shew some token of affection that I have evermore boarne to the Studies of good Learning. I know my portion is too slender to perform for the present any answerable act to my willing disposition, but yet to notifie some part of my desire in that behalf, I have resolved thus to deale. Where there hath bin heretofore a publike Library in Oxford, which you know is apparent by the rome itself remaying and by your Statute Records, I will take the charge and cost upon me to reduce it againe to his former use, and to make it fit and handsome with seates and shelves and deskes and all that may be needfull, to stirre up other mens benevolence to help to furnish it with bookes. And this I purpose to begin, as soone as timber can be gotten, to the intent that you may reape some speedie profit of my project. And where before as I conceive, it was to be reputed, but a store of bookes of diverse Benefactors, because it never had any lasting allowance for augmentation of the number or supplie of bookes decayed, whereby it came to passe, that whē those that were in being were either wasted or embeziled, the whole foundation came to ruin: To meet with that inconvenience, I will so provide hereafter (if God do not hinder my present designe) as you shall be still assured of a standing annual rent to be disboursed every yere in buying of bookes, in Officers' Stipends, and other pertinent occasions; with which provision, and some order for preservation of the place and of the furniture of it from accustomed abuses, it may perhaps, in tyme to come, prove a notable Treasure for the multitude of volumes, an excellent benefit for the use and ease of Students, and a singular ornament in the Universty. I am therefore to intreat you, because I will doe nothing without their publike approbation, to deliver this that I have signified in that good sort that you think meet. And when you please to let me know their acceptation of my offer, I will be redy to effect it with all convenient expedition. But for the better effecting of it, I doe desire to be informed whether the Universty be sufficiently qualified by licence of Mortmaine or other assurance to receive a farther grant of any rent or annuitie, then they doe presently enjoy. And if any instruments be extant of the ancient Donations to their former Library, I would, with their good liking, see a Transcript of them: and likewise of such Statutes as were devised by the Founders, or afterwards by others, for the usage of the bookes, which is now as much as I can think on. Whereunto at your good leasure I would request your friendly answer. And yf it lie in my abilitie to deserve your paines in that behalfe, although
wee

wee be not yet acquainted, you shall find me verie forward. From London
Feb. 23, 1597.

Your affectionate friend

THO: BODLEY.'

Which Letter being read and published, was by all present in the Convocation with wonderful alacrity embraced. The 18 of March following he wrote an elegant (1) Epistle in Latin to the University, and another the (2) next day to the Vicechancellor, wherein his noble and pious soul being

(1) Ibid. f. 31 b. [Publ. in Conv. Mar. 30, 1598.]

[' Quod mihi ex meis necessariis quidam ante attulerunt de vestra perillustri gratiarum actione, id nunc video comprobari, cum communi sermone, tum vestris ad me litteris honorifice perscriptis: quibus omnes boni me vituperent, si accidere mihi dulcius, aut acceptius quidquam possit. Quod enim facio concitatus officio pietatis, et plane debito quodam studio, ut et vobis gratificer et Musarum istic sedi, cujus ego me alumnum lubentissime recordor, id vos omnino viri clarissimi tali affectu, talibusque verbis excepistis, ac si nihil eo nomine magnopere deberem. Quo de vestro mihi quidem gratissimo errore, mirifice mihi gratulor, cum jam eo autore sim adeptus, non iudicii, quod utinam meruisssem, sed certe bonitatis et voluntatis in me vestrae luculentum testimonium. Quod mearum ergo partium est, dabo operam propedi, ut quod in me recepi, de Bibliotheca restituenda, non tam gratum esse vobis, atque optatum intelligatis, quam erit ejus quod promisi, si mihi plusculum vitæ DEUS concesserit, jucunda repræsentatio. Etenim idenitar, quantum maxime mea fert tenuitas, meque vobis quoad possum, præstabo dignum, cum singularibus hisce literis, quibus me honestavistis, tum sententiis vestris in Senatu, et sane omni iudicio benignitatis in me vestrae. Sed quia valde me attingit, omninoque in optatis est, ut negotium quod suscepi, non modo jam meo derigatur arbitratu, sed vestro multo magis, rogabo virum ornatissimum Procancellarium vestrum, ut ea vobis exponat, quæ potissimum interesset, ad eximiam et spectabilem futuri operis fabricam, ad diuturnitatem in structura, et ad eam uno verbo, quam utrinque desideramus, Bibliothecæ præstantiam existimem. Quod ut mihi porro, atque vobis imprimis, omnique adeo posteritati felicissime procedat, a DEO Optimo Maximoque summis precibus contendam. Londini, 18 Martii 97.

Academix vestrae deditissimus

THO. BODLEY.']

(2) Ibid. [Publ. in eadem Conv.]

[' Sir, I find myself greatly beholding unto you for the speede that you have used in proposing my

offer to the whole University. Which I also heare by diverse frends was greatly graced in their meeting with your courteous kinde of Speeches. And though their Answer of acceptance were over thankful and respective; yet I take it unto me for a singular comfort, that it cam from their affection, whose thanks in that behalf I do esteem a great deale more, then they have reason to esteem a farre better offer. In which respect I have returned my dutifull acknowledgment, which I beseech you to present, when you shall call a Convocation about some matter of greater moment. Because their letter was in Latine, methought it did enforce me to shew myself a truant, by attempting the like, with a penne out of practise, which yet I hope they will excuse, with a kind construction of my meaning. And to the intent they may perceive that my good will is as forward to performe as to promise, and that I purpose to shew it to their best contentation, I doe hold it very requisite, that some few should be deputed by the rest of the house, to consider for the whole of the fittest kinde of facture of desks, and other furniture. And when I shall come to Oxford, which I determine, God willinge, some time before Ester, I will then acquaint the self same parties with some notes of a Platforme, which I and Mr. Savile have conceived here between us: so that meeting altogether, we shall soone resolve upon the best, as well for shew and stately forme, as for capacitie and strength and commodity of Students. Of this my motion I would pray you to take some notice in particular, for that my Letter herewith to your publicke Assemblie, doth refer itself in part, to your delivery of my mind. My cheefest care is now the while how to season my tymber, as soone as is possible. For that which I am offered by the speciall favour of Merton College, although it were felled a great while since, yet of force it will require after tyme it is sawed a convenient seasoning; least by making to much haste, if the shelves and seates should chance to warpe, it might prove to be an eyesoare and cost in a manner cast away. To gain some time in that regard I have already taken order,

further discovered for the good of Learning, was solemnly congratulated by the Academians in an ingenious Epistle sent to him, which for brevity I now omit.

An. { Dom. 1598
40—41 Elizab.

The matters that may be accounted memorable this year are, 1. That the controversies between the two Bodies did yet depend in Chancery (1) this, as they did the last (2) year. 2. That on the 10 of July the E. of Rutland was incorporated (3) Mr. of Arts, and other honourable persons created. 3. That on the 12 of September Delegates were appointed (4) to determine the Controversies between the Bodies: and Dr. Dochen with four other knowing persons were nominated by the Proctors to reduce the Statutes into order and method: and, lastly, that there having been some disorder lately in the Univerſity, occasioned by the acting of certain Interludes, the Vicechancellor and Proctors endeavoured to hinder them, but finding resistance, certain Delegates (5) were appointed on the 20 of March to consider of some punishment for them. After which time Dr. Rainolds began to write against the unlawfulness of Stage Plays.

An. { Dom. 1599
41—42 Elizab.

This year Casparus Thomannus, one of the Pastors or Teachers of the School at Zurich (of which City his grandfather by the male line had borne the office of Pretor) having been commended (6) by the Professors, Teachers and Ministers of the Church and School there, to live among and receive an exhibition to be collected from us, was by them kindly received, and for some years relieved, for which civility they had the solemn thanks (7) of Rodolph Hospinian, the chief Moderator of the said School. But the education of the said Thomannus having been (8) mostly at Geneve, did, with other strangers of the like breeding (often in former

for setting Sawiers a worke, and for procuring besides all other materials. Wherein my diligence and speede shall beare me witness of my willingness to accomplish all that I pretend to every man's good liking. And thus I leave and commend you to God's good tuition.—From London, March 19, 97.

Your assured to use in all your occasions,

THO. BODLEY.

- (1) Ibid. f. 33 a.
- (2) Ibid. f. 30 a, b.
- (3) Ib. f. 34 b.
- (4) Ib. f. 35 a, b.
- (5) Ib. f. 36 b.
- (6) Ibid. f. 41 b.
- (7) Ib. f. 52 b.
- (8) Ib. f. 42 a.

and

and these days harbored and fostered by the Academians) so corrupt the University with Calvinistical and other rigid Tenents, not at all suitable to the Church of England, that they could never be totally rooted out.

About the latter end of the year deceased that eminent Philosopher Dr. JOHN CASE, sometime of St. John's Coll. by which the Academians, all virtuous and good men, nay Learning itself, had a just occasion of grief. He was born at Woodstock, a Mercat Town in Oxfordshire, where after he had been for some time educated in the English tongue, became Chorister of New College, then of Christ Church, and at length Fellow of the Coll. of St. John the Bap. in which Society spending several years in hard study, became famous for his acute and notable Disputations. Afterwards, he being inclined to the R. Catholick Religion, left his College and married, and with leave from the University read to Scholars in his house, on the North side of the George Inn, in St. Mary Magd. Parish. There also having Disputations and other Exercises as formally observed as in Colleges or Halls, divers eminent men sprung thence. He wrote several Treatises for their use, which afterwards he published, that is to say, COMMENTARIES on Aristotle's Organon, Ethicks, Politicks, Economicks, and Physicks. For his knowledge in Medicine, of which he was Doctor, he was much respected, gaining by the practice thereof and his reading to Scholars, a fair estate, which he bestowed for the most part on pious uses. Among which, was a sum of money he bequeathed to New Coll. 40 li. to the Town of Woodstock, to be equally lent for the use of 4 poor occupiers there: twenty pound to two poor Traders to the City of Oxford, 5 li. to St. Mary Magdalen Church to buy a Pall, and 5 li. for the repairing of the poor Almshouse in Woodstock; 10 li. to the public Library newly restored by Sir T. Bodley, &c. He was of a religious and studious life, of a facete and affable conversation, and for his personage not to be despised. He lived and died a moderate Catholick, and was buried in St. John's Coll. Chapel, where you have his Epitaph [p. 561: and his Benefactions to that Coll. in p. 540 and 551.]

An. { Dom. 1600
 { 42—43 Elizab.

The year following, which is this we are upon, hapned a Controversy between Dr. Thorneton, Vicechancellor, on the one part, and the Proctors (especially the senior, Mr. Osbourne) on the other, concerning the determining Bachelours, and the procuratorial power to be exercised over them.

The

The original of it appeareth not, neither the promoting thereof, only so far, that when one Sir Lloyd, the senior Collector, made his speech in St. Mary's Chancel for the conclusion of the quadragesimal Exercises in the beginning of this year (March 25) he immodestly and contumeliously spoke against the Vicechancellor (1). After which was done, or rather that the Collector was silenced, and the absolution of the Bachelars expected, the Vicechancellor, who resented the matter much, would not absolve either him or his Colleague and others (notwithstanding he had done all the Bachelars besides) but prorogued it till the last day of the Term following. So great was this discord, that after it had lasted a considerable while, the University was in a manner forced to have it ended at London, before the Chancellor thereof and other Commissioners appointed by the Queen.

But anger once kindled in high spirits cannot easily be pacified, for though the Proctors did lay down the fasces of their authority, in the beginning of April, yet the next that succeeded, being very sensible of the great affronts their Predecessors received, would not pocket up the least matter that entrenched on their right, especially any thing that the Vicechancellor should act on that account. One instance of which take for the rest, and it is this. The Vicechancellor undertaking to order (2) the Act this year, without any regard had to the said Proctors, slighting thereby their power, and so consequently running himself into a premunire by his proceedings against certain Statutes, they made bold to call a Congregation (such as was formerly called Nigra Congregatio) without the consent or knowledge of the Vicechancellor, wherein meeting divers grave men of the University, various articles of complaint were drawn up against him and sent to the Chancellor. The sum of all was, that after this controversy (as also afterwards that about passing each others (3) Accounts) had depended for some time, was (the Vicechancellor and Proctors being first checked for divers miscarriages) amicably concluded.

The rise of these and other troubles of smaller moment I cannot attribute to any thing else than the repugnancy of the Statutes, now used, which being often complained of about these times and before, certain Delegates were appointed (4) to reduce them into order and have them transcribed, of which number Mr. Thomas Allen of Gloucester Hall and Mr. Thomas James of New College being two, were by their care,

(1) Ibid. in M a, fol. 42 a.

(2) Ibid. f. 45 a, 65 b.

(3) Vide ibid. f. 65 a.

(4) Ibid. fol. 49 b. Vide fol. 35 b.

especially the last, brought soon after into better method, yet not so well but were altered for the better some years after, the story of which you shall have an. 1633.

An. { Dom. 1601
43—44 Elizab.

The matters that occur memorable this year, are, 1. the quitting (1) of privileged persons according to charter and custom from the paying a Tax for their goods to the subsidies. 2. The interpreting (2) and reviving certain Statutes, whereby Bachelours of Divinity and Masters of Art are obliged to dispute in Divinity every full Term. 3. The reviving (3) also the Exercise for Undergraduats, called Parvys. For the Univerfity having been 'antiently famous for that glorious and laudable exercise,' was now, upon what account I know not, so much decayed, that when Undergraduats were to proceed Bachelours, 'they were found much insufficient by the disuse of it.' 4. THOM. BODLEY Esq. for his great Benefaction was voted (4) a publick Benefactor to the Univerfity, 4 March, at what time also order was taken that his name should be remembred for the future among those that are usually repeated in the solemn Sermons of the Univerfity. There were also this year some controverfy (5) between the Proctors and George Browne, her Majesty's Farmer of the Hundred of Bullington, concerning certain Liberties that the said Proctors claimed in St. Clement's parish, part of the said Hundred, but how terminated I know not.

An. { Dom. 1602
44—45 Elizab.

To the said controverfies mentioned two years ago, I may add another, which hapned this year, but far of another nature, and of greater moment. It was between Dr. Howson of Christ Church, the Vicechancellor, on the one part, and certain Divines of the Univerfity called Puritans or Calvinists on the other: who for their number in the Univerfity were not small. The said Vicechancellor, a zealous man for the Church of England, as 'twas established in K. Ed. VI time, having heard and beheld with patience

(1) Ib. in Ma. f. 51 b, 53 a. Vide f. 48 b.

(2) Ib. f. 55 a, 56 a b.

(3) Ib. f. 62 a See more an. 1606.

(4) Ibid.

(5) Ibid. f. 53 a, 56 a.

for several years the grand enormities committed in preaching by many, if not the generality, of Divines in the University, was resolved, when in authority, to reform them. The first man that he met with was Mr. Joh. Sprint, of his own House, who preaching at St. Mary's 21 Nov. and in his Sermon then delivered uttering sundry points of Doctrine against the Ceremonies and Discipline now established in the Church of England, and also taxing by cavelling speeches the Vicechancellor, and other Governors of the University, was called to an account for what he had done, but he maintaining all the matters uttered, and denying to deliver up a copy of his Sermon to the said Vicechancellor, was by him imprisoned.

This being looked upon as a great piece of injustice by the Puritanical party, you cannot imagine what clamours were made in the University, what injury he had done to a good man, and what mischief would follow to the whole University if he should proceed as he had began. With these clamours, bitter invectives and libels, that were ever and anon dispersed about the University, Mr. Rob. Troutbeck of Queen's Coll. nay the Provost thereof, Dr. Airay, did not only maintain in their preaching what Sprint had said and done, but also spake many things to the disgrace of the Vicechancellor, among which was, that 'he had to no other end and purpose got the Degrees of Bachelour and Dr. of Divinity, without exercise done for them, but only that he might sooner obtain the Vicechancellorship, and consequently shew his authority in unjust proceedings, &c.'

By these and other ways the University being in a manner divided, the Vicechancellor made his complaints of all these matters (in person I think) to the Chancellor, and afterwards to the Queen and her Counsel. But they referring the matter to certain Commissioners appointed by the Queen, touching ecclesiastical matters, all parties were examined, and the Puritans appearing very foul, the said Commissioners some time after sent this Letter (1) to the Vicechancellor, to be publickly read in Convocation.

'After our hartie commendations. Wee send yow herein inclosed the severall orders of submission for Dr. Airay, John Sprint and Robert Troutbecke, which wee uppon due consideration of the qualitie of their offences, have thought meet to enjoyne unto them; for the due performance whereof, wee have taken severall bonds with sufficient sureties to the use of her Majestie. These are therefore to pray and require yow in her Majestie's name, by vertue of her highnes Commission (2) for causes ecclesiasticall

(1) Ib. in M a fol. 71 a.

(2) Qu. where these original Papers are, and in what Office in Lond. Paper office qu.

under the great Seal of England to us and others directed, to take due care that the said parties doe in every poynt performe the said severall orders in such manner and forme as we have prescribed unto them. And of the accomplishment and performance thereof to make a true certificat unto us in writing with convenient speed. And so wee bidd yow hartilie farewell. This fourth of March 1602.

Your lovinge freinds,

JOH. CANTUAR.

T. BUCHURST,

RIC. LONDON.

J. FORTESCUE,

E. STANNOP.'

The Orders (1) inclosed follow.

' 26 Feb. 1602—An Order of Submission sett downe by her Majestie's Commissioners appointed for causes ecclesiasticall for John Sprint, Master of Arts, of Christ Church in Oxford, and Preacher, to be by him performed in manner following, without any addition or alteration thereof.

He the said John Sprint shall at a full Convocation to be appointed by Mr. Vicechancellor there, within one fortnight after the receipt hereof, standing there as he may be best seen and heard, at such time as he shall be commanded thereunto by the said Mr. Vicechancellor, with an audible and lowd voice make his confession in manner and forme following.

Whereas I John Sprint have by my rash and indiscreet behaviour, as well in pulpitt, on the 21 day of November last past, as elsewhere, given publique scandall and offence, namelie by uttering fundry poynts of Doctrine against the Ceremonies and Discipline now established in the Church of England, as also by my unreverent and undutifull taxing, by cavilling speaches, Mr. Vicechancellor, and other Governors of this Univerfitie contraire to my dutie. And further, not herewith content, whereas after my convention before Mr. Vicechancellor and his assistants (they imposing such punishment uppon me as it is judged, as by the orders of the Univerfitie they lawfully might doe) I verie intemperatlie behaved myselfe against them, with threatenng words of revenge, and writing against Mr. Vicechancellor. Of all which premises I doe acknowledg my selfe lawfullie convicted. I doe therefore now before this whole Convocation here present confesse my selfe to have verie undutifully, unadvised and intemperatly carried myself in all and everie of the premises, and am verie

(1) *Ib.* fol. 71 b, 72 a.

hartlie sorry for the same, my being over farre carried away with heat against yow my Superiors and Governors; and I doe faithfully promise and protest that I will hereafter in the whole carriage of my selfe both in speach and behaviour towards yow Mr. Vicechancellor and the rest of the Governors of this Univerfitie demeane myself in a more modest, temperat and dutifull sort, desiring yow all to accept of this my submission as proceeding from him whoe doth now with greef acknowledge his former unadvised courses.

JO. CANTAUR.

T. BUCHURST,

JOH. FORTESCUE,

RIC. LONDON,

EDW. STANHOP,

R. SWALE.

‘ 26 Feb. 1602. — An order of submission sett downe by her Majestie’s Commissioners appointed for causes ecclesiasticall, to be performed by Rob. Troutbecke, Master of Arts, of Queen’s Coll. in Oxford, in manner and forme following, without any addition or alteration thereof.

He the said Rob. Troutbecke shall either in the same Convocation, or in some other, at the appointment of Mr. Vicechancellor of Oxford, in like sort and manner acknowledg and confesse as followeth.

Whereas I Robert Troutbecke have verie unadvisedly combined my selfe in the defence and justification of Mr. Sprint and his actions, thereby (as farr as in me lay) seeking the disgrace of Mr. Vicechancellor and publique authoritie in this Univerfitie established, as also the encouragement of such like turbulent spiritts. And whereas also I have in my publique Sermon preached in St. Maries upon the 21 Dec. last past given just offence by uttering and publishing divers bitter invectives and imputations against Mr. Vicechancellor and others of the better sort of this Univerfitie, as it is judged: adding thereunto a persuasion and encouragement to Mr. Sprint and others not to shrink notwithstanding prosecution, thereby (as it is likewise judged) as much as in me lay seeking to deprave publique authoritie, and to animate disorderly and factious persons: I doe therefore now before this whole Convocation here present, confesse my selfe to have very undutifully, unadvisedly and intemperately carried myself in all and every of the premises, and am verie hartelie sorrie for the same my being over farre carried away with heat against you my superiors and governors, and I doe faithfully promise and protest that I will hereafter in the whole carriage of myself both in speach and behaviour towards you Mr. Vicechancellor, and the rest of the Governors of this Univerfitie demeane myselfe

ſelfe in a more modeſt, temperate and dutifull forte, defiring yow all to accept of this my ſubmiſſion, as proceeding from him, who doth now with greef acknowledge his former unadviſed courſes.

JO. CANTUAR.
JO. FORTESCUE.
EDW. STANHOP,

T. BUCHURST,
R. LONDON,
R. SWALE.'

Which Letter, with the Orders of the Commiſſioners incloſed, being received by Mr. Vicechancellor, he forthwith called a (1) Convocation 17 March, wherein Mr. Sprint and Mr. Troutbecke reading the aforeſaid orders of ſubmiſſion, in the middle of St. Mary's Chancell, were Certificates thereof returned to the ſaid Commiſſioners ſoon after.

As for Dr. Airay, who had reflected in ſeveral particulars on the Vicechancellor, and appeared foul in other matters, he through the favour he found eſcaped a ſubmiſſion, nothing thereof appearing in our Registers. The reſt of their party were ſeverally checked, with ſtriſt command then given to them not to perſiſt in ſuch heterodox courſes, but live quietly, follow and obey their ſuperiors.

Sprint was afterwards Vicar of Thornbury in Glouceſtershire, and became ſo great an admirer of conformity that he wrote a book ſhewing the neceſſity thereof, in caſe of deprivation. It is alſo to be noted further that this breach of peace and concord now made by ſuch turbulent ſpirits, brought ſo great an imputation on the whole, that it was feared it could not eaſily be aboliſhed without ſevere viſitation, which, had it not been for the death of the Queen, would have ſhortly after come to paſs. People they were much oppoſing, ſtubborn, raſh, &c. and were ſo confident of their Doctrine (delivered to them by certain Oxford Scholars that were exiles in Queen Mary's reign) that academical authority, which before favoured it (eſpecially when Dr. Humphrey ſate Vicechancellor) could hardly now repel it.

The particulars of this buſineſs being moſtly taken from one of the publick Registers of the Univerſity, I ſhall to them add certain Inſtructions, or Articles againſt the Puritans, drawn up by the Vicechancellor and ſeveral Heads of Houſes, and by them delivered, or intended to be delivered, to the Queen's Counſell, or Parliament, to the end, I gueſs, that certain Commiſſioners might viſit the Univerſity, and reform all enormities

(1) Ibid. in M a fol, 71 a.

relating to doctrine and worship; which Articles (though imperfect as it seems) being not in any of our Registers, but in a private and obscure place (1), I shall therefore here verbatim set them down as I find them.

1. The Preachers of that sort and faction bend themselves wholly to examine and discover the faults of Magistrates, Ministers and Non-residents especially, which ordinarily in their Sermons are so enforced against the chief Governors of the University and the Heads of Colleges, that if any Magistrate in his particular Regiment by due execution of Statutes, do but offer the least discontentment to any of that faction, we shall be sure to hear of that in the Pulpit within few days after.

2. Their invectives against Non-residents are so bitter and usual without distinction or difference of place, person, or other circumstances, that they do not so much perstringe (2) the negligence of idle and careless Non-residents, as absolutely condemn all manner of absence from Benefices as unlawful and damnable before God and man, branding the parties with these and such like distasteful and uncharitable terms, as Brasen foreheads, Hardhearted, Shameless Faces, Adders Ears, feared Consciences, Serpents Brood, &c. And this they do so covertly and closely that no man can accuse them (as they think) or take advantage against them, which appeareth by this, that when they are examined and charged with these abuses, they stick not to deny and forswear that they never intended or meant any such matter. And yet their words and drifts are so plain and apparent to all mens understanding, that every youth can say, after the Sermon, here such a Governor was touched, here such a Doctor was disgraced.

3. Whereby it comes to pass that while they weary and tire themselves in this factious course, the enormous sins and outrages of the popular sort do sleep altogether uncontrolled. Heresy and Popery, partly for want of reprehension and instruction, and partly for want of severe discipline and due execution of Laws in that case provided, have gathered such strength and increase both in City and Country, that the sequel thereof will be lamentable, and unrecoverable, yf speedy remedy be not provided.

4. Again the common adversary by our invections and dissensions is mightily enraged: The Pulpit and sacred function of preaching become instruments of private revenge: our persons deeply disgraced: our authority greatly weakened; whilst the junior sort reprehending these odious imputations are easily drawn to an utter contempt of their lawful Governors, whom so openly and confidently they hear dayly depraved.

(1) In quadam Cista ferrea in Thef. Coll. B. Mariae Magd. Oxon.

(1) tax.

5. Wherefore these are in all humbleness to appeal unto your wisdoms and authority, that if the faults cannot conveniently be redressed by your honors above, or by the higher powers rather, because of your manifold and more important affairs, or by reason of the infinity of these trifling and base controversies, far unworthy the hearing of such honorable senators, or in respect of the costs and charges, and other grievances which the poor and particular members of our University by continuall resort to that high Court of Justice may happily sustain: that your honors would be pleased to address a Commission to some few of us, whom your wisdom shall repute most fit for such a purpose: and to arm them with sufficient authority from the sovereign power to hear, examine, and censure such undiscree, and enormous persons (by whome such occasion of scandal shall be offered) according to the demands and the nature and quality of their offences.'

So far the Articles or Instructions. In the paper wherein they are wrote I find these passages entered by another hand, which being altogether to our purpose, you shall have them verbatim as they are there.

' Now since Mr. Sprint was imprisoned, the whole current of their Sermons is nothing but complaints of the affliction and persecution of the godly, of hindering the Word and stopping the course of the Gospel, and that as bitterly in a manner as the Jesuits or Priests exclaime in their books de persecutionibus Anglicanis, accounting the Magistrates no better than tyrants and persecutors of Preachers. Lastly they are now come to open and infamous libelling, affirming that sith preaching cannot have its force, they may lawfully fly to that refuge. Which divilish humour, yf by authority it be not repressed, will break out shortly into greater outrage and inconvenience. They have consulted and consented to preach non-residents out of their Benefices or Headships, or at least so to rate and exagitate them in the pulpit, that they shall not dare for shame to appear at Sermon. And yf that will not serve the turne, they threaten force, and all outrageous attempts. Yt is to be proved that one of them in a Conventicle with applause of others, made his braggs that yf the Vicechancellour had come in person to any of the three Congregations, his hood had been pulled over his eares and himself thrown down the staires, as they say a Proctor was once served so in Cambridge, &c.'

' Articles whereunto all such as are admitted to preache, reade, catechize, minister the Sacraments, or to execute any other ecclesiasticall function, doe agree and consent, and testifie the same by the subscription of their names.

That

That his Majestie under GOD hath and ought to have the soverigntye over all manner of persons borne within his realmes, dominions and countries of what state, either ecclesiasticall or temporall, soever they be. And that none other Power, Prælate, State or Potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superioritie, preheminance or authoritie ecclesiasticall or spirituall within his Majestie's said realmes, dominions and countreys.

That the Book of Common Prayer, and of ordering of Bishoppes, Priests and Deacons, conteyneth in it nothing contrarie to the word of GOD. And that the same may lawfully be used, and that I myself whoe doe subscribe will use the forme in the said book prescribed in publick prayer and administration of the Sacraments and none other.

That I allow the book of Articles of Religion agreed upon by the Archbishops and Bishops of both Provinces, and the whole Clergie in the Convocation holden at London in the yeare of our LORD GOD 1562, and sett forth by her Majestie's authoritie Q. Elizabeth.'

These Articles were subscribed to by Rich. Ball, M. A. Fellow of Magd. Coll. 5 Mar. 1602. 'Tis the first time that these Articles are written in our Registers (1), and the first man that occurs that subscribed them.—I believe this Rich. Ball was one of the faction.—I think that this way of subscribing being much neglected, it was again revived by Dr. Howson [now Vicechancellor.]

Concerning Queen Elizabeth's favouring of Learning, it is observable "that she 'gave a strict charge and command to both the Chancellors of both her Universities, to bring her a just, true and impartial list of all the eminent and hopeful Students (that were Graduates) in each University, to set down punctually their names, their Colleges, their standings, their Faculties wherein they did eminere, or were likely so to do.' Therein her Majesty was exactly obeyed, the Chancellors durst not do otherwise: and the use she made of it was, that if she had an Ambassador to send abroad, then she of herself would nominate such a man of such an House to be his Chaplain, and another of another House to be his Secretary, &c. When she had any places to dispose of, fit for persons of an academical education, she would herself consign such persons as she judged to be pares negotiis (2)."

(1) REG. Univ. M b fol. 156 a.

(2) Sir William Boswell was wont to relate this (among the infinite more observable passages) in the happy reign of Q. Elizabeth. See the

Works of Joseph Mede, fol. Lond. 1672, p. 44. in the Author's Life. 'Sir William had gotten the very individual papers wherein these names were listed, and marked with the Queen's own

Yet she gave a way to some of her favourites to get long Leases from Colleges, and to beg Manors from the Church, especially York.

An. { Dom. 1603
1 Jacob. Regis.

QUEEN ELIZABETH being now dead (whom the University suddenly after voted to be inserted in their Album (1) of BENEFACTORS) KING JAMES, King of the Scots, came to the Crown; and being no sooner settled in his throne, but so vehement a Plague broke forth in London, that, in short time after, died in one week within its liberties, three thousand three hundred and odd persons (2). Spreading itself, it came into these parts in the month of July, and increasing very much in a short time after by the lewd and dissolute behaviour of some base and unruly Inhabitants, the beginning of Michaelmas Term was prorogued (3) till the 2 day of November. But the Plague not ceasing by that time, it was prorogued (4) till the first of December, and from that time again (5) till the 5; yet when a Congregation was then solemnized, few or none appeared, because the infection continued, and did not cease till February following.

Before any prorogation was made, or that all the Colleges were broke up and had given license to their respective members to depart to their homes, the Citizens put up a Petition (6) to the Convocation held the 17 Sept. running thus:

‘ For so much it hath pleased GOD at this instant to visit this Cittie of Oxon with the most grievous and dolefull sickness of the Plauge, which through the most lewd and dissolute behaviour of some base and unruly inhabitants, is now in such sort dispersed, that doe the Magistrates what they may, it is not lykely to make certaine stay of further infection. And to relieve the diseased (as heretofore wee have done) our habilities being allready much decayed, and shortly in all likelihoode to be quyte impoverished, it is impossible. Wee therefore, in the behalfe of our whole Bodie and Corporation, doe most humbly requeast and intreate your Worshippes, that

hand, which he carefully laid up among his *Κεφάλαια*. Now (as Sir William pursued) this could not be long concealed from the young Students, and then it is easy to be imagined (or rather it is not to be imagined) how this consideration, that their Sovereign’s eye was upon them (and so propitious upon the deserving of them) how this, I say, would swich and spur on their industries.’

(1) [A Book of Verses also was composed and

published under this title, ‘Oxon. Acad. funebre Officium in Mem. Eliz. Reginæ.’ 4to. Oxon. 1603.]

(2) Rich. Shann’s Book of Memories, MS.

(3) REG. Convocat. M a, ut supra fol. 75 a.

(4) Ibid. f. 76 a.

(5) Ibid.

(6) Ibid. f. 75 b.

before you dissolve your Colledges and Companies (a thing most grievous and lamentable for us to hear of) you will of your charities and goodnes take order for some weekly contribution from your Univerfitie, towards the relief and keeping in of the defeased, which wee shall endeavour to the utter most of our powers, and shall daily make our prayers unto the Almighty for all his good blessing of health and prosperitie to light upon you all. Oxon this sixtenth of September 1603.

Your worships most humble,

RICHARD BROWNE, Maior,
RICHARD GOOD, Alderman,
ISAACK BARTLEMEW, Ald.

JOHN HOLLWAY, Town Clark, THOMAS COSSAM, Alderman.'

This Petition being openly read, and sent to the respective Colledges, there was a weekly collection made and duly paid, to the very great relief of the infected. The truth is, the times were very sad, and nothing but lamentation and bemoanings heard in the streets. Those that had wealth retired into the country, but those that were needy, were, if not taken away by death, almost starved, and so consequently ready to mutiny against their superiors for relief. All the gates of Colledges and Halls were constantly kept shut day and night by a few persons left in them to keep possession. Shop-windows all close, and none, except the keepers of the sick and collectors of relief, stirring in the streets, no, not so much as dog or cat, so that they, nay the common market place bore grafs.

Churches were seldom or never open for divine service, only College Chapels for those few left behind, to put up their devotions for the abatement and utter removal of the infection. After it had ceased, and most of the Scholars returned, it brake forth again in April following, but the spreading thereof quickly prevented by the care of the Magistrates. Also that after the King and Court had left Oxford, 1605, it brake forth again, and the infected persons sent to their former habitations, viz. Port-medc house, the cabines near it, and others by Cheney Lane near Hedington hill.

The new King having several weeks before left London, came, if I mistake not, in September to Woodstock (1), to whom retired (as 'tis (2) said)

(1) Vicecan. COMPUT.

(2) In the LIFE of Laud, Archb. of Cant. sub an. 1625.

the Vicechancellor, Doctors and Proctors, and what appearance could be made in the Univerſity: and after an uſual Speech, the King promiſed them his favour, and preſence alſo, when GOD ſhould abate the infection now raging in his Kingdom.

About the ſame time a general rumour going about the Nation that the Civil Law ſhould be put down and quite exterminated the Kingdom (endeavour'd ſo to be by conſiderable perſons) the Profeſſors and Candidates of it were not a little troubled. Thoſe that before had had controverſies with Artiſts and Phyſicians concerning dignity and ſuperiority (as 'tis told you before) their ſucceſſors now were in a manner forced to uſe all endeavours to keep up the being of their profeſſion. They reſted not, neither could they be ſecure, till the Univerſity would take cognizance of their approaching ruin. At length the Vicechancellor being wearied out with their complaints cauſed a Convocation to be called, and being ſolemnized the 6 of March, his Deputy, Dr. Leonard Hutten (for he himſelf was abſent) told (1) the Doctors, Regents and Non-Regents, in a ſhort Oration, that 'there were four chief heads or ornaments of this Univerſity, on which the foundation thereof was placed; viz. the Studies of Divinity, Law, Phyſick, and humane Arts: of which, if one was taken away, the reſt of the fabrick would go to ruin, &c.' which Oration being ended, Dr. Henry Marten of New College ſtood up and made another (2) telling the Aſſembly what great damages the Commonwealth would receive, if ſo be the ſaid Faculty ſhould be extinguished, &c. wherefore upon propoſal, it was by the unanimous conſent of all preſent agreed that Letters (3) ſhould be ſent to the Chancellor of the Univerſity, and others alſo to the Earl of Devonſhire (now much in favor with the King) to implore their aſſiſtance in the matter; which being done, and divers eminent perſons of the Univerſity going to the Court about it, the deſigns of evil men about the King came to naught.

Such encouragement at this time was ſhewed to that Faculty, that when the King by his Letters pat. under the great Seal of England, granted to either of the Univerſities, that they might elect two Burgeſſes to ſerve in Parliament (of which thoſe to Oxford were dated 12 of March this year) it was then commanded that two grave and learned men, profeſſing the Civil Law, ſhould be by writ choſen, and ſerve for them as Members of the Houſe of Commons. Which grant, though for the preſent it was accounted a great favour to the Univerſities, as to the proſecuting their affairs in Parliaments, yet ſince not, as it hath been obſerved by many.

(1) Ibid. in M a fol. 77 a.

(3) Ibid.

(2) Ibid.

For whereas before, most of those members that had been Students in the Universities would stand up as occasion offered in behalf of their respective Mothers, now, none will do that office, because it is incumbent on two, who commonly are found negligent by following their own affairs, or else not able as to their parts or understanding to undergo what their places require.

An. { Dom. 1604
2 Jacobi.

To pass by the great concernments that the Vicechancellor, Doctors, Proctors and others had the last year in answering the Petition of the Ministers of the Church of England, desiring reformation of certain ceremonies and abuses in the English Church, viz. as to Service, Ministers, Church Maintenance and Discipline, which was answered soon after by the Brownists, I shall for want of sufficient information of these proceedings (for little or rather nothing at all appears in our publick Registers) proceed to something else.

It may be remembered that the best matter produced by Hampton Court Conference was the resolution of K. James, for a new Translation of the Bible, which intent was now effectually followed, and the Translators, being 47 in number, and divided in six companies, did the work sooner than was imagined. Two companies were from Westminster, two from Oxford, and as many from Cambridge. The names of those of this University were

	{	John Hardyng (1) of Magd.	}	
	{	John Raynolds, President of C. C.	}	
Dr.	{	Thomas Holland (2),	} Rector	{ Exeter
	{	Rich. Kilby (3),	}	{ Lincoln
	{	Miles Smyth, sometime of Brazenose (4)	}	} College.
Mr.	{	Rich. Brett, Bach. of Div. of Lincoln	}	
	{	Rich. Fairclough, sometime of New	}	

(1) [*J. Harding*, D. D. Fellow of Magd. C. Reg. Prof. of Heb. and afterwards Prof. of his Coll.]

(2) [*T. Holland*, was also Reg. Prof. of Div.]

(3) [*R. Kilby* was afterward Reg. Prof. of Heb.]

(4) [*M. Smith* was afterward Bp. of Glouc. Our Author in his *ATH. OXON.* v. 1, c. 416, says, "after the task of Translation was finished by the whole number, it was raised by a dozen selected from them, and at length referred to the

final examination of Bilson Bishop of Winton, and this M. Smith, who, with the rest of the twelve, are stiled in the History of the Synod of Dort, 'vere eximiet ab initio in toto hoc opere verfatissimi,' as having concluded that worthy labour. All being ended, this excellent person, M. Smith, was commanded to write a Preface, which being by him done, 'twas made publick, and is the same that is now extant in our Church Bible, the original whereof is, if I am not mistaken, in the Oxonian Vatican."]

All which were to translate the four greater Prophets, with the Lamentations, and the 12 leffer.

- Dr. { George Abbot, Dean of Winchester and Master of Univ. C. [afterward Archb. of Cant.]
 Giles Thompson, Dean of Windsor, sometime [Fell.] of All Souls C. [and afterward Bp. of Glouc.]
 John Harmar, Warden of Winchester, sometime [Fell.] of New C. [and Reg. Prof. of Greek.]
 John Aglionby, Principal of Edmund Hall,
 John Perin, Greek Reader, Fellow of St. John's College, [and Can. of Chr. Ch. in 1704.]
 Leonard Hutten, Canon of Ch. Ch.

Which six last, with others, as 'tis reported (of which were Dr. Tho. Ravis, Dean of Ch. Ch. and chiefly Sir Hen. Savile, Warden of Merton College) were to translate the four Gospels, Acts of the Apostles and Apocalypse; and all, for their better information, had the Copies of such Bibles that could be found in the publick, or those Libraries belonging to Colleges. Which great work being finished, soon after, divers grave Divines in the University, not employed in translating, were assigned by the Vicechancellor (upon a conference had with the Heads of Houses) to be overseers of the Translations as well of Hebrew as of Greek. The said Translators had recourse once a week to Dr. Raynolds his Lodgings in Corpus Christi College, and there as 'tis said perfected the work, notwithstanding the said Doctor, who had the chief hand in it, was all the while sorely afflicted with the gout.

K. James having on Tuesday 5 of August 1600 escaped the hands and treason of the Earl of Gowrie in Scotland, took up a pious resolution at his coming to the Crown of England, not only of keeping the anniversary of that day for a publick Festival in all his dominions, but of having a Sermon and other divine offices every Tuesday throughout the year. This custom being by him began in Scotland and brought by him into England, and continued there in his Court, had in short time a strong influence upon the country, and either this or the year after was followed in this University. Dr. Hen. Airay of Queen's College, and others of the Calvinian party, who were more for preaching than prayers, settled this Tuesday's preaching, first at All Saints, then at St. Mary's Church, and the Vicechancellor, being then one of their party, found means with the help of his brethren, to have the said Sermons preached by the Colleges in

their respective turns; but Sir Henry Savile, of Merton College, took such order that his House should be excepted, he being altogether against such innovations.

These Lectures continued till the beginning of the late war, and then they were intermitted, but after Oxford Garrison was surrendered to the Parliament forces an. 1646, then were they revived and so continued till two years after the Restauration of King Charles the Second, and no longer.

It must be now remembred that one Richard Haydock, born at Græwel in Hampshire, bred in grammar learning in Winchester, and now Fellow of New College, did practice Physic in the day, and preached at night in his bed. His practice came by his profession (for he was Bachelaur of Physick of this University) and his preaching (as he pretended) by revelation. It is also further said (1), that he would take a text in his sleep, and deliver a good Sermon upon it; and tho' his auditory were willing to silence him, by pulling, haling, and pinching, yet would he pertinaciously persist to the end, and sleep still.

The fame of this sleeping Preacher fled abroad with a light wing, which coming to the King's knowledge, he commanded him to the Court, where he sat up one night to hear him. And when the time came that the Preacher thought it was fit for him to be asleep, he began with a Prayer, then took a text of Scripture, which he significantly enough insisted on a while, but after made an excursion against the Pope, the Cross in Baptism, and the last Canons of the Church of England, and so concluded sleeping.

The King would not trouble him that night, letting him rest after his labours, but sent for him the next morning, and in private handled him so like a cunning surgeon, that he found out the sore; making him confess not only his sin and error in the act, but the cause that urged him to it, which was, 'that he apprehended himself as a buried man in the University, being of a low condition, and if something eminent and remarkable did not spring from him, to give life to his reputation, he should never appear any body, which made him attempt this novelty to be taken notice of.' The King finding him ingenuous in his confession, pardoned him, but for preferment that he gave him (which my author mentions) I find none, for leaving his Fellowship, and the College anno 1605, retired to Salisbury, and there practised Physick many years. John Owen, the Poet, his contemporary, hath an Epigram (2) upon him under the title or name of 'Asellus

(1) See in Arthur Wilson's HIST. of K. James, printed at Lond. 1635, p. 111.

(2) In Epigram. ad Arbellam Stuart, nu. 31.

Somniator,' which for the conclusion of this narration I shall verbatim set down.

‘ In somnis ignota priùs mysteria discis,
 Multaque te vigilem, quæ latuere, doces.
 Quanto plus igitur scires, si mortuus esses,
 Tam benè quem docuit mortis imago loqui.’

An. } Dom. 1605
 } 3 Jacobi.

The 27 of August, the King, Queen, Prince of Wales, and a considerable number of the nobility, came from Woodstock to Oxford, to the end that they might see the place, and entertain themselves with the delights of the Muses. At the end of the University limits northward, they were met and congratulated by the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, Proctors, and certain Heads of Houses in their formalities, with an eloquent Oration; which being done, they presented to the King Stephanus his Testament. Coming nearer, they were entertained by the Mayor, Steward, and the chiefest of the Citizens of Oxford; after whose compliments finished also, they gave the said King a rich pair of gloves, and, as 'tis reported, a purse of gold. At Saint John's College gate, they had a Speech spoken to them by one of that Society, and the view of divers copies of Verses hanging on the walls. When the King came within the North Gate, he was saluted thence to Christ Church with great acclamations and shoutings of the Scholars (in number now 2254) besides Laicks innumerable. At Quatervois he was stopped by Dr. Perin, the Greek Reader, with an excellent Greek Oration, from a pew or desk set up there for the purpose. At Christ Church by Wake the ingenious Orator; who, after he had pleased the Auditory with his Ciceronian stile, the King was conducted to the Cathedral Church under a canopy supported by Doctors in their scarlet habits. After service mixt with instrumental and vocal musick, by way of thanks for his safe arrival, he was led to his Lodgings through the throng of people, who being in a manner overjoyed for his happy appearance, made the walls of the Quadrangle shake with their acclamations.

In the mean time Prince Henry with his Court went to Magdalen College, where received him the President and Fellows with an eloquent Oration spoken by Mr. James Mabbe, one of that Society, the gates and walls

walls being at that time hung with Verses. After he had viewed the Quadrangle, was conducted to the President's Lodgings, where were ready to receive him certain Noblemens Sons of that House, who then entertained him with Speeches and Philosophical Disputations. After the King, Queen, and Prince had supped, they were conveyed to Ch. Church Hall, where they saw a Latin Comedy called Vertumnus acted by the Students of that House. The next day in the morning they went to St. Mary's Church, where they heard Divinity Disputations, in which Dr. Aglionby [Princ.] of Edmund Hall was Respondent, and Dr. Holland [Rect. of Exet. C.] with 5 more Opponents. In the afternoon were Disputations in the Civil Law, in which Dr. Blencow [Prov.] of Oriel was Respondent, Dr. William Bird [Fell.] of All Souls, with 5 more, Opponents, the Regius Professor in that Faculty then moderating. All which being exceedingly well performed, gave great content to the King and the Auditory.

The third day were Disputations in Physick, performed also admirably well by the best of that Profession in the University: which being done, they went to New College, where they were entertained with a royal feast and incomparable musick. After dinner they went to Saint Mary's again, where they heard Disputations in Philosophy: which being concluded, the King sum'd up all with an elegant Oration, much applauded by the Auditory. Afterwards he went to Christ Church, but Prince Henry to Magdalen College, where he supped that night in the common Hall, and had divers Speeches, Verses and gifts spoken and presented to him by the young gallantry of that House. After supper, he and the King went to Saint John's College, where they were diverted with a Play called *Annus recurrens*, penned by Dr. Gwynne of that Society, which pleased his Majesty and the auditory very much. The fourth and last day (30 Aug.) the King, Prince and Court went to the publick Library, newly restored by Sir Thomas Bodley, consisting then only of the middle part that now is, erected by the benefaction of Duke Humphrey and others: there he spent at least an hour, took into his hands several books, perused and gave his learned censure of them. Then the Divinity School under it, and Schools of Arts adjoining. From thence they went to Brasenose, where the Principal and Fellows received them at the gate with a Speech. Thence to All Souls College, where they saw the Chapel, Hall and Library; then to Magdalen College, where they visited what was worthy of Majestick eyes: at which time divers Nobles and others were with great solemnity created and incorporated Masters of Arts, in a Convocation at St. Mary's, the
names

names of some of which you may see under this year in my *FASTI OXONIENSES*. After dinner, the King being about to depart, the University assembled to take their leaves, and being admitted into his presence, the junior Proctor gave him a farewell Speech, and being well accepted by the King, he gave the Academians his hand to kiss, and then expressed many honorable matters of the University and his entertainment, with a promise that he would be a gracious Sovereign to it.

Thus briefly concerning this entertainment; if any are desirous to know more the particulars of it, let them consult a book intituled, *REX PLATONICUS*, written by the ingenious Mr. (since Sir) Isaac Wake of Merton College, at this time Orator of the University. All that shall be farther added is, that while the aforesaid Exercises were performing, the King shewed himself to be of an admirable wit and judgment, sufficiently applauded by the Scholars by clapping their hands, and humming: which though strange to him at first hearing, yet when he understood, upon enquiry, what that noise meant (which they told him signified applause) was very well contented.

The University being now very sensible in what great danger the King and Nation were in by the attempt made to blow up the Parliament House by certain desperate Catholics, made a close search for all of that Religion in the University, and forthwith not only sent such that were strangers away, but made a solemn Decree (1) in Convocation 16 Decemb. that if there were any privileged person in the University that did not with his wife, children and servants frequent God's Ordinances in their respective parish Churches, or any unmarried persons that did refuse either to go to the said Churches or College Chapels, or service in Halls, or to the Cathedral, were forthwith to be deprived of their privilege and office or offices that they enjoyed from the University, or College, or Hall therein.

Much about the same time was an Act made, by the Parliament now sitting, ' that no Popish Recusant convict should present to any Benefice, with Cure or without Cure, Prebend or any other Ecclesiastical Living, or to collate or nominate to any Free School, Hospital or Donative whatsoever, &c. And that the Chancellor and Scholars of the University of Oxford, so often as any of them shall be void, shall have the Presentation, Nomination, Collation and Donation of and to every such Benefice, Prebend, or ecclesiastical Living, School, Hospital and Donative, set, lying,

(1), M a fol. 91 b..

and being in the counties of Oxford, Kent, Middlesex, Suffex, Surrey, Hampshire, Berks. Bucks. Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Wilts. Somersetshire, Devons. Cornwall, Dorsetshire, Herefordshire, Northamptonshire, Pembrokehire, Caermarthenf. Brecknockf. Monmouthf. Cardiganf. Montgomeryf. and the City of London, and in every City and Town, being a County of itself, lying and being within any of the limits or precincts of any of the Counties aforesaid, &c.'

The Plague breaking out again in the University, the Delegates met in St. Peter's Church in the East on the 9 of March, where consulting for the prevention of the spreading thereof, at length ordered (1) that the Bachelours that then were to determine, should do that exercise privately in their respective Colleges and Halls, and that the Sermon that was to be preached the next Tuesday following at St. Mary's should be omitted for that time.

The 14 of the same month they met again, and ordered that the Sermon for the Tuesday following be omitted, and that the Quadragesimal Sermons in the Church of St. Peter be translated to the Cathedral, that Disputations in Austens and Bachelours Prayers in St. Mary's Church be taken away. These Decrees were by them ordered five Days after, to continue till the 25 April following (2).

An. { Dom. 1606
4 Jacobi.

The first thing of moment that I find memorable this year, is the preaching of one Mr. William Laud, B. of D. of St. John's College, in St. Mary's Church, in Octob. In which Sermon letting drop divers passages favouring of Popery, which now seemed scandalous to the present Academians, whose thoughts were generally possess'd with Calvinistical and Puritanical points, Dr. Airay, the Vicechancellor, (of whom we have made mention an. 1602) called him into question for what he had delivered.

The business being bandied to and fro for several weeks, Mr. Laud cleared himself so much that he avoided a publick recantation in the Convocation, which most of the Heads of Houses and Doctors intended to have been done: yet such was the report that they raised upon him, as if he was a Papist, or at least very popishly affected, that it was a scandal for

(1) Ibid. fol. 93 a.

(2) [Ibid.]

any person to be seen in his company, or to give him the usual compliment or time of the day as he passed the streets. Many were the censures that then passed upon him, as a busy and pragmatistical person, and much upon that account did he at present suffer.

All that I shall say more of this matter shall be from a Letter (1) of Thomas Earl of Dorset, Chancellor of the University, to his Vicechancellor, Dr. Airay, dated 24 of December this year, which speaking much in commendation of the person we now speak of, I cannot without guilt of concealment omit it.—‘ And because I may deal as clearly with you as you have done with me, I will let you know both the way and the matter that moved me to write these my Letters unto you, which is this: Mr. Dr. Paddie (lately of St. John’s Coll.) in the same day wherein my Letter to you was dated, came unto me and informed me that a late Sermon was made by one Mr. Lawde of Oxford, a verie excellent learned man, (as he then termed him) and of very honest and good conversation, at which Sermon (as he said) himself was present, and in his opinion heard nothing that might give any just cause of offence. Nevertheless, he said that he was convented for the same before you once, and that it was purposed that he should be convented before you again on the Wednesday past of this week, which was within two dayes after his speech unto me. He said farther that some two or three very learned men about the Court had seen and considered of his Sermon, and had given approbation of the same. Finally he concluded that he understood Mr. Lawd did mean, if you did proceed against him, to appeal from you, the which he doubted would be a scandal to the University, and minister matter to the world to brute that we are there distracted, which he wished rather might be, that we are united. And as upon this information of his, being my good friend, a man religious, learned, and one whom I love and trust, I yeilded to his last motion, which was, that I would take the cause into my own hands, and call two or three learned Divines, and so order and compound it as shall be thought fit: only in this I differed from his desire, that I would rather move my Lord of Canterbury and the Bishop of London to joyne with me therein, then to call inferior Divines unto me. But now having received this information from yourself, who are the publick Magistrate, and to whose declaration I ought to give much more faith than unto any private, and being one whom I both love and trust, I am fully resolved to remit and remand the

(1) In manibus Authoris.

same cause to you again, leaving the whole course and proceedings therein to your judgement; learning, justice, &c.

Much more may be said of this matter, from several Letters of the Chancellor that I have in my hands, but being I suppose needless, I shall choose rather to proceed to other occurrences. The University being now much out of order as to good manners and something of discipline, a reformation was consulted. In the first place after care had been taken (1) that the Statutes be reduced into good order by Mr. Joh. Barcham of C. C. C. and Mr. Th. James to prevent dangers that might ensue (as perjury and other matters of conscience) but yet little was effected at this time, that damned sin of drunkenness was considered: For whereas in the days of Qu. Elizabeth it was little or nothing practised (sack being then rather taken for a cordial than a usual liquor, sold also for that purpose in Apothecaries shops) and a heinous crime it was to be overtaken with drink, or smoake tobacco, it now became in a manner common. The Court that was here the last year left such impressions of debauchery upon the Students, that by a little practice they improved themselves so much, that they became more excellent than their masters, and that also without scandal, because it became a laudable fashion.

So much was this vice resented by the Sages of the University, that it was ordered (2) by the Delegates appointed by them and the Convocation, that no Graduate or privileged person of the University, or any servant or Servitor, belonging to them, should enter into any Inn, Tavern or other house whatsoever where wine, ale or beere is sold in Oxford or the suburbs

(1) REG. CONVOCAT. K 1. a.

(2) Ibid. fol. 4. a.

Ne quis posthac Graduatns vel persona privilegiata, hujus Universitatis Oxon. nec famulus sive serviens eorundem, in aliquod Hospitium sive Diversorium, Tabernam, vel etiam domum quamcunque, ubi Vinum, Cervisium aut Biria, Anglicè Beare, venditioni exponatur sive retallietur infra Civitatem Oxon. in com. Oxon. aut in suburbis ejusdem aut infra Universitatem Oxon. vel precinctum ejusdem ingrediatur sive intructiose ibidem sessorus, potaturus, lusurus aut aliter ibidem remansurus seu commoraturus, nec ludo aliquo illicito ibidem usus sub pœna foris faciend. Universitati prædicto pro primo delicto sive commisso in præmissis sive aliquo eorundem 2 sol. pro secundo 4 s. pro tertio 10 s. Et si quis in præmissis vel aliquo eorundem quarto peccaverit sive offenderit, indeque per confessionem suam propriam aut probationes legitimas coram Domino

Vicecancellario et Procuratoribus vel eorum altero convictus fuerit, quod tanquam stortatorem sive fornicatorem puniri per Statuta sive Ordinationes hujus almæ Universitatis antehac cautum est atque ordinatum. Provisio tamen semper quod hæc Ordinatio, decretum sive statutum non intelligatur, nec aliquo modo extendatur ad tollendum cœnas, quæ dicuntur Vesperiales, seu alias publicas seu solennes Scholarium, gradum aliquem in facultate Artium, Theologiæ, Juris Civilis, Medicinæ, seu alia aliqua facultate ad annua Comititia seu Quadragesima seu alio quovis tempore suscipientium conventiones, commestationes sive convivia extra Collegia sive Aulas respective suas in aliquo quocunque loco infra Universitatem prædictam seu prædictam ejusdem aut infra Civitatem Oxon. aut suburbia ejusdem habendas, tenendas sive celebrandas, &c.

thereof,

thereof, and there to sit idly, drink, use any unlawful play, &c. under pain of forfeiting to the University for the first time taken in any such houses 2s. for the second 4s. for the third 10s. And if he offend the fourth time, and be found peccant by his confession or other lawful proofs before the Vicechancellor or Proctors, or either of them, he shall be punished as a drunkard, who by the Statutes and ordinations is to be punished as a whoremonger or fornicator. Provided notwithstanding that this Ordination, Decree or Statute should not be understood, or any way extend to the taking away of Vesper Suppers, or any publick feastings of Scholars who should take any Degree in Arts, Divinity, Law, Physick, or any other Faculty whatsoever to be held, had or solemnised in order to the yearly Acts, Lents, &c.

Furthermore also they decreed (1) that no determining Bachelour should use any Commissions or Computations (by which Students did commonly contract to themselves debauchery) to obtain the office of Collector. If it was proved that he had done so, he was forthwith to be deprived of his office. Feasting also and drinking used in the Schools in Lent time was strictly forbidden, with a mulct imposed on those that should be found guilty of them.

As for the orders relating to Scholastick Discipline, were the reviving of certain Exercises which were in a manner either quite collapsed or neglected. Of them, some were the Disputations (2) called Parvifii or Generals, the Disputations in Festo Ovorum, commonly called Egg-Saturday, which is that Saturday next going before Shrove Tuesday. As for the Disputations called Generals (which as I have told you in an. 1601, had been much neglected) there were such Decrees now made, that no person was to proceed Bachelour of Arts, unless he would swear that he had performed that Exercise, viz. either in answering, or at least had been once prior Opponent, &c. At that time also some of the number of Masters were to be appointed by the Proctors Supervisors of those that disputed in Parvifiis or Generals. To these I may add the care that the said Delegates had (3), concerning the number of Cottages increased within the precincts of the University, by the unfeeling avarice of the Citizens: which being also resented by the University of Cambridge as to their own particular, they both joined their powers together to have an Act of Parliament made, by which it

(1) Ibid.

(2) Ibid. fol. 5 a, b.

(3) Ibid.

should be provided that those Cottages which for the space of certain years behind were erected, should be taken away, and especially for these reasons as was generally thought, 1. Because that by the erection of them great inconveniences hapned to the University, namely, by taking in foreigners to be inmates with the Cottagers, which caused the Plague to increase very much 3 years ago (as also afterward in the 1 of Car. I). 2dly, Because they increased the number of poor people, whereby the Colléges were engaged in a charitable way to lessen their treasure: and 3dly, because they entertained idle persons, who shark upon young Scholars, debauch them, entice them to their Cottages to commit wickedness, &c. Of this matter of Cottages you shall hear more anon.

An. { Dom. 1607
5 Jacobi.

A controversy hapning about the latter end of this year, between the Regents on the one part, and the Warden and Fellows of New College on the other, concerning a Custom of presenting the said Fellows in the Convocation House without asking their Graces in the University; was at length determined (1) by the Chancellor on the behalf of New Coll. who had enjoyed that custom (as he saith) among themselves more than 200 years before this year.

About the same time also, whereas there was like to be great combustion about the choice of the Proctors (as it accordingly fell out to many mens disliking), the University (to avoid scandal) made new Statutes (2), and had them published in Convocation, purposely to oppose such unlawful canvassing, with heavy mulcts to be imposed on those that should break them. The names of those persons (6 in number at least that stood) I know not, or whether they or any of them were deserving of that office (now accounted very honorable) I cannot find: Sure I am that when Qu. Elizabeth ruled, and long before, when controversies depended between the southern and northern Scholars, Proctors were chosen for their scholarship, virtue and undaunted and publick spirits; but now and after, he that could give the greatest entertainment, was the Proctor against all the world. Such vanities being suffered to be used, and especially this year, gave occasion to make the junior Masters idle and given so much to excess, that about the same time the Bachelours imitated them in the

(1) Ibid. in K. fol. 14 b, 15 a et b.

(2) Ib. fol. 16 a.

election of their Collector, wherein great entertainments being given by the candidates of that office, divers mischiefs followed from those that received them, particularly on the 26 of Feb. this year, when they with divers Undergraduats, warmed with high liquors, retired to Bullington Green, where at a match at foot-ball they burnt divers acres of furze, and more mischief would they have done had not the country people opposed them.

It must not be forgotten that this year died Dr. John Raynolds, President of Corpus Christi College, one of so prodigious a memory that he might have been called a walking Library: of so virtuous and holy life and conversation (as writers say) that he very well deserved to be red-lettered: so eminent and conspicuous, that as Nazianzen speaketh of Athanasius, it might be said of him, to name Raynolds is to commend virtue itself. He had turned (1) over (as I conceive) all Writers, prophane, ecclesiastical and divine, all the Councils, Fathers and Histories of the Church. He was most excellent in all tongues, which might be any way of use or serve for ornament to a Divine. He was of a sharp and nimble wit, of a grave and mature judgement, of indefatigable industry, exceeding therein Origen surnamed Adamantius. He was so well seen in all Arts and Sciences, as if he had spent his whole time in each of them. Eminent also was he accounted for his Conference had with K. James and others at Hampton-Court, though wronged by the publisher thereof, as he was often heard to say. A person also so much respected by the generality of the Academians for his learning and piety, that happy and honoured did they account themselves that could have discourse with him. At times of leisure he delighted much to talk with young towardly Scholars, communicating his wisdom to and encouraging them in their studies, even to the last. A little before his death, when he could not do such good offices, he ordered his Executors to have his Books (except those he gave to his College and certain great persons) to be dispersed among them. There was no House of Learning then in Oxon, but certain Scholars of each (some to the number of 20, some less) received of his bounty in that kind, as a Catalogue of them (with the names of the said Scholars) which I have lying by me sheweth (2).

(1) Vide in Defensione Ecclesiæ Angl. per Cracanthorpe, cap. 69, &c.

(2) The following are the names of the most eminent Scholars that received of his bounty, and

were his admirers and sate at his feet. See the Catalogue of his Books which I have [Ashm. Mus. 84—D 10—8546.]

Humphrey Leech, Master of Arts, sometime a Minister in Shrewsbury, but now one of the Chaplains or petty Canons of Christ Church, having towards the latter end of last year made an ingress in a Sermon into the

[Antonii à Wood, Oxon. an. 1680.

This Book I found in the Library of Hen. Jackson, B. of D. Rector of Hampton Meysay in com. Gloc. sometime Fellow of Corp. Chr. Coll. Oxon. an. 1662. It contains the names of such Books that the famous Dr. Joh. Rainolds, sometime President of the said Coll. bequeathed to divers Students of several Colleges and Halls in Oxon, especially such that had fate at his feet and were his admirers, and had also for several years recurred to him (as to an oracle) for the resolution of doubts. This Cat. was mostly written by the said Hen. Jackson.

Magd. Coll. J. Pusey 2 v. T. Loftus 9 v. R. Walker 3 v. R. Barnes 5 v. J. Burrughes 3 v. J. Wrench 4 v. F. Everson 4 v. C. Kirkinan 3 v. J. Dunstar 3 v. Tob. Garbrand 4 v. J. Mossey 6 v. T. Mason 5 v. T. Bayly 3 v. S. German 2 v. W. Kemp 2 v. J. Hunte 6 v. R. Quennell 2 v. J. Hill 2 v. D. Wilson 2 v. T. Shaw 4 v. E. Godwin 3 v.

St. John's Coll. T. Salterne 4 v. T. Tuer 5 v. D. Washbourn 5 v. P. Lawson 13 v. R. Tillesley 13 v. P. Virtue 10 v. J. Alder 10 v.

Balliol Coll. R. Smith 2 v. J. Abbot 4 v. T. Blanchard 4 v. W. Boswell 8 v. T. Wilkinson 11 v. R. Holland 5 vol. J. Bely 3 v.

Gloster Hall. E. Bunker 6 v. R. Brounson 6 v. W. Horwood 5 v. T. Cantrell 7 v. J. Hawley, Princ. 1 v. J. Goodridge 6 v.

Corpus Ch. Coll. Mr. Benfield 4 v. Mr. P. Hooker 4 v. Mr. Barcham 4 v. Mr. Hawthorne 6 v. Mr. Boate 3 v. Mr. Browne 5 v. Mr. Selar 10 v. Mr. Honifold 8 v. Mr. Beeley 3 v. Mr. Sympson 1 v. Mr. J. Mason 6 v. Mr. Twyne 7 v. Mr. Greene 5 v. Mr. Bayly 7 v. Mr. Jackson 7 v. Mr. Hall 8 v. Mr. Fayrecloughe 6 v. Mr. Atwood 8 v. Mr. How 12 v. Mr. Anyan 7 v. Mr. Selater 8 v. Mr. Gulliford 11 v. Mr. Nevill 3 v. Mr. Todd 10 v. Mr. Hen. Mason 17 v. Mr. Ford 9 v. Sir Holte 10 v. Sir Barcroft 10 v. Sir Hampton 8 v. Sir Barcham 7 v. Sir Jackson 11 v. P. Thacher 35 v. Sir Drew 1 v. Sir Aisgill 6 v. Sir Dyott 2 v. E. Hurd 1 v. T. Holte 13 v. M. Colmor 4 v. A. Clapton 9 v. F. Allen 5 v. N. Baily 9 v. W. Couchman 8 v. J. Chennell 5 v. H. Parry 2 v. W. Jackson 5 v. T. Giles 2 v. H. Dodd 1 v. R. Pritchard 1 v.

E. Vaughan 5 vol. P. Faulkner 5 v. S. Todd 3 v. J. Atwood 1 v. J. Storre 3 v. J. Oldam 2 v. R. Wilkes 5 v. J. Dewhurst 18 v.

Chr. Ch. T. Thornton 3 v. W. Ballowe 1 v. A. Buckley 2 v. W. Peirs 4 v. T. Bickerton 7 v. W. Osboltson 4 v. N. Spackman 5 v. F. Garbet 4 v. P. Price 6 v. E. Gunter 5 v. B. Holway 5 v. W. Barlow 7 v. H. Garnons 5 v. E. Watkin 5 v. W. Handcock 3 v.

All Souls Coll. R. Astley 3 v. R. Mocket 5 v. E. Manwayringe 2 v. W. Bennion 4 v. G. Lawley 5 v. J. Bois 3 v. J. Lee 5 v. W. Dolben 6 v. W. Norris 4 v. G. Beaumont 5 v. B. Martin 1 v. A. Ducke 3 v. J. Lee 7 v.

Lincoln Coll. J. Burbage 2 v. J. Morton 2 v. B. Culme 1 v. J. Reade 1 v. Dan. Hough 6 v. Barn. Smith 4 v. Gilb. Sutton 5 v. J. Robinson 5 v. T. Toone 9 v. S. Hawker 7 v.

Queen's Coll. W. Harper 11 v. W. Edmondson 3 v. R. Troutbeck 5 v. J. Sewell 9 v. T. Barton 7 v. Mr. B. Potter 14 v. W. Cope 9 v. G. Birkhead 11 v. A. Richardson 9 v. L. Dawes 9 v. G. Holme 6 v. W. Richardson 6 v. G. Benson 6 v. W. Dedicote 4 v. C. Brownrig 5 v. M. Bownes 6 v. T. Sutton 8 v. D. Ingall 6 v. R. Harrison 6 v. J. Langhorne 6 v. A. Airay 6 v. J. Robinson 6 v. C. Potter 7 v. J. Adamson 6 v. T. Greene 5 v. J. Dover 5 v. E. Nicholson 6 v. W. Lancaster 6 v. T. Sharroc 11 v.

Exeter Coll. W. Helme 3 v. Mr. W. Orford 1 v. S. Baskerville 1 v. T. Wynnyff 4 v. G. Hakewill 5 v. J. Prideaux 1 v. J. Warmstry 3 v. J. Vivian 5 v. N. Tooker 6 v. N. Carpenter 3 v. J. Conant 4 v. T. Gale 6 v. T. Stokes 4 v. J. Bysshop 6 v. J. Saunders 4 v. H. Vivian 4 v. J. Windham 1 v. W. Battisfill 3 v. R. Antram 4 v.

Brazenose Coll. E. Rittsdon 5 v. R. Taylor 1 v. J. Pickeringe 2 v. E. Vernon 5 v. R. Bolton 6 v. T. Peacock 8 v. S. Radcliffe 3 v. T. Collinson 4 v. H. Dicar 5 v. S. Allanson 3 v. J. Mason 4 v. T. Merton 4 v. P. Cappur 4 v. R. Fetlow 5 v. R. Marsden 4 v. T. Harrison 4 v. E. Leigh 4 v. R. Richardson 4 v. G. Richardson 4 v. H. Harrison 4 v. W. Prymrose 5 v. W. Vatchins 4 v. R. Lodington 4 v. G. Gallamore 4 v. R. Smyth 4 v. J. Burnlay 2 v. T. Wyrall 4 v. T. Bannell 4 v. S. Wilson 4 v. J. Brandwood

doctrine of evangelical Councils, on the 20 Apocalip. ver. 12, which was murmured at by some of the University, proceeded notwithstanding again on the same subject in a Sermon preached the 27 of June this year: which Sermon also giving far more offence than the former, was summoned before Dr. Leonard Hutten, the Pro-Vicechancellor, to surrender up a copy of his Sermon. At length Dr. Kyng, the Vicechancellor, coming home and with other Doctors taking Leech to task, was, after several conferences had of various points in his Sermons, thus sentenced by him in his Lodgings at Christ Church. 'Mr. Leech for preaching scandalous and erroneous doctrine (doctrine as you well know stily defended by the Church of Rome, and whereupon many absurdities do follow) I do first as Vicechancellor silence you from preaching, secondly as Dean of this House, I suspend you from your commons and function here for the space of three months.' This it seems was his sentence, and before the Doctors his associates, the Vicechancellor required him to take notice of, and obey it. Afterwards Leech making his appeal to the Archbishop, and finding not from him that remedy which he desired, left the Church of England and went beyond the seas to Arras in Artois, where being for the present settled, wrote a book in defence of himself and his doctrine that he had delivered, intituled 'A Triumph of Truth, &c.' (1) which being afterwards answered by Daniel Price of Exeter College in a Book intit. 'A Defence of Truth, &c.' (2) and by Dr. Sebast. Benefield of Corpus Christi College in his Appendix to his Book intit. 'Doctrinæ Christianæ sex Capita, &c.' (3) I shall say no more of the matter at this time, but refer the Reader to those Books, where possibly he may find all the matter well stated.

- wood 4 v. S. Gyfford 5 v. J. Marret 4 v. T. Tillie 4 v. T. Haukesworthe 7 v. T. Allen 3 v.
 Yate 4 v. T. Stedman 4 v. H. Seward 4 v. T. W. Sellar 9 v. J. Talbot, M. A. 5 v.
 Manwayring 4 v. *New Coll.* J. Cooke 4 v. Mr. Hall 4 v. Mr. Fitzherbert 4 v. T. Hichcock 4 v. D. Gardiner
Trinity Coll. H. Sleymaker 5 v. W. Hollins 4 v. J. Reynolds 5 v. J. Harris 5 v. W. Bridges
 7 v. J. Blietheman 6 v. G. White 4 v. T. Seller 3 v. F. Capp 3 v. J. Rogers 8 v. J. Garbrand
 8 v. T. Merler 8 v. R. Bates 7 v. D. Votier 4 v.
 8 v. W. Bradshaw 5 v. N. Gulson 3 v. W. *Univ. Coll.* J. Browne 1 v. C. Grenewood 1
 Tullie 7 v. S. Terry 4 v. N. Gulson 5 v. R. v. J. Radcliffe 6 v. H. Tilson 5 v. J. Harrison 4
 Skinner 5 v. E. May 4 v. R. Brooke 5 v. T. v. T. Radcliffe 4 v. M. Waddington 7 v. J.
 Bysshoppe 5 v. *Oriel Coll.* T. Wyat 4 v. R. Chuet 7 v. R. Rookes 2 v. L. Smelling 3 v. J. Rainer 2 v. J.
 Fawkoner 4 v. R. Wharton 6 v. J. Ruffe 5 v. Wilson 4 v.
 T. Philpotts 2 v. To his Nephews C. Cheriton 40 v. W. Rainolds 43 v. M. Cheriton 28 v.
Merton Coll. Mr. Wake 2 v. R. Bryzenden 2 v. (1) Edit. an. 1609 in 8vo. Angl.
 L. Yate 3 v. E. Lee 3 v. T. Horne 4 v. S. (2) Edit. Oxon. 1610, 4to. Angl.
 Blickard 2 v. S. Lane 4 v. J. Hales 4 v. P. (3) Edit. Ox. 1610, 4to. Lat.
 Turner 1 v. G. Bridges 4 v. E. Master 6 v. S.

Much about the same time I find the Proctors to have nominated (1) in Convocation several eminent persons in this Univerſity, *ad tractandum et diſcutiendum negotium de patribus conferendis et ad vera vetera exemplaria emendandis* — but this being I ſuppoſe in order to Mr. Thomas James his deſign, I cannot ſay it hath any relation to the before mentioned matter. Of which deſign and its Author, hear what the learned Camden ſaith (2): ‘Thomas James of Oxford, a learned Man and a great lover of Books, who, wholly addicted to Learning, is now laboriouſly ſearching the Libraries of England for a publick good, which will be to the great benefit of Students, &c.’

The Earl of DORSET, Chancellor of the Univerſity, being now dead, Dr. RICHARD BANCROFT, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſucceeds, and being no ſooner ſetled but took order about reformation of the Scholars, who were moſtly drawn aſide by the vices of theſe times. ‘Firſt and above all things (ſaith (3) he) I require that your antient Statutes for the frequenting of Divine Service and Sermons, and the catechiſing and training up of your youth in true religion, be diligently obſerved, becauſe the foundation and ground-work of GOD’S true worſhipp and piety being once well laid, all other your doings and ſtudies will undoubtedly proſper and have happy ſucceſs. And for that (as I am credible informed) there is an old Statute or Decree, made by yourſelves in your Convocation, and confirmed by my predeceſſors, your former Chancellors, which to this purpoſe may greatly avail, viz. that no private Tutors or Readers ſhall be allowed for the training up of youth, but ſuch as ſhall be firſt approved by the Vicechancellor and ſome other Divines mentioned therein: forasmuch as that courſe being held, it will eaſily prevent or ſupplant all Popiſh and ſchiſmatical corruptions in Religion which perhaps might otherwiſe riſe up amongſt you, &c.’

In other of his Letters (4) ſoon after ſent to the Convocation, he required ‘that better Order ſhould be taken about Sermons ad Clerum, Prayers at the beginning of the Terms, and Adminiſtration of the Sacrament of the LORD’S Supper, which were now ſo nakedly and infrequently repaired unto, that juſt occaſion was given to fear, that there was not altogether that real and fervent devotion in many which ought to be in the members of ſo noble a body, who ſhould be both careful to diſcharge the duty of their own conſciences, and to give good example to others with whom they live.’

(1) K ut ſupra, fol. 16 b.

(2) In BRITAN. in com. Monm.

(3) K ut ſupra, fol. 28 a.

(4) Ibid. fol. 30 b.

That there should be solemn prayers and other ceremonies on those days which are appointed for Thanksgiving to GOD in behalf of the King's Majesty coming to the Crown of England, and deliverance of his sacred person and the whole State from imminent destruction.

That as care be taken in the said things appertaining to the whole body, so also to others in the several Colleges and Halls, viz. 'that the Students should frequent those exercises of piety and devotion which are appointed for those places, as daily Prayers for the mornings and evenings, and receiving the Communion thrice in a year, weekly catechising of the youth, Articles of Religion publickly authoris'd to be read quarterly in all Colleges, Chapels, Refectories of Halls, that so the Students from their younger years may be well acquainted with the grounds of their faith, and may understand what it is whereunto they subscribe, either when they are matriculated or when they take any Degree in the Univerfity.'

And because all occasions of schism, heresy and false doctrine might be removed from among the Students (as he farther saith in his aforesaid Letters) it was held very fitting that men in their ordinary table talk, much more in their Lectures and Sermons, either privately within their Colleges or publickly in the Univerfity, should be very wary and circumspect that they broach not or maintain, out of singularity or a spirit of contention, any opinions contrary to the received doctrine of the Church of England coming very near to Popery: Albeit they now seem'd to mince and qualify it, because thereby having once gone awry in their definitions and determinations, they do in a sort bind themselves to persist in those errors which they have set on foot, and oftentimes are the means of seducing others, who are not able to judge of the truth of that which is delivered by them. 'Of this (as the said Archbishop further tells (1) them) they had a late example amongst them in an unadvised and undiscrete person (Mr. Leech), who having rashly uttered doctrine which was unsound, yet was so perswaded, that it stood with his estimation to defend it, that, being called to question for the same, he rather chose to make shipwracke of a good conscience by flying to the common enemy, than to recall or acknowledge his error, &c.'

Furthermore that a special care should be had to the encrease of knowledge and good learning, wherein the very glory and life of an Univerfity consists, order was by the said new Chancellor taken,

(1) Ibid. fol. 31 a.

- ‘ 1. That Lectures in all Faculties should be learnedly and judiciously read.
 2. That Disputations in the Schools, which were not now so earnestly followed with that vigour and alacrity as in times past, should be duly performed.
 3. That the Latin tongue be used by the Students in their Colleges and Halls, whereby the young as well as the old may be inured to a ready and familiar delivering of their minds in that Language, whereof there was now so much use both in Studies and common conversation :’ for it was now observed (and so it may in these present times) that ‘it was a great blemish to the learned men of this nation that they being compleat in all good knowledge, yet were they not able promptly and aptly to express themselves in Latin, but with hesitation and circumlocution, which ariseth only from difuse.’

And that also a care should be had to the outward behaviour of Students: all Taverns, Ale-houses and suspected places were to be avoided: ‘For can it be otherwise (as the Chancellor (1) saith) than that such as resort to those places should spend their times, and good hours, in tipling, gaming and other unbeseeming exercises? Yea peradventure, this may be a means to draw on drunkenness and other dishonesty, not fit to be named amongst Scholars. And that so much the rather, when wanton and dissolute persons, by company, shall be enticed and allured to lodge in such defamed houses, and to spend the nights there as well as the days. For the avoiding of all which exorbitances, I do require you the Vicechancellor and the Proctors, to be very severe and strict, both in enquiring after and observing such persons and misdemeanors, as also most sharply to punish the offenders in this kind, according to the rigour of that which your good and wholesome Statutes exact at your hands.’ Finally he took order that indecency of attire be left off and Academical Habits be used in publick Assemblies, being now more remissly looked to than in former times. Also that no occasion of offence be given, long hair was not to be worn; for whereas in the reign of Qu. Elizabeth few or none wore their hair longer than their ears (for they that did so were accounted by the graver and elder sort, swaggerers and ruffians) now ’twas common even among the Scholars, who were to be examples of modesty, gravity and decency.

(1) *Ib. f. 31 b.*

An. { Dom. 1609
 { 7 Jacobi.

The next matter that I find memorable is, that one Edm. Campion, a young forward Bachelaur of Trinity College, letting drop certain treasonable passages in his Disputations in Austens, publicly recanted (1) in a Convocation held [29] of April this year. He had a little before, it seems, proposed and defended that ‘it was lawful for a subject in cause of Religion to forsake his Prince and take up arms gainst him.’ Which matter being soon after buzzed about the University, and at length to be spread about the Court, the Chancellor checkt the Proctors for suffering such a beardless person pragmatically to touch upon such matters.

Divers Controversies depending now between the two Bodies, I think it very worthy to let the Reader know, with what brevity I can, the rise and determination of them.

It must be noted therefore that the last year Richard Paynter of the Parish of St. Thomas; alias St. Nicholas, and Will. Tyrer, were chosen Baillives for the city of Oxford; but the junior dying soon after, Joh. Smyth, of the Parish of St. Aldates, was chose into his place. These officers out of a forward zeal and covetousness or else disrespect to the University, walked with attendance on several nights under pretence of taking felons, that so they might have their goods. The Heads of Houses taking notice of this matter, resolved to have some course taken with them after they had laid down their offices. In order to this therefore, they being summoned, appeared in the Chancellor’s Court, usually now kept in the Chapel joining the north side of St. Mary’s Church, 13 of October this year. Both which being then present, Dr. Kyng, the Vice-chancellor, asked Paynter (2) ‘how often in the year of his Bailliveship, which ended at Michaelmas this year, he had walked through the streets of the University and City of Oxford, in the night-time between the hours of nine at night and 4 in the morning, without the leave of the Chancellor or his Deputy of the University.’ To which he answered and confessed, ‘That the last year, while he was Bailleife of the City, he did goe abroad in the night tyme at all hours in the night to search for felons within the City and University of Oxford, without any leave first had from Mr. Vice-chancellare or his Deputy, by vertue (as he said) of hues and cries for

(1) Ib. fol. 35 b.

(2) LIBER Actorum Curiae Canc. ejusque

Vice-Canc. Univ. Oxon. incipiens 5 Febr. 1607, et termin. 13 Dec. 1611.

King several times, ten nights at the least, &c.' Afterwards Smyth having the said interrogatory put to him, gave the said answer verbatim, 'saying that he had gone abroad but three or four several times or nights at the least.' After which the Vicechancellor condemning them severally according to the Statute of the University, as Noctivagators and Perturbers of the peace, inflicted the payment of 20 li. (40 fol. for every nights walking) to be paid within 8 days following by Paynter, and 6 li. for three times walking by Smith, within that time. But they not then appearing with their money, another Court was held the 27 of the same month, at which Paynter appearing according to summons, and not bringing his money with him, nor offering security for it, was sent to the prison in the Castle, there to remain till such time he had paid it. Smyth not appearing, was soon after arrested and imprisoned in the same Castle also. And, lest they should refuse this imprisonment and look upon it as trivial, they were by virtue of the Chancellor's Warrant to the High Sheriff of the County, committed by him to the county prison there. Soon after the said Paynter and associates procured from the King's Bench a 'Habeas Corpus cum Causâ' to be sent to the High Sheriff of Oxfordshire or his Deputy to free him from prison, which coming to the said Sheriff's hands, he forthwith sent his warrant dated 9 of Nov. to the Keeper of the Gaol, to deliver the body of the said Paynter to Tho. Marcham and Baldwyn Hodges, (both the City Serjeants) to be by them safely conveyed to London. The 13 of the said month of Nov. Paynter was brought by the Sheriff's Deputy before the Justices of the King's Bench: at which time because no cause of detention of Paynter in prison did appear from any warrant directed and sent to the Sheriff, the said Justices appointed the Deputy Sheriff another day to declare the cause of the said detention: which day being come, it was deferred again to the 25 of the said month, and then all parties being there ready, the said Deputy brought in Paynter with the brief of Habeas Corpus cum Causâ, and the return (1) thereof conceived in these words:

'Jacobus DEI gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, &c. Omnibus ad quos presentes hæc literæ nostræ pervenerint salutem. Inspeximus quoddam Recordum coram nobis habitum in hæc verba. Placita coram Domino Rege apud Westmonasterium Termino S. Michaelis anno regni D. Jacobi nunc Regis Angliæ septimo.—Rotulo 83°—ff. Dominus Rex mandavit Vicecomitem Oxon. Breve suum clausum in hæc

(1) Ibid, in K, ut supra, fol. 45 b. et in LIB. ACTORUM, ut supra.

verba—ff. Jacobus DEI gratia Rex Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, &c. Vicecomiti Oxon. salutem. Præcipimus tibi quod corpus Richardi Paynter in prisona nostra sub custodia tua, ut dicitur, detentum sub salvo et securo conductu una cum die et causa captionis et detentionis suæ quocunque nomine censeatur in eadem habeas coram nobis apud Westmonasterium die Jovis proxime post crastinum S. Martini ad faciendum et recipiendum ea omnia et singula quæ curia nostra coram nobis de eo ad tunc et ibidem consideraverit in hac parte, et habeas ibidem tunc hoc Breve: Teste T. Flemming apud Westmonasterium nono die Novembris anno Regni nostri Angliæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ septimo et Scotiæ xliii.
Rooper.

Virtute cujus quidem Brevis Henricus Samborne Armiger Vicecomes Comit. prædicti eidem D. Regi apud Westmonasterium ad diem prædictum certificavit in hac quæ sequitur forma.

ff. Ego Henricus Samborne Armiger, Vicecomes Comitatus Oxoniensis, Domino Regi certifico, quod Universitas Oxon est antiqua Universitas; quodque eadem Universitas nunc est, et à tempore cujus contrarii memoria hominum non existit usitato et approbato, fuit corpus politicum et corporatum, consistens ex Cancellario, Magistris et Scholaribus ejusdem Universitatis. Quodque iidem Cancellarius, Magistri et Scholares nunc habent, et à tempore cujus contrarii memoria hominum non existit, usitato et approbato, habuere et habere consueverunt et debuerunt, custodiam et gubernationem tam dictæ Universitatis quam villæ et Civitatis Oxon, nec non conservationem pacis et curam vigiliarum, earumque præfecturam tempore nocturno tam infra Universitatem Oxon prædictam, quam infra Villam et Civitatem Oxon prædictam, et suburbia ejusdem. Et quod Cancellarius dictæ Universitatis pro tempore existens toto tempore prædicto, pro se aut per Commissarium suum legitimè deputatum, usus fuit et consuevit curiam tenere infra Universitatem prædictam ad libitum suum pro punitione et coercione omnium malefactorum, pacis perturbatorum, Noctivagantium et Transgressorum contra statuta, libertates, consuetudines et privilegia ejusdem Universitatis, tam per incarcerationem, quam per pœnam pecuniariam. Et quod iidem Cancellarius, Magistri et Scholares, toto tempore prædicto, usi fuerunt et consueverunt condere et constituere leges, statuta et ordinationes, pro bona gubernatione et regimine tam tempore nocturno quam diurno, tam Scholarium Universitatis prædictæ quam Inhabitantium Villæ et Civitatis Oxon et suburbiorum ejusdem. Et ulterius Domino Regi certifico, quod Richardus Paynter in Brevis prædicto infra nominatus, xiii die Octobris anno DOMINI CCCCXIX coram Johanne King,

King, S. Theol. Doctore, et Commissario Reverendiss. in CHRISTO Patris Richardi providentia divina Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis et almæ Academiæ Oxon Universitatis prædictæ rite Deputato in curia ejusdem Cancellarii tenta in Ecclesia B. Mariæ Virginis Oxon infra Universitatem Oxon prædictam eodem xiii^o die Octobris prædictæ an. DOM. CI^oDCIX supra dicto, legitimo modo conventus fuit, pro eo quod idem Richardus Paynter inventus fuit in communibus plateis Civitatis Oxon noctivagans, inter horas nonam postmeridianam et quartam matutinam sine causa rationabili contra formam et effectum cujusdam statuti per præfatum Cancellarium, Magistros et Scholares contra Noctivagantes legitime editi, et per diversa Domini Regis et Progenitorum suorum Regum et Reginarum Angliæ chartas et statuta hujus regni Angliæ concessa, stabilita, et approbata, per quod quidem statutum provisum et sancitum est, quod quicumque convictus fuerit coram Cancellario aut ejus Commissario Universitatis prædictæ pro tempore existente pro nocturna vagatione (ut præfertur) sine causa rationabili, forisfaceret pro qualibet offensa, de qua bis convictus fuerit xl solidos ad usum prædictorum Cancellarii, Magistrorum et Scholarium Universitatis prædictæ pro tempore existent. Et, si post hujusmodi convictionem prædictam, mulctam pecuniariam infra viii dies tunc proxime sequentes non persolveret ad usum prædictum, tunc incarceretur per judicium ejusdem Curiæ, quousque mulctam pecuniariam prædictam ad usum prædictum persolveret. Et quia præfato Commissario in curia prædicta ad tunc et ibidem manifestè apparabat tam ex propria confessione ipsius Richardi Paynter [quam ex luculentis testimoniis eundem Richardum Paynter] per decem sepealee noctes inter primum diem Octobris anno Regni dicti D. Jacobi nunc Regis [sexto, et primum diem Octobris an. Regni dicti D'ni Jacobi nunc Regis Angliæ ——] noctivagatum fuisse sine causa rationabili contra formam statuti prædicti, ideò idem Richardus in eadem Curia superinde ritè et legitime convictus fuit; et per eandem curiam tunc et ibidem condemnatus fuit ad solvendum ad usum prædictum xl solidos pro qualibet vice noctivagationis suæ prædictæ. Et quia prædictus Richardus Paynter infra viii dies post convictionem suam prædictam, mulctam prædictam ad usum prædictum non solvit, ideò per judicium ejusdem curiæ tentæ coram prædicto commissario xxv Octob. anno septimo supradictò in Ecclesia B. Mariæ Virginis prædicta [infra Universitatem prædictam Gaolæ D'ni Regis Com. prædict.] commissus fuit ibidem remansurus quousque mulctam prædictam ad usum prædictum persolveret. Et hæc est causa captionis et detentionis prædicti Richardi Paynter in prisona prædicta. Cujus corpus coram Domino Rege juxta exigentiam Brevis prædicti paratum habeo, prout interius mihi præcipitur, &c.

All which being openly read in the Court before Sir Thomas Flemmyng, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of England, with the rest of the Justices of the King's Bench then present, the said Lord did declare his Sentence in that case to be 'secundum Casum anni noni Henrici sexti,' by which case, he said, Paynter was to be remitted, and sent back to the Court of the Chancellor of Oxford, and there to have justice done him. To which Sentence the other Justices consenting, they censured him (after he had been by them reprehended for his contumacy and arrogance) after the same manner. And further also Sir David Williams and Sir John Croke, two of the said Justices did openly declare their knowledge and affirm that the University of Oxford did and had enjoyed that custom for above 30 years before this time.

Lastly, after some other circumstances of Law, Paynter was sent back to Oxford Prison, and the 8 of Dec. following appearing in the Chancellor's Court, then laid down several pieces of Plate to be kept in the Vicechancellor's hands till he had paid the 20 li. and the charges belonging to the suit, of which John Snow that promoted and followed the controversy was to have 24s. At length after Paynter had first made great suit to the Vicechancellor, as also Smyth now in prison, and after that, had shewed to him, the Doctors and Masters in full Convocation held 26 March following, their great sorrow and repentance for what they had done, they were pleased to lessen Paynter's 20 li. to 40 s. and Smyth's 3 li. to 12 s. after which they were to their great joy dismissed.

In the height of these actions, when the Citizens saw that their cause was like to come to nought, fretted and took all occasions of revenge. At length upon some small account they were so bold as to imprison two privileged persons named Sylvester Pearson and Alexander Hyll (the former of which was of the number of Slatters, who, with the Plaisterers and Joyners, desired at this time to be incorporated and enjoy the University Privileges): upon which the Vicechancellor sent his half seal to have them delivered, but they rejecting it, did notwithstanding detain them. Consultation therefore being had concerning the matter, and found to be utterly against the antient and received Liberties and Privileges of the University, the Convocation forthwith discommoned the most active persons in the business Oct. 27. The Instrument (1) for which dated 20 Nov. was stuck up on St. Mary's and the School doors, and had in it these names following that were then discommoned.

(1) Ib. in K. fol. 43 b.

Rich. Hannes of the City of Oxford, Brewer,	} viri primarii.
Mayor for the beforegoing year,	
William Potter, Draper,	
William Wright, Goldsmith,	
John Bird, Mercer,	
Tho. Bird, Scrivener.	

In which Instrument of discommoning 'tis said that 'Nullum Collegium, Ecclesia Cathedralis, vel Aula, nulla persona privilegiata infra præinctum Universitatis Oxon, cujuscunque status vel conditionis, nec per se nec per alium, directè vel indirectè, mediatè vel immediatè, cum aliquo prædictorum, vel eorum ministris, vel servientibus contrahat, vel cum iis vel eorum aliquo, Ministris vel Servientibus eorum commercium aliquod habeat, vel exerceat, nec aliquid ab iis, vel eorum aliquo, Ministris, Servientibus vel Domesticis eorum emat: et ut sollicitè omnibus caveatur modis, ne quis alius, cujusque artis, status vel conditionis, aliquid ab iis vel eorum aliquo, Ministris, Servientibus, vel Domesticis eorum emat, quod in usum suum convertatur sub pœna quinque librarum legalis monetæ Angliæ, &c.'

But the said persons being not able to endure the said sentence of discommunication long, acknowledged their respective faults, and desired absolution; a copy of which being drawn was subscribed by the Mayor and certain of the chiefest Citizens. The former (1) follows:

The 3d of Dec. 1609.

'We confess that according to our Composition we should have delivered Sylvester Pearson upon the bringing the half seal from the University, and because we did detain him two or three days after he brought the half seal, we confess we did the University wrong therein. And concerning the imprisonment of Alexander Hill, we say that it was not done by us, nor by our consents or privities, but only by Mr. Wentworth our Recorder, and we give no allowance of it.

per me {	Thom. Harrys Maiorem,
	William Levinz,
	Isaac Bartholomew,
	Rich. Bryan,
	Mathew Harryson,
	Walt. Payne: W. P.
	Rich. Hannes,
	Hen. Toldervey,
{ William Potter.'	

(1) Ib. f. 44 b.

Which confession and acknowledgement being received by the Vicechancellor, the said persons were, with the consent of the Convocation held 4 Dec. restored (1) to their former state; and so also (2) were John and Thomas Bird upon their petitions put in, and submissions that followed. As for Charles Rainsford, Joyner, John Bright, Slatter, and Thomas Edwards, Free-mason, who were also discomcommoned, were freed by the said power, and so an end for the present was put to this business. See more under the year 1611.

An. { Dom. 1610
8 Jacobi.

In the beginning of this year Mr. John Mason, Fellow of Corp. Ch. Coll. (brother to Francis, lately of Merton Coll. the Defender in his writings of the English Church) doing his Exercise for the Degree of Bac. of Divinity, not only erred in them from the Doctrine of the reformed Church, but imprudently fell (as 'tis said) upon the errors of the Pontificans, for which being called into question by Dr. Kyng, the Vicechancellor, recanted in a Convocation held 12 of June under this form (3):

‘Cum in exercitiis meis publicè præstitis non solum à reformatæ Ecclesiæ doctrina aberraverim, sed etiam in Pontificiorum errores incautus imprudensque inciderim: Protestor coram DEO et hac venerabili Convocatione, me ab omni hæresi Papistica abhorrere, humillimeque me submittere iudicio Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, Domini Vicecancellarii, Doctorum, Procuratorum et Magistrorum hujus florentissimæ Academiæ. Veniam insuper petens ab iis quos in hac parte læsos esse intellexero, et paratus insuper ad satisfactionem, vel publicè vel privatim quandocunque visum fuerit iis penes quos auctoritas est.

Humilis vester Orator et supplicans JOHANNES MASON.’

After which his Grace for Bac. of Div. having been denied 3 or 4 times for what he had uttered in his Exercises, he was suffered to proceed.

At the same time it having seemed good to the whole Parliament now sitting, in testimony of their most dutiful affection unto his Majesty, to take of their own accord the oath of allegiance made in Parliament in the third year of his Majesty's reign, which the Clergy assembled in Convocation were likewise in their next meeting so to do, it was now thought

(1) Ib. f. 45 a.

(2) Ib. f. [49 a et b.]

(3) Ib. f. 52 b: et in pyx. AA nu. 30.

very convenient by those examples that both the Universities should with the like readiness and alacrity express voluntarily their sincere and loyal hearts in the same manner. In order to this the Chancellor sent a Letter (1) to the Vicechancellor and the rest of the Heads of Houses, requiring, after the receipt thereof a Convocation to be called, wherein, after he the said Vicechancellor had first taken it, should administer the same to the rest of the Heads of Houses, and to both the Proctors: which being done, that the said Proctors administer it to the Regents and Non-Regents. All which being accordingly performed, care was taken, according to the tenor of the said Letter, that all Bachelours of Arts and Scholars that were matriculated and capable of an oath in respect of their age should take it. What the event of it was I cannot say; only that some (I suppose such that were Popishly and Calvinistically affected) withdrew themselves and would not appear, thereby causing a jealousy in many, that they were not true sons of the Church of England.

The next matter that was done in Convocation was the reviving (2) the Decrees and Statutes against drunkennes, which was (notwithstanding the former care had about it) so much frequented, that a scandal arose upon the University among the generality of sober persons. For the reforming of which divers Orders were made, of which one was that no Scholar should lodge without their College or Hall, and that no Citizen or Townsman, whether free or privileged, should entertain him or them within their houses; if they did they were to forfeit 40 sol. for a month's time, and so proportionably according to that sum, if for less time. Furthermore it was ordered (3), 'Ut si quis in posterum Tutor fuerit alicui hujusmodi Tenebrioni à Regimine Universitatis cultuque publico divino se subducenti et latitanti infra parietes alicujus privilegiatæ vel non privilegiatæ personæ, cumque aliquo doctrinæ genere instituendum susceperit infra Civitatem Oxon vel suburbia ejusdem, vel infra Universitatem Oxon et præinctum ejusdem, ab ipsa Universitate expellatur et penitus sit bannitus.'

Which Orders, as also such that related to Religion, that they should be solemnly observed, care was taken that the Heads of Houses should be assisting to the Vicechanc. in seeing them executed.

Nothing occurs more this year than that the King and Queen passed through Oxon in their way to Woodstock (4): and that the Booksellers (5)

(1) Ibid. f. 54 a, 55 b, 56 a.

(2) Ib. f. 57 a.

(3) Ibid. f. 58 a.

(4) Comp. Eccl. S. Ægid.

(5) REG. K fol. 64 b.

of London by their Indenture obliged themselves to give to the publick Library of Oxon a Copy of every Book that was printed by or for them.

An. { Dom. 1611
9 Jacobi.

The number of Students being now above 2420, and therefore without doubt several there were among them that had not a good opinion of the Church of England, great care was taken (1) by our new Chancellor EGERTON, Baron of ELLESMERE (for BANCROFT was lately dead) 'to use all good means to discover and find out all such as shall justly be suspected to be addicted or inclined to Popery or Puritanism, and not to suffer any such to lurk or hide themselves in or near this famous University, &c.' The number of Papists, or at least the lovers of them, seemeth to me to be very inconsiderable, but that of the Puritans many, and indeed the sole persons that proved troublesome in the University, and opposite to the Reformation in Religion now aimed at. Had not the King concerned himself in the matter (for it was always his ardent desire to purify the fountains) all whatsoever the Chancellor or his Deputy could do signified nothing, for the Heads of certain Houses being rank Puritans, could not or would not be awed by any authority but that of the King.

As the University was troubled with such restless people, so far more and in a larger degree with the Citizens of Oxford this year. For divers quarrels falling out concerning the setting or ordering of the Night-Watch (which the Citizens stickled so much for, that a process of Law was had between both the Bodies before the Judges of the King's Bench) a Convocation was called, wherein the Vicechanc. laying open the great abuses that the University had suffered by the Citizens in relation to divers Privileges, and especially the Night-Watch, which he with several of the Heads had endeavoured to compose, but could not, so high and insolent were the demands of the said Citizens, it was then voted (2) that the authors, chief abettors and fomenters of the said controversy should be discommoned, that is, have no Trade or Commerce with the Scholars or privileged persons: The form (3) of which discommoning was published 24 Aug. under the common Seal of the University, and therein the name of these persons following :

(1) Ibid. f. 69 b.

(2) Ibid. fol. 70 a.

(3) Ibid. f. 72 a.

Rich. Smyth, Taylor,
Thom. Strawbridge, Draper, one of the Baillives of the City,
Joh. Bird, Mercer,
Thom. Bird, Scrivener.

And because Mr. Thomas Wentworth the Recorder was a most malicious and implacable fomenter and author of these and other troubles, was, by the Decree (1) of the House, discommoned also; that is to say, that no person under the Chancellor's jurisdiction should receive counsel from, or admit him into their company, or counsel, or have any commerce with him or his domestick servants: and further also the Convocation decreed (2) that he should be registered to all posterity, 'pro infestissimo et inimicissimo huic Academiae.'

This discommoning therefore enduring for some time, and divers Scholars and others forgetting the injunctions laid upon them, began to trade with the said persons again; of which the Vicechancellor and several Heads of Houses having had notice, admonished them several times from so doing, least they incur the punishment arising from the Statute in that case. At the same time divers complaints coming to the said Vicechancellor, concerning William Potter, lately Mayor, who a little before he had left his office, encouraged the Baillives not to abate any thing of the said Privileges, allowing also divers sums of money out of the common stock of the City, to act and prosecute causes against the University, with other intolerable matters against them, was by an unanimous consent (3) discommoned also, and accordingly published 9 Nov.

These controversies continuing high between the two Bodies, a hearing (after divers Suits of Law and Articles (4) of Grievances were put up between them) was appointed (5) by the King, and referred to certain of his Councillors to decide: and the day appointed being come, viz. the 22 of June 1612, the Cause, after much debate in the Council-Chamber at Whitehall, fell to the University, and the Citizens then commanded to go home; and such of them that stood discommoned to confess their errors in a Convocation of Regents and Non-Regents. This being the effect of their mind, a Convocation was held 1 August following, wherein they made their submission under this form (6):

(1) Ib. f. 70 a et 72 b: 'infestissimus et inimicissimus fax et author.'

(2) Ib. f. 70 b.

(3) Ibid. f. 77 b, 78 a.

(4) Ib. f. 95, 96.

(5) Vide ibid. f. 96 a.

(6) Ib. fol. 93 a: et in pyz. AA nu. 40.

Forasmuch as it appeared unto the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, to whom the final ordering of certain grievances and differences between the University and City, were by the King's most excellent Majesty committed, that the proceedings of the University in discomcommoning were no way injurious nor unlawful, and thereupon ordered by the honourable personages that every of us which are discomcommoned shall ingenuously submit ourselves and make satisfaction unto the Vicechancellor and Masters of the University publickly in the Convocation House within forty days next after the date of the said Orders, and then that we should be restored again to such condition and favour with the University as we formerly enjoyed before the discomcommoning. Therefore we do here ingenuously submit ourselves, and confess and acknowledge that we are heartily sorry that we have given any cause that the University or any member of the same should conceive that ever we went about to impeach any privilege of the University, or gave any Cause of discomcommoning: and we do here promise that ever hereafter we will observe the lawful Liberties, Privileges, and Customs of this University, and do earnestly desire this reverend assembly to accept this our submission as a satisfaction, and moreover to be pleased to deliver and free us from the edict of discomcommoning, and restore us again to your wonted favour; and that we may trade and have commerce with all Colleges, Halls, and other priviledged persons whatsoever.

William Potter,
John Bird,

Richard Smyth,
Thomas Bird.'

Before the reading of which, they severally in their own persons did acknowledge and affirm these words following (1) publickly in the Convocation:

'I confess I have offended the University, and am sorry therefore, and promise hereafter to keep the lawful Liberties and Privileges and Customs of the University.'

After this their recognition, the words were by a Notary written down, and then openly read in Convocation House by one of the Proctors, and afterwards subscribed respectively with their own hands and names.

Which confessions and submissions being read by the Doctors; Regents and Non-Regents, the discomcommoned persons were freed (2) and restored to their former state. As for Wentworth and Strawbridge before-mentioned, I find that the former did two years after this humbly request the (3) Convocation

(1) Ib. f. 93 b.

(2) Ibid.

(3) In pyx. AA nu 41; et in REG. K fol. 142 a.

to be restored by a writing subscribed with his name, sent to the members thereof, beginning thus: 'All due and respective remembrance premised: Two whole years are now expired since by occasion of my place and special obligation to the City I lost the favour of the honourable University, as appeared by your sentence passed against me. My earnest suit and request unto you all now is, that it will please you after so long time to restore me to that much desired favour which (to my no small grief) I then unhappily lost: &c.'

Which being read by one of the Proctors, he was, by the consent of the greater part of the House, restored (1) to his former estate, ult. Apr. 1614. But he being much a sufferer by this discommunication, and wearied out as 'twere by the members of the University for his restless spirit against them, was at length forced to retire to Henley, a Mercate Town in this County, and there to spend (as I have heard) the remainder of his days (2). As for Strawbridge, I find not as yet any submission to have come from him, and therefore, as 'tis probable, the sentence laid upon him till his dying day. However it is, sure I am that the Scholars, who were eye and ear witnesses of all these passages, and saw what their ends were, one of them made these verses:

'Wentworth wants worth, Potter's turn'd to clay,
Birds wings are clipt, and Snows melted away.'

The Books of Conradus Vorstius were publicly burned in the University.

An. { Dom. 1612
10 Jacobi.

The things memorable this year are divers, of which take these few following.

1. That whereas Thomas Bickley, late Bishop of Chichester, had left certain monies to Merton College, to purchase lands to have a Sermon preached every year in their Church before the University, the Convocation appointed (3) that the first of May which is the feast of S. Philip and Jacob should be the day.

(1) Ibid. in K fol. 142 a.

(2) [20 Jac. 1, Mr. John Whistler was appointed by the Citizens to be Wentworth's Deputy in the Recordership. Wentworth hath written

'The Office and Duty of Executors, &c.' He died in or near Lincoln's Inn, in Sept. 1627. ATH. OXON. v. 1, c. 437.

(3) Ibid. in K f. 82 a.

2. That

2. That the old Schools of Arts being now plucking down, Lectures and publick Exercifes were to be performed elfwhere; viz. the ordinary Lectures which were to be read in the old Schools between the hours of 8 and 9 in the morning (1) were to be read in thefe places following. Five of them were to be read at their wonted hours in the Divinity School, and in fuch places therein that the Proctor ſhould appoint. Two in the Atrium or Profcholium by the Divinity-School door, and two in Saint Mary's Chancel. Quodlibets at the wonted hours in the ſaid Chancel; Generals or Difputations in Parviſis to be at their wonted hours, either in the north Chapel of St. Mary's, or in the Chancel or Congregation Houſe according to the appointment of the Proctors. The 6 ſolemn Lectures to be performed by every Bachelour of Art before he proceeds Maſter were to be read either in the ſaid north Chapel of Saint Mary's, or in the Chancel or Congregation Houſe. The Determinations of the Bachelours in Lent, to be in the Divinity School, or St. Mary's Church, according to the Proctors appointment, or in the Congregation Houſe. And laſtly, as for the Lectures in the Vespers, the place for them was to be appointed by the Vicechancellor and Proctors.

3. That a Controverſy (2) hapned between the College of Phyſicians at London, and the Phyſicians of this Univerſity, becauſe Praſtice was denied by the ſaid College to the Doctors and Licentiats in Phyſick of Oxford. The like ſtrife (3) hapning an. 1606 (wherein alſo the Univerſity of Cambridge was concerned), Sir Edw. Coke, Kt. Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, ſhewed himſelf a great friend in behalf of the Univerſities, by having it ended for their advantage (4): but as for the Controverſy now on foot, how ended I know not.

4. That the illuſtrious Prince Frederick the fifth Elector Palatine of the Rhine, was expected (5) at Oxford, but urging occaſions calling him back, excuſed himſelf by a Latin Letter (6), ſent to the Vicechancellor, beginning thus: 'Laudatum nobis fuit (Vir reverendiſſime) Academiae Oxoniensis, &c.' which being publicly read in the Convocation, Order was taken (7) that an answer with a rich pair of gloves ſhould be ſent to him in the name of the Univerſity. Both which he receiving as great honour done unto him returned an answer of thanks (8) beginning thus: 'Reverende et clariffime Domine Doctor oblatas a veſtrâ Academia Chyrothecas &c.'

(1) Ibid. fol. 103 b, 104, &c.

(2) Ibid. f. 105 a.

(3) Ibid. f. 2 b.

(4) Ibid.

(5) Ibid. f. 105 b.

(6) Ibid. f. 116 b.

(7) Ibid. f. 117 a.

(8) Ib. f. 117 b.

5. That Dr. John Howson, one of the Canons of Ch. Church, preaching at Saint Mary's, took occasion to make mention of the Geneve Notes or Annotations on the Bible, accusing them as guilty of misinterpretation touching the Divinity of CHRIST, and his Messiahship, as if symbolizing with Arrians and Jews against them both. For which he was afterwards suspended, or at least forced to recant by Dr. Rob. Abbots (Pro-Vice-chancellor, as I think, at this time) 'propter conciones publicas minus orthodoxas et offensionis plenas' (i. e.) for publick Sermons being less orthodox, and fuller of offence than they ought to have been. This seems to be hard measure, because the said Annotations had been censured for their partiality by the tongue of K. James.

6. That Prince HENRY, the people's darling and delight of mankind, died (1); one as eminent in nobleness as in blood; and 'whose Spirit was too full of life and splendour to be long shrowded in a cloud of flesh.' So that the Univerfity being as 'twere overwhelmed with grief, (and especially for this reason, that he had once been a Student there, particularly in Magdalen College, under the tutorage of Mr. John Wilkinfon, afterwards the unworthy President of that House) could not otherwise exprefs itself, but, 1. by the tongue of one of their Proctors, Mr. Corbet, who very oratorically speeched it in Saint Mary's Church, before a numerous auditory,

(1) Prince HENRY—the delight of mankind, the expectation of nations, the strength of his father and glory of his mother, Religion's second hope, died on Friday 6 Nov. 1612, aged 18, or thereabouts. He did then yield up his spirits unto his immortal Maker, Saviour and Restorer, being attended unto Heaven with as many prayers, tears and strong cries as ever soul was.

He was buried on Monday 7 Dec. 1612 in Hen. VII Chapel at Westminster: on which day his funeral was solemnized in both the Univerfities, "with all the signes of sorrow which could be imagined, having in their two Univerfity Churches Funerall Sermons, all mourning, both in heart, habit and countenance; the forerunners of which their extreame sorrow, long before this, in their several Bookes of mourning Epitaphs, burst forth, Oxford in her JUSTA OXON. and Cambridge in her EPICEDIIUM CANTABRIG. &c. with divers other Orations to this purpose. The Funerall Sermon in Saint Maries, Oxon. (on the said 7 of Dec.) was preached by Doctor Goodwin, Deane of Christ Church Colledge there, the Text being out of Esay the lvii, 1. 'The righteous perisheth, and no man considereth in his heart; and mercifull men are taken away from the evill to come.' In which he was not only exceedingly moved himselfe, but also moved

the whole Univerfity and City to shedde fountaines of teares.

The other of Cambridge was preached by Doctor Carey, Master of Christ's Colledge, and Vicechancellor of the Univerfity, his Text being out of the 2 of Samuel, chap. iii, v. 34, the last words of the verse: 'And all the people wept againe for him.' In speaking whereof and weeping himselfe, he made all the people weepe againe and againe." So Sir Charles Cornwallis in the *Life and Death of Prince Henry*. Lond. 1641, Oct. p. 91.

"I must not forget his love to Learning, to the Muses, to all the learned who any way did excell; to the two Univerfities, chiefly Oxenford (because mourning Cambridge did never enjoy his presence) whose unspeakable sorrow for his death will shew the great portion of his love they enjoyed. I should but increase sorrow, to tell you how exceedingly kindly their Vicechancellor, Doctors, Graduates and Students were used, when they came to see him at Woodstock; what care he had to give them contentment; how carefull he was, and what speciall commands were generally given throughout the whole house, that they should not want the same; of his mild and grave carriage towards them, and his loving speeches in their absence." So the said *Life*, p. 97.

beginning

beginning thus: ‘*Quam fit semper vobis, et proprium, iusto fervire dolori, sobriifque lachrymis obtemperare, ipsi mihi vos dixistis modo, qui et egregio Oratori et invido argumento fideliter cessistis, mihi tantum post consumptum humorem et historiæ meæ, fidem vestram, et suspiria præstituri, &c.*’ 2. By a book of Verses that the members thereof published to his memory (1), wherein are such characters and encomiums of him as if Great Britain had never before produced the like. Much to the same purpose also did Magdalen College in a Book of Verses made by the members thereof, printed at Oxford, 1612.

7. That the Citizens having erected 150 Cottages within the space of 50 years before this time, to the great burden and charge of the University (which Cottages were inhabited by people that practised to steal the King’s wood from his Forests near Oxford) it was ordered by the Lords of the Council, at a hearing had before them, that the Chancellor of the University and the Steward of the City now being should reform the same.

8. That the great Mecænas of Learning, Sir THOMAS BODLEY, laying upon his death-bed, the Vicechancellor, Heads of Houses and Proctors sent their condoling Letters to him, dat. 17 of Jan. this year, the beginning of which runs thus: ‘*Quos dolores solent adnata membra affecto corde perferire, iisdem plane nos (clarissime Bodleie) te Corde nostro periclitante laboramus, &c.*’ which Letter being printed (2) I shall omit the remainder, and proceed. His death and will being afterwards published in a Convocation, and the University thereupon understanding what he had bequeathed to them for the carrying on the work of the new Schools, and other pious uses, the next matter chiefly considerable was to perform the last office due to such a worthy person that had to the last been so great a favourer of the Muses. The day therefore designed for his burial, which was 29 Mar. 1613, the body some days before was brought (3) from his house in Little Saint Bartholomew’s in London, to Merton College, and in the publick Hall there (the said Corps being adorned with those usual ensigns or atchivements that belong to Knights) was deposited and so laid for some time in state. In the said Hall also, for the greater honour of the defunct, were present three Heralds of Arms (of which Clarenceux was the chief) with several of his relations, namely Lawrence Bodley, his elder Brother, Residentiary of the Cathedral of Exeter, Sir John Bennet, Kt. LL. D.

(1) [Intit. ‘*Lachrymæ in Obitum Henrici Principis R. Jacobi fil. primogeniti.*’ Lond. 1612. 4to.]

(2) Oxon. 1658.

(3) REG. Actorum Coll. Mert. p. 244.

Will. Hakewill Esq. which two last were Executors of the will ; George Hakewill, D. D. Brother to William, and Laurence Bodley, Nephew to the forementioned Laurence and to the defunct, now Scholar of Merton Coll. afterwards Fellow of Exeter Coll. Besides which were Dr. William Goodwyn, Dean of Christ Church the Preacher, Dr. Singleton the Vicechanc. both the Proctors, and all the Bedles; every Fellow, Chaplain, Postmaster, and servant of Merton College. There were also as many poor Scholars, as the defunct was years of age (67) chosen by the Heads of Houses according to his Will; all which, besides servants and others, were cloathed in black, and did, besides the Gownsmen of Colleges and Halls, and the several Degrees of the University in their Formalities, accompany the Body from Merton College about 9 of the clock in the morning through Christ Church to Quatervois, and thence down the great Street to Saint Mary's Church, where, turning up the School Street entered the Divinity School, and there solemnly reposing the Body, Mr. Rich. Corbet of Ch. Church, the Deputy Orator for that time, made an eloquent Oration: which being finisht, the company with the Body went to St. Mary's, where (his *Κενотаφίον* being the day before erected) Dr. Goodwyn preached his Funeral Sermon, and therein took occasion to enlarge himself upon the person laying before him, and his Benefaction on the publick. At length all Rites and Ceremonies being there concluded, the Corps was carried to Merton College, where. after an eloquent Speech was delivered by Mr. John Hales, Fellow of that House (1), the Body was committed to the Earth at the upper end of the Choir, under the north wall. After all was done, those had mourning weeds, with the Heads of Colleges and Halls, retired to the common Refectory of that College, and had a funeral dinner bestowed on them, amounting to the sum of an hundred pounds, being part of the 666l. 13s. and 4d. that the defunct had in his Will designed for the expence of his burial.

The next day, the University being assembled in Convocation, did confer (2) the Degree of Doctor of Divinity [as a member of Chr. Ch.] on the before mentioned Laurence Bodley [M. of A. chief mourner at his Brother's (3) funeral], of Master of Arts on Will. Hakewill [of Lincoln's Inn (4) Esq.] sometime of Exeter College, and I think Will. Camden Clarenceux King of Arms, the last of which having served the day before at the Funeral, supplicated

(1) [Printed at Oxon at the end of Bodleiom-
nena, 4to. 1613.]

(2) REG. K, ut supra, fol. 118 a.

(3) [ATH. OXON. FASTI.]

(4) [Ibid.]

for that degree (1), and (as I suppose) had it conferred on him, though nothing appears in the Register.

In the latter end of this year, FREDERICK Count Palatine of the Rhine, Prince Elector of the Empire, and afterwards King of Bohemia (who had lately married Princess Elizabeth, the only Daughter of K. James I) came to visit the University, where being sumptuously entertained, was pleased with his own hand writing to matriculate himself a member of the University (sub tit. *Æd. Chr.*) with this symbol, ‘Rege me, Domine, secundum Verbum tuum.’

An. } Dom. 1613
 } 11 Jacobi.

The first matter that occurs to our view this year is that relating to Corbet of Christ Church before mentioned, Proctor of the University, who preaching (2) the Passion Sermon on Good-Friday, insisted on the Article of Christ's descending into Hell, and thereby treated upon Calvin's manifest perverting of the true sense and meaning of it. For which he was so rattled up by the Repetitioner on Low Sunday following, not without Dr. R. Abbot his encouragement (as it was generally conceived) that if he had not been a man of very great courage, it might have made him ashamed of staying in the University; so dangerous a thing it was to touch at any thing in which Geneva was concerned.

The King's Professor of Divinity (Abbot before mentioned) having hitherto, as his predecessors had done, taken great pains in reading and moderating, yet with little profit (for the Canonship of Ch. Ch. and Rectory of Ewelme, tho' settled on him, were not yet fallen) were several profits and fees allowed to him by the Delegates of the University, with the consent of Convocation, to arise mostly from those that proceed, and do Exercises in Divinity; which, with the salary of 40*l.* per annum, paid by the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, was all that the said Abbot enjoyed, but his successor sitting long in the Chair had all the profits at length come into his hands, which remain to this day to his successors.

Soon after the troublesome elections of the Collectors were called into question, merely occasioned by the rudeness committed in the beginning of last Lent, which sounding very scandalous in the ears of many, reformation

(1) [REG. f. 118.]

(2) P. Heylin in the LIFE of Laud, Archb. of Cant.—Part 1, lib. 1, p. 68.

was considered, and Delegates thereupon appointed (1) to find out another way of election. But what they did in it appears not. However it seems the old way of election continued, till the Cycle of Proctors was made 1628, as I shall tell you when I come to that year.

Joseph Barnet, a Jew both by nation and superstition, who read Hebrew to divers young Students, had cunningly pretended and held forth that he embraced and believed JESUS to be the true Messias. He professed that he was seriously and heartily grieved for his former blasphemies against him. He mournfully bewailed that the eyes of his brethren and countrymen were so blinded, and their hearts so hardned. He seemed to desire nothing more earnestly than that he might be judged worthy to be admitted into the Christian Church by the Sacrament of Baptism. By these tricks of Legerdemain, he deceived many of the learned Doctors, especially Dr. Lake, Warden of New College, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells. And a Sabbath was appointed publickly, wherein Baptism should be administered to this new Disciple in St. Mary's Church. Dr. William Twyfs was commanded to preach before the administration of this sacred Ordinance, to add the more lustre to it. But the very day before he was to be baptized, this dissembing Jew ran away. Dr. Lake being informed thereof, sent some on horseback, others on foot to pursue him, who overtaking him, brought him back, tho' against his will, to Oxford, where, on his own accord, he professed that he was returned to his old Judaism, which he had forsworn: he jeered at CHRIST, and despised Baptism, for he had now filled his purse. Hereupon Dr. Twyfs laid aside the Sermon which he had prepared, and instead thereof, preached an excellent Sermon upon occasion of Barnet's revolt; wherein he shewed God's just judgment upon that perverse nation and people, whom he had given up to a reprobate sense even to this very day. And this performed with great applause and to the admiration of the whole University, for that he had composed this in fewer hours, than the common wits in the University could make a Sermon in so many weeks, yea months, and yet they consisted more in words than in profitable and useful matter.

(1) K fo. 11 a, &c.

An. { Dom. 1614
12 Jacobi.

To pass by the business of William Powell, of Jesus Coll. who killed one Walter Williams, of the same House, in Feb. last, for an inconsiderable matter (which put the University to much trouble in claiming Powell's trial, he having been bound over to appear at the Assize following) I shall proceed to that which is more observable in History.

In the latter end of the last and beginning of this year a spirit of sedition (as I may so call it) possessed certain of the Regent Masters against the Vicechanc. and Doctors. The chief and only matter that excited them to it was their sitting like boys bare headed in the Convocation House, at the usual assemblies there, which was not, as 'twas thought, so fit, that the Professors of the Faculty of Arts (on which the University was founded) should, all things considered, do it. The most forward person among them, named Henry Wightwicke, of Gloucester Hall, having had some intimation of a Statute which enabled them to be covered with their caps, and discovering also something in the large west window of Saint Mary's Church, where pictures of Regents and Non-Regents were sitting covered in assemblies before the Chancellor, clapt on his cap, and spared not to excite his brethren to vindicate that custom, now in a manner forgotten; and, having got over one of the Regents to be more zealous in the matter than himself, procured the hands of most, if not all, of them to be set to a Petition, (in order to be sent to the Chancellor of the University) for the effecting and bringing about the matter. But the Vicechancellor, Dr. Singleton, having had timely notice of the design, sends a full relation of the matter to the Chancellor; whereupon answer was returned, that he should deal therein as he should think fit. Wightwicke therefore being called into question for endeavouring to subvert the Honour and Government of the University, whereby he ran himself into perjury (he having before taken an Oath to keep and maintain the Rites, Customs and Privileges of the University) was banished; and his party, who had proved false to him, severely checkt by the Chancellor.

At length Wightwick's friends laying open to him the danger that he would run himself into, if he should not seek restoration and submit, did, after his peevish and rash humour had been much courted to it, put up a Petition (subscribed in his behalf by the Bishop of London and Sir John Bennett) to the Chancellor of the University, for his restoration, which
being

being with much ado granted, but with this condition, that he make an humble recantation in the Convocation, sent to his Vicechancellor what should be done in the matter, and among other things thus (1). . 'For the manner of his submission and recognition which he is to make, I will not take upon me to direct, but leave yt wholly unto your wisdoms, as well for manner as for the matter ; only thus much generally I will intimate unto you, that the affront and offence committed by Whittwicke in the Congregation House by his late insolent carriage there, was verie great and notorious, and that offence afterwards seconded and redoubled by another, as ill, or worse then the former, in his seditious practizing and procuring a multitude of handes, thereby thinking to justifie and maintain his former errors, and his proud and insolent disobedience and contempt. I hold yt therefore very requisite that his submission and recognition, both of the one fault and of the other, should be as publique, and as humble, as possibly with conveniencye may bee. Which being thus openly done, as I hope yt will bee a good example to others, to deter them from committing the like offences hereafter, so I do also wishe this his punishment may be only ad correctionem et non ad destructionem.'

This being the effect of the Chancellor's mind, Wightwicke was summoned to appear to make his submission in the next Convocation, which being held 25 June this year, he placed himself in the middle of St. Mary's Chancel and spoke (2) with an audible voice as followeth :

'Ornatissime Domine Procancellarie, vosque Domini Doctores pietissimi, quotquot me vel banniendum vel bannitionem meam ratam esse voluistis, ut vobis omnibus et singulis innotescat (3) discupio : me Henricum Whitwicke pileum coram Domino Vicecancellario Thoma Singleton capiti haud ita pridem imposuisse, quod nemini Magistrorum in Congregatione vel Convocatione [in presentia Domini Vicecancellarii aut Doctoris alicujus] licere fateor. Scitote quæso præterea, me supradictum Henricum à sententia Domini Vicecancellarii ad venerabilem Domum Congregationis provocasse, quod nec licitum nec honestum esse in causa perturbationis pacis facilè concedo. Scitote denique me solum, manus Academicorum egregiè merentium Theologiæ Baccalaureorum et in Artibus Magistrorum in hac corona astantium Collegiatim et Aulatim cursitando rescripto apponendas curasse, in quibus omnibus Præfectis [summe] displicuisse, in

(1) Ibid. in K fol. 145 b, et in pyx. AA nu.

(2) Ibid. fol. 146 b : et in pyx. AA nu. 132.

31.

(3) *Discupio* plane sensu contrario.

pacem almæ hujus Academiæ et in digniffimum noftrum Procancellarium deliquiffè, parum nolenti animo confiteor, et fanctitates veftras humillimè imploro, ut quæ vel temerè et inconfultò, vel volenter et fcienter feci, ea, ut deceat homines, condonentur.

Henricus Wightwicke.'

Which fubmiffion or recognition being ended, he was reftored to his former ftate, and fo forthwith reaffumed his place. But this perfon, who was lately beneficed at Kingerbury in Lincolnfhire, could never be convinced, when he became Mafter of Pembroke College, 46 years after this time, that he made any fubmiffion at all, but carried the bufinefs on and effected it againft all the Univerfity: as to his young acquaintance that came often to vifit him and he them (for he delighted in boyifh company) he would after a pedantical way boaft, fuppoſing perhaps, that having been fo many years before acted, no perfon could remember it: but record will riſe up and juſtify matters, when names and families are quite extirpated and forgotten among men. Pray ſee more of this Cap-bufinefs in the year 1620.

The King in his Progreſs taking Oxon in his way to Woodſtock 29 of Auguſt, went up to the publick Library with the Bedells before him, and in his company were ſeveral of the Nobility, Council and Knights with him, among which were the Earls of Pembroke and Somerſet, and Sir Ralph Winwood, Secretary. After he had peruſed the Album of Benefactors to the Structure of the new Schools (whoſe zeal for the public he much praiſed) he commanded that the Commentary of Dr. William Fulke of Cambridge, written on the New Teſtament, ſhould be brought to him, which being ſo done, 'deprehendit ex cap. 10 ad Rom. et ſec. 15 Annot. calumnias et impoſturas quorundam Pontificiorum de ordine et vocatione Miniſtrorum et ita cenſura lata de hoc tenebrione ex hâc Bibliothecâ receffit.'

It muſt be now noted, that when K. James was entertained at Oxon an. 1605, divers Cambridge Scholars went thither out of novelty, to ſee and hear; yet if any thing had been done amiſs they were reſolved to re-pretent it to the worſt advantage. Some therefore that pretended to be wits, made copies of Verſes on that ſolemnity, among which I have met with one that runs thus:

' To Oxenford the King is gon
 With all his mighty Peers,
 That hath in grace maintained us
 These four or five long years.
 Such a King he hath been,
 As the like was never seen :
 Knights did ride by his side
 Evermore to be his guide:
 A thousand Knights, and forty thousand Knights,
 Knights of forty pound a year.'

Some have said that it was made by one —— Lake, but how true I know not. Now this year the King being minded to take a journey to Cambridge, to the end that at his arrival and stay there he might be entertained with Scholastical Exercises, and so consequently perceive their way and course of Learning, and what learned men they had among them, did appoint the 7 day of March to be there. So that it being known time enough at Oxon, many Academians went thither purposely to observe the Exercises and the manner of his entertainment, and were not a little scandalized at the conferring of Degrees in several Faculties on unworthy and unlearned men. But so it was, that being not answerable to their expectation, many idle Songs were made of the passages there, one of which (being that which first came out) was translated into Latin by P. Heylin, then of Hart Hall, but at the coming out of that Song made by Mr. Rich. Corbet of Ch. Ch. they died. The title of it was this: "A grave Poem as it was presented in Latin by Divines and others, before his Majesty at Cambridge, by way of Enterlude, stiled 'Liber novus de adventu Regis ad Cantabrigiam,' faithfully done into English with some liberal advantage, made rather to be sung than read to the tune of Bonny Nell.

It is not yet a fortnight since
 Lutetia entertained our Prince, &c."

The rest you may see in the Poems of the said R. Corbet, printed 1647. These matters I note, because in this age nothing was more common than this way of expressing ingenuity by young men, and nothing more common than to interlard their discourse and writing with the sayings of old poets and orators. The former much disused after the Restauration of
 Charles

Charles II, the other then became ridiculous, as also the use thereof in preaching.

On Shrove Sunday towards the latter end of this year, it hapned that Dr. Laud preached at St. Mary's, and in his Sermon insisted on some points which might indifferently be imputed either to Popery or Arminianism (as about this time they began to call it) though in themselves they were by some thought to be no other than the true Doctrines of the Church of England. And having occasion in that Sermon to touch upon the Presbyterians and their proceedings, he used some words to this effect, viz. 'That the Presbyterians were as bad as the Papists.' Which being so directly contrary to the judgment and opinion of Dr. Robert Abbot, the King's Professor of Divinity, and knowing how much Dr. Laud had been distasted by his brother when he lived in Oxford, conceived he could not better satisfy himself and oblige his brother, now Archbishop of Canterbury, than by exposing him (on the next occasion) both to shame and censure, which he did accordingly.

An. { Dom. 1615
13 Jacobi.

For preaching at Saint Peter's in the East upon Easter-Day in the afternoon, in the turn of the Vicechancellor, he pointed at him so directly, that none of the Auditors were so ignorant as not to know at whom he aimed. Dr. Laud being not present at the first preaching of the Sermon, was by his friends persuaded to shew himself at St. Mary's the Sunday after, when it should come to be repeated (according to the antient custom of this Univerfity), to whose persuasions giving an unwilling consent, he heard himself sufficiently abused for almost an hour together, and that so palpably and grosly, that he was pointed to as he fate. Several passages of the Sermon you may read in Dr. Heylin's LIFE of the said Dr. Laud (1), to whom I refer the Reader for his further satisfaction. Of this Sermon he gave notice to his patron, Dr. Neal, Bishop of Lincoln, in a Letter sent to him, dated 18 of April, in which among others, are these passages: 'I came time enough (saith he) to be at the rehearfal of this Sermon upon much persuasion, where I was fain to sit patiently and hear myself abused almost an hour together, being pointed at as I fate. For this present abuse

(1) Part 1, lib. 1, sub. an. 1614. See in Rushworth's COLLECTIONS, vol. 1, p. 62. Frynne's CANTERB. DOOME, p. 155, 410, 411.

I would have taken no notice of it, but that the whole University apply it to me, and my own friends tell me I shall sink my credit, if I answer not Dr. Abbot in his own. Nevertheless, in a business of this kind, I will not be swayed from a patient course; only I desire your Lordship to vouchsafe me some direction what to doe, &c.'

It is not to be doubted but that he was much troubled at this harsh usage, and might have been more troubled at it, had he stood alone, and had not some others of eminent note been handled in as ill a manner not long before, particularly Howson and Corbet of Christ Church, as 'tis before mentioned.

A little before the Act we received several tokens of benevolence from Dr. JOHN KYNG, Bishop of London, as pretious Cloathes (1) to adorn the Pews and Seats of the Doctors of Law and Physick in the times of the solemn Acts; also other Cloathes, curiously wrought, with a Cushion for the Pulpit, for which soon after he received thanks from the University.

This year in the month of Aug. the King coming to Woodstock (2), the Vicechancellor, certain Heads of Houses, Proctors and others went to do their obedience to him. The King receiving them graciously, the Orator made a Speech; which being done, the King gave them his hand to kiss, with a promise that he would continue favourable to the University, and see that Learning and learned men be encouraged. Afterward they presented to him (as they did the next year at the same place) and certain of the Nobles very rich Gloves, which is all I find of that solemnity, and all that is memorable this year, only certain Benefactions to the University: of which one, being for the enlarging of a Lecture, shall be mentioned in its place.

An. { Dom. 1616
14 Jacobi.

The Colleges of Wadham and Jesus, lately built, having not as yet places and turns assigned to them in publick Exercises, and other concerns of the University, it was by certain Delegates (who had been appointed to consider of it) ordered [2 Nov.] that (3) Wadham College should next go before Lincoln, Jesus and Balliol Colleges in the said publick Exercises and

(1) REG. K fol. 167 b. [with a Latin Epistle.]

(2) In Fascic. Comp. Vicecanc. Ox. in pyx. SS.

(3) REG. Convoc. N fol. 29 b, 30 a. [' ut

Collegium Waddami proxime precedat Collegium Lincoln. Collegium Jesu immediate sequatur Collegium Balliolenf.']

concerns; and that also the first turns of preaching be remitted to Jesus. But as Colleges encreased, so consequently the number of Scholars, and they in grounds of Puritanism and Calvinism: wherefore it being insinuated to the King what dangers would proceed by the training up of young Students in the said grounds, if some directions did not issue out from his Majesty for the Course of their Studies; and that there was no readier way to advance the Presbyterial government in this Kingdom than by suffering young Scholars to be seasoned with Calvinian Doctrines, and that for want of Subscription to the 3 Articles contained in the 36th Canon not only Lecturers, but divers other Preachers in and about the University, positively maintained such points of Doctrine as were not maintained or allowed by the Church of England. He therefore having taken these things into consideration, did by the advice of such Bishops, and others of the Clergy, as were then about him, dispatch upon the 18 of January these directions (1) following to the Vicechancellor, certain Heads of Houses, the two Professors of Divinity, and the two Proctors of the University, to be carefully and speedily put in execution.

‘ JAMES REX.

1. His Majesty signified his pleasure, that he would have all that take any Degree in Schooles to subscribe to the 3 Articles.

2. That no Preacher be allowed to preach in the Town but such as are every way conformable, both by Subscription and every other way.

3. That all Students do resort to the Sermons at St. Mary's, and be restrained from going to any other Church in the time of St. Mary's Sermons; and that provision be made that the Sermons in St. Mary's be diligently made and performed both forenoon and afternoon.

4. That the ordinary Divinity Act be constantly kept with three Replyers.

5. That there be a great restraint for Scholars haunting of Town-houses, especially in the night.

6 That all Scholars both at Chappel and at the Schooles keep their Scholastical Habits.

7. That young Students in Divinity be directed to study such books as be most agreeable in Doctrine and Discipline to the Church of England, and excited to bestow their time in the Fathers and Counsels, Schoolmen, Histories and Controversies, and not to insist too long upon Compendiums and Abbreviators, making them their grounds of their Study in Divinity.

(1) Ibid. fol. 32 a et b.

8. That no man, either in Pulpit or in Schooles, be suffered to maintain dogmatically any point of Doctrine that is not allowed by the Church of England.

9. That Mr. Vicechancellour and the two Professors, or two of the Heads of Houses, do every Michaelmas Term, when his Majesty resorts into those parts, wayte upon his Majesty, and give his Majesty a just accompt how these his Majesty's Instructions are observed.'

These Directions being read in a Convocation held the 29 of the said month of January (1), there were not then according to the custom any Delegates appointed to consider of them, but in another Convocation (2) held the 12 of Feb. following there were; of which number Dr. Goodwin, Prideaux, Lawde, &c. were there. And had it not been for some of them that were zealous in the matter, the Directions would not have taken that effect as was expected. But effect they took, and they were the first step (as one (3) saith) towards the suppressing of that reputation which Calvin and his Writings had attained to in this University, and a good step it might have been if Dr. Goodwin, Dean of Christ Church, who was soon after this time Vicechancellor, had not been Father in Law to Dr. Prideaux, or rather if Dr. Prideaux himself had approved the Articles, or that Dr. Benefield of Corp. Christi College, the other Professor of Divinity, a grave but sedentary man, had been active in it. But however being published, gave such a general alarm to the Puritan Faction, that the terror of it could not be forgotten in twenty years after, when in anno 1636 it was charged by Henry Burton, Minister of the Church in Friday Street, in London, for a mere innovation, and one of those many innovations introduced by Dr. Laud and others of the Prelatical Party to subvert Religion.

Dr. Matthew Sutclyve, Dean of Exeter, having lately founded a College at Chelsea, near London, for the entertaining of learned Persons to maintain Controversies against the Papiests and Sectaries, sent his Letters (4) dated Cal. Dec. this year, desiring the Convocation to make choice of some eminent men from among them. It begins thus: 'Quod veritatis aperti hostes adversus veritatem jamdiu fecerunt, et nunc strenuo et sedulo faciunt, hoc viri ornatissimi, pietatisque et doctrinæ laudibus cumulatifsimi, &c.' In the said Letter was inclosed a Schedule, containing the

(1) [Ibid. f. 33 b.]

(2) Ibid. f. 36 b.

(3) Dr. P. Heylin in the LIFE of Archb. Laud, part 1, lib. 1.

(4) Ibid. in N f. [39] b.

names of such of this University that he desired they would approve of (for some he had made choice of before, but were either dead or preferred) but whether they did so or no it appears not. Their names are as follow :

John Prideaux,	}	S S. T. P P.
Sebastian Benefield,		
Thomas James,		
George Carleton, sometime of Merton Coll.		
Edw. Gee, S. T. P. of Brasenose,		
Rich. Fitzherbert, of New College,		
George Birket,		
Christopher Potter,	}	of Queen's College,
Daniel Ingoll,		
John Sanderfon,		
Rich. Corbet, of Christ Church,		
Daniel Featly, of Corp. Christi College,		
Matthew Style,	}	of Exeter College.
Nath. Norrynton,		
Nath. Carpenter,		

How many of these were admitted I find not. Sure I am that others being desired, were much about this time received with great honor into that Society. But the truth is the Universities grew jealous of, beholding this design of Dr. Sutcliffe with suspicious eyes, as which in process of time might prove detrimental unto them.

In the latter end of Aug. this year, Prince CHARLES came honorably attended to Oxon, and having deliberately visited the University, the Schools, Colleges and Libraries, and after he had been entertained with ceremonies and feasting suitable to his dignity and merit, he was pleased with his own handwriting to matriculate himself a member of the said University, Aug. 28, with this symbole or sentence,

‘ Si vis omnia subicere, subice te rationi.

CAROLUS P.’

To say no more, he was afterwards a King of great Religion and Learning, but unfortunate.

An.

An. } Dom. 1617
 } 15 Jacobi.

After the Earl of PEMBROKE, the new Chancellor of the University, had recommended (1) to the Vicechancellor, Heads of Houses and others, a careful performance of the said Articles mentioned last year, the Delegates (who before were appointed to make Decrees for the observance of them) brought forthwith the said Decrees to the Vicechancellor, who caused them to be published in a Convocation the last of March this year.

To the first Article the Form of Subscription was thus ordered (2) by them: ‘Ego A. vel nos B. B. perlectis prius vel ab alio coram me vel nobis recitatis Orthodoxæ Fidei et Religionis Articulis xxxix et in sacrâ Synodo Londini habita anno Dom. CIODLXII constabilitis, simulque tribus capitibus in alia Synodo Londinensi sub annum CIODCIV decretis et in Canonem xxxvi redactis sciens volensque, seu scientes et volentes, ex animo subscribo, vel subscribimus.’

And when any Academician was to be presented to a Degree in the Congregation House before the Vicechancellor and Proctors, this Form was by them prescribed: ‘Presento vobis hunc meum B. vel S. ut admitatur, &c. ad quam quidem admissionem scio eum aptum, habilem et idoneum moribus et scientia. Quem insuper scio legisse, vel ab alio recitatos audivisse, omnes Articulos quibus coram Procuratoribus subscripsit.’

To the second Article it was ordered that, ‘Nulli deinceps publicè concionandi intra Academiæ Pomœria facultas prius conceditor, quam Collegii Aulæve suæ Præfecti, eove absente Vicarij ejus aut surrogati ubi tum agit testimonio adprobatus fuerit, æqualem ac parem subscriptioni suæ vitam accommodasse et constanter accommodare.’

To the third, ‘Si quis in publicis Academiæ Concionibus præsentem se non exhibuerit, vel tum ubi eas haberi contigerit, ad aliam Ecclesiam se contulerit, si decimum octavum annum compleverit, sive gradu aliquo insignitus fuerit sive non insignitus, xii den. pœna mulctator, si vero decimum octavum annum non superaverit, et gradu aliquo Academico ornatus non fuerit, eandem pecuniæ summam solvito, aut pro arbitrio Domini Procancellarii et Procuratorum virgis cæditor. Si quis vices suas in concionando non subeat viginti fol. pœna plectitor, sicut antea actis temporibus, vetera Academiæ statuta exigunt.’

To the fourth this Decree: ‘Procœmia encomiastica in quavis facultate

(1) Ibid. fol. 37 a.

(2) Ib. fol. 41 a et b. C fol. 149.

respondenti olim injuncta simulque statuta in eum finem edita, prorsus omittuntur obolentorque. Quæstionum Status per Theses scholasticas plene clareque exponitur per quindecim integros dies antequam disputationes habentur, Moderatori in quavis facultate exhibentur, et sicubi ejus judicio confirmatæ fuerint typis in usum juniorum publicandæ excuduntur. E regione Thesium singularium, sacræ scripturæ loca, antiquorum Patrum testimonia, Conciliorum scita, Scholasticorum decisiones et authorum veterum classicorumque suffragia in margine adjiciuntur. Disputationes Theologicæ quas Ordinarias vocant in Auditorio Theologico, non minus quam tribus Opponentibus perficiuntur; quo in numero Professor Regius semper unus habetur. Opponentes Thesis pro forma discutiendis, et de more valvis Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ Virginis affigendis, prænomina et nomina danto: Simulque cujus Collegii cujusve Aulæ alumni sint subscribunt: Ornamentis insuper Scholasticis, ut cujusque gradus postulat, decenter induti, ab Ecclesia B. Mariæ Virginis præeunte Moderatore ad Scholam Theologicam procedunt. [Cuilibet ad eum gradum qui per lectionem Epistolarum divi Pauli conceditur adspiraturo, nisi prius bis in Schola Theologica ornatu Academico amictus opponente se gesserit, potestas de cætero non irrogator.]

To the fifth Article were divers Decrees made, viz. against Noctivagation, and that those that were taken in Alehouses, Taverns, &c. were to be first admonished, then corrected by whipping, if young, mulcted and banished, &c. which Decrees being too long to be here inserted, I shall pass to the next.

To the sixth that ‘Singuli gradu aliquo insigniti ad publica Exercitia, Disputationes, publicas preces in Ecclesia B. Mariæ, Conciones ad Clerum Latinas Anglicasve, denique preces diebus festis intercisisve in Collegiis habendas; cultu Academico gradibus suis conveniente procedunt. Qui non paruerit, [pro prima vice viginti denariorum,] pro secunda iii sol. et iv den. pro tertia v sol. pro quarta demum vi sol. et viii den. mulctâ fisco Academico per Procuratores colligenda, applicandaque adficitor. Artium Baccalaurei, Scholaresque sive Equitis aurati, sive Armigeri, Generosive filii in sedilibus in usum Magistrorum dispositis, concionum publicarum, aliorumque conventuum tempore, ne discumbunt. Nobilium filii et ii quorum habenda est ratio, locum à latere utrinque occupant: reliqui neque sedent neque caput operiunt.’

To the seventh, ‘In Prælectionibus catechisticis, quæ in singulis Collegiis Aulisve haberi solitæ sunt, Christianæ Fidei et Religionis Articuli xxxix in Synodo

Synodo Londinensi anno CIODLXII. Decreti leguntur explicantorque per Sacrarum Scripturarum axiomata, Patrum antiquorum et Conciliorum testimonia solidè confirmantur.'

To the eighth, 'Quicumque communis nostræ fidei decretum aliquod fecus inter concionandum interpretatur, quam Sacra Scriptura determinatum est, vel alieni pravique dogmatis opinionem fovet, ex quo partium studio ipsum probabiliter esse addictum constet, tametsi concionandi facultas illi antea indulta sit, Procancellarius continuo atque hoc innotuerit illum coram se et sex Doctoribus Theologis simpliciter senioribus qui in concione interfuerint (quorum unum Professore Regium esse semper volumus) aut si aliqui forte defuerint, eorum loco substituendis Theologiæ Baccalaureis qui tum in concione præsentés fuerint, convenito; deinde si quis in hoc genere peccasse convincatur, ne ulterius contagio erroris serpat et foras ad multitudinem emanet, errorem sic disseminatum publice revocare [inhibetor], perque quadrimestre spatium ab officio concionandi et (si ita videbitur commodum) amplius longiusque tantisper inhibetor, donec plene resipuerit et Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ institutis per omnia obsequentum sese accommodaverit.'

Thus the said Decrees, which being published and pasted up in all Rectories of Colleges and Halls, created no little trouble among many, and hatred on Dr. Laud, now President of St. John's, and Dean of Gloucester, who procured the said Articles to be sent to the University, and also, being one of the Delegates, had (with those of his party that were of the number of them) a chief hand in the making of them. But however it was, it being the King's command, all matters relating to the said Articles were to be observed, or else expulsion was to follow. Dr. Prideaux, one of the Delegates, did so much stomach these matters, that whether in opposition to them or Berkeley's Parenesis (which he was appointed about this time to answer) that he caused above 18 questions against Arminianism to be publicly disputed on by his Fellows in their Chappel or Hall. The first Question was,

'An Paulus ad Rom. cap. 7, loquatur in suâ personâ, de se renato? Af.

The last question was,

'An Arminianismus sit merè Semi-pelagianismus? Af.

It must not be forgotten (tho' it should have been remembered a little before) that much about the Act time Marcus Antonius de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalatro and Primate of Dalmatia, (and Croatia, I think) who a year or two ago (1) had betook himself for sanctuary to the Church of

(1) He came into England 16 Dec. 1616.

England, came to the University to see it and entertain himself with the delights of the Muses. Very much honored he was at his coming by all Degrees of the University, who flocked to see and behold the comeliness of his person and to hear him speak. He was primarily entertained by Dr. Lake, Vicechancellor, and by some Colleges with certain speeches and feasting, and at the Schools with Disputations. In the hearing of which, especially those of Prideaux, the Regius Professor, and Featly, then a Proceeder in Divinity, he seemed to be very much affected. He was one of very fair language and fluent expression, and as free of his discourse at meals, as of eating and drinking. In a word, he had very free entertainment, and at his departure had a rich pair of gloves given to him by the Vicechancellor in the name of the University.

[Having received his education in the School of the Jesuits, and imbibed the Romish faith, he had been appointed Bishop of Sigeum, and afterwards translated to the Archbishoprick of Spalatro. But at length, being wavering in his sentiments, he attached himself to the reformed party, and came into England in the year 1616, where he was graciously received by King James, and preferred to the Masterhip or Sacerdotal Rectory of the Savoy in London, on the 23 of April 1618, and likewise to the Deanry of Windfor, where he was installed 18 of May following. And tho' the King gave him no certain pension, yet he received from his Majesty a very good New-Year's gift every year, and another from the Queen of 40 Marks or 30l. per an. Several Noblemen likewise gave him New-Year's gifts, but they were not considerable. The errors however in Popery, which he had received in his early years among the Jesuits, as he could never conceal, so he was not ashamed again to disseminate and publish to the world: for not even the least spark of a sound conscience remained in him, both in Ecclesiastical as well as temporal preferments assuming to himself and party every thing, no matter how, always intent by every means to acquire riches.

And full of ambition as well as avarice, though upon his first coming over he got into possession of an ample revenue, and a most desirable station in the English Church, he was still grasping at more, when he observed that the King very properly proceeded gradually in the distribution of preferments: encouraged also by the intrigues of Diego or Didacus Sarmiento de Acunna, Earl of Gundamore, to aspire to the Archiepiscopal See of Salerno, he preferred the delusive idea of foreign grandeur to the most certain possessions and honour in England. Desirous therefore of

returning to Popery, he earnestly beg'd the King's favour to proceed to Rome; and tho' his request met not with the good King's approbation, yet he threw no obstacle in his way, and commanding him to depart out of his dominions and never to enter them again, concluded with this dismissal: 'Return like a knave as you came.'

In obedience then to this Royal edict, rather than indulgence, he returned to Bruffels about the feast of the Annunciation 1622; and thence to Rome: where he met with the reward his pretended piety deserved, and fell a victim both to the Church of England, into which he had entered by cunning deceit, and also to the authority of the Pope. For tho' at first he was treated with some humanity by the Pope and his party, yet soon after being seized in a Monastery and committed to prison by the Romish Inquisition, as it is called, he was accused as an apostate for his heretical villainy, in order to excite the popular superstition, and to make some amends for the ruin which he had meditated in an Antichristian State by his most learned writings (for why might not a Balaam sometimes assume the character of a true Prophet?) At length, dying of some disease, or by hunger or poison, and being condemned to death for the same crime, his body was committed, as the manner is at Rome, to the devouring flames (1).]

All that remains is, that before he came into England he escaped many dangers in Germany laid for him by his brethren the Jesuits: that besides his Books 'De REPUBL. ECCLESIASTICA,' he printed the HISTORY of the Council of Trent (2), which passed divers censures, and was condemned by the French Divines, and approved by others: and lastly, that at his departure he left under his hand this attestation, 'That among all the reformed Churches of Christendom, this of England cometh nearest to the primitive sincerity.' Dr. John Cosin, lately Bishop of Durham, hath something to that purpose in his HISTORIA Transubstantiationis Papalis, &c. (3) as also a Character of this Archbishop, contrary hitherto to all English Writers that have spoken of him.

(1) Bishop Goodman, in his Review of Sir A. Weldon's Court of K. James I, hath a large Discourse of him: MS in Bodl. Mus. 137, [50] p. 227.

(2) Ut in quadam Nota G. Camdeni in Bib. Cotton sub Effig. Titi, B 8.

(3) Edit. Lond. 1674, p. 13.

An. { Dom. 1618
 { 16 Jacobi.

The Earl of PEMBROKE, now Chancellor of the University, being sick, and absent from the Court in the month of June, the Citizens of Oxon (unknowing to any of the University) did labour to procure a new Charter of Corporation from his Majesty, and did proceed so far in that matter, as to get it past under his Majesty's hand-signet and privy seal, thinking they had given respect enough to the University by adding a formal Declaration of 'a general saving of all their Liberties and Privileges.' But our Chancellor having notice of it from Sir Franc. Bacon, Lord Chancellor, he forthwith acquainted his Majesty with the inconveniences which might happen by this occasion, especially if any thing were granted to them which did cross with the University Charters or Customs. Also that it would animate them to move many questions, and to put the University for every particular to a trial of Law. Whereupon his Majesty was pleased to give present order that the Charter should be stayed till the Earl of Pembroke were satisfied that there was nothing in it prejudicial to the University. So that the said Earl having got an Abstract of it sent it to the University, to the end that certain persons that were expert in their Charters and Customs might thoroughly view it, and observe such inconveniences as may be an occasion that his Majesty may not suffer it to proceed any farther.

After thanks therefore had been returned to his Majesty, Sir Fra. Bacon and the Earl of Pembroke for their love and care, there were certain exceptions following against the said Charter, made by certain Delegates, which being put into the hands of Mr. John Walter and Mr. George Croke, Counsellors, were by them drawn and digested into this Form following, and soon after returned.

City Charter 1. 'Quod sit libera Civitas per se.'

Exception. By this they would endeavour to exclude the University from all intermeddling with them, where by the antient Charters the University hath government over the Townsmen and their officers, and they bound to obey the University.

C. Charter 2. They would have power to make Ordinances and Constitutions for victualling the same City, and Government of the inhabitants there.

Except. Whereby the Charter of 14 Hen. VIII, confirmed by Parliament, this power is especially granted to the University over the Town artificers and the inhabitants thereof, 'et pro victualatione.'

C. Charter 3. They would have all fines, amerçiements and forfeitures of all inhabitants and residents within the University.

Except. By this they would carry the fines of all privileged persons, which is granted already to the University, and they would have fines before the Clerk of the Market, which is at the nomination of the University, and they have taken the said fines and amerçiements.

C. Charter 4. They would extend their power to serve processees and execute precepts upon and beyond S. Bridge.

Except. This they never had before, and this the Vicechancellor ever had in his Jurisdiction.

C. Charter 5. They would have 'Bona felonum de se' and Deodands.

Except. All these are expressly granted to the University by the Charter of Hen. VIII beforementioned, by the Words of 'Quorumcunque Ligorum sive Subditorum nostrorum infra villam Oxon. et suburbia ejusdem,' and were never before in any the Town Charters.

C. Ch. 6. They would have Probat of Wills.

Exc. This is prejudicial to the Bishop and University.

C. Ch. 7. They would have the present Mayor, last Mayor, Recorder and one other, to be elected by them to be Justices of Peace within the City by Charter.

Except. This they never had before; there is no want of such number of Justices, and they desire this only to over-rule and over-sway the University.

C. Ch. 8. They would [have] the examining and reforming of all weights, measures, labourers and artificers.

Except. This is expressly granted to the Chancellor of the University 'foli et in solidum,' by the Charter of 29 and 32 of Edw. III.

ANNE, the Consort of K. James, dying at Hampton Court the 2d of March this year, her Funerals were with very great solemnity celebrated in St. Mary's Church 13 of May following, Dr. Goodwin, the Vicechancellor, then preaching before the Academians. There was a Book of Verses also (if I mistake not) made to her memory, and printed in the year 1619, [entit. 'Funebria sacra Memorix Annæ Reginae Jacobi R. Sponsæ.' Oxon. 4°.]

At this time began the troubles in the Low Countries, about matters of Religion, heightened between two opposite parties, Remonstrants and Contra-Remonstrants: their controversies being chiefly reducible to five points; of Predestination and Réprobation; of the latitude of CHRIST'S Death; of the power of Man's Free-will, both before and after his conversion; and of the Elects perseverance in grace. To decide these difficulties, the States of the United Provinces resolved to call a National Synod at Dort. And to give the more lustre and weight to the determination thereof [they invited to their assistance some Divines out of all the Churches of Calvin's platform, and none else; which did sufficiently declare that this Council was to be both parties and judges; as in fine it proved: for unto this Convention assembled the most rigid Calvinists, not only of the United Provinces, but also of all the Churches of High Germany, and amongst the Swiss, and from the City of Geneva, whom it most concerned. From France came none, because the King, upon good reason of State, had commanded the contrary; and the Scots much complained that they were not suffered by K. James to send their Commissioners thither with the rest of the Churches: for tho' K. James had nominated Balcanquel to that employment in the name of the Kirk, yet that could give them no contentment. From England, the King sent George Carleton, D. D. sometime of Merton Coll. then Bishop of Landaff, and afterward Bishop of Exeter and Norwich; John Davenant, D. D. then Master of Queen's Coll. and Lady Margt. Prof. in Camb. and Samuel Ward, D. D. then Master of Sidney Coll. Camb. and Archd. of Taunton. And this he did that by the Countenance of his power, and by the presence of his Divines, he might support the party of the Prince of Orange, and suppress his adversaries. On the third of Nov. they began the Synod: but things were carried there with such an inequality, that such of the Remonstrants as were like to be elected by their several classes, were cited, and commanded to appear as criminals only, and being come, could not be suffered to proceed to a disputation, unless they would subscribe to such conditions as they conceived to be destructive to their cause, and their conscience too: which being refused, they were expelled the House by Bogerman (who sat President there) in a most fierce and bitter Oration, condemned without answering for themselves; and finally, for not subscribing to their own condemnation, compelled to forsake their native country, with their wives and children, and to beg their bread, even in
desolate

desolate places.] No Oxford man was appointed by the King to this Synod, but one; but several went: in particular, John Hales, sometime Scholar of C. C. C. afterward Fellow of Merton and Eton Coll. and Canon of Windsor, who went in the company of Carleton (1).

An. { Dom. 1619
17 Jacobi.

Sir HENRY SAVILLE, Knight, Warden of Merton College, beholding the Mathematick Studies to be neglected by the generality of men, 'twas now his desire to recover them, least they should utterly sink into oblivion. For this end, he, by the King's authority and consent of the University, founded and established for ever this year two Lectures or publick Professions, viz. one in Geometry and the other in Astronomy, allotting the Readers of them ample and sufficient salaries by the year. The first Lecture in Geometry was performed by Sir Henry, in his own person on Wednesday in the Act week, an. 1620, at nine of the clock in the morning. The place was the Divinity School, Auditory, the Vicechancellor, whole company of Doctors, most of the Masters and others of the University. He (it seems) not only continued his reading for three or four days after, but also at certain times in the same place in the following term, till such time he translated himself to the new Geometry School, appointed by the University, where he continued his reading till the Nativity of CHRIST, and then ceased. The next term following Mr. Briggs, the new Professor, appointed by the Founder, entred on the place, and on Jan. 8 the same year, at eight of the clock in the morning, made an elegant Oration before the University: Which being done, read actualiter the next Monday and Wednesday, beginning from the 9 Proposition of the first of the Elements of Euclid, where Sir Henry Saville had left off. He also read Arithmetick thrice in a week in Merton College Refectory to the Scholars thereof,

(1) See Fuller's CH. HIST. Heylin's HIST. of Laud: see also Hales' Letters from the Synod of Dort to Sir D. Carleton, Ambassador at that time to the United Provinces, and whose Chaplain he was. [Mr. Hales seems to have been an impartial spectator of the proceedings of this famous Synod, and to have related with candour and simplicity what he saw and heard. Among other instances of partiality in the proceedings of this Synod, it is observable, that the solemn promise, made to the Remonstrants, when they were

summoned before the Synod, that 'they should be allowed the freedom of explaining and defending their opinions as far as they thought proper, or necessary in their justification,' was manifestly violated. See Le Vassor, HIST. de Regne de Louis XIII, tom. iii, l. xii, p. 365, &c. Mosheim's Preface to the Latin Translation of Hales's Account of the Synod of Dort, p. 394 &c. See also the Letters, Memoirs, &c. of Sir Dudley Carleton, published by the Earl of Hardwicke.]

being

being all the time of his abode in Oxford a Commoner there. As for the Astronomy Lecture, Sir Henry did not at all read it, but committed the performance thereof to Dr. Bainbridge, which he accordingly did, and invoked success in his entrance speech 9 Jan. 1620.

Soon after the Founder of these Lectures erected a private Mathematical Library for the use of his Readers, between the Geometry and Astronomy School. 2. The Mathematical Chest also, which he caused to be made, he endowed with an 100l. 3. He gave 120l. to the Fabrick of the new Schools. 4. He gave many printed Books and choice MSS to Bodley's Library. 5. He enriched the Typographical Treasury of the University with innumerable Greek Letters and Matrices; and lastly, in his Will bequeathed to the University, his Readers and the Mathematical Chest, 40l. yearly renew to be added to the former dotation which he had made.

Here by the way it must be remembred, that the generality of the people some years before did verily think (1) that the most useful Branches of Mathematicks were spels, and her Professors limbs of the Devil, converting the honour of this University, due for her (though at that time slender) proficiency in the said Study to her shame. And so it was that not a few of our then foolish gentry refused to send their sons thither, least they should be smutted with the black art, a term found out by a no less dark ignorance, the only enemy to this angelical knowledge.

The same year Dr. THOMAS WHYTE, Preb. of St. Paul's, did by his Latin Letter (2), dat. 30 July, written to Dr. Prideaux, Vicechancellor, make motions of founding a Moral Philosophy Lecture. Of which, SAVILLE's, and those that follow, I shall make further mention in their respective places.

An. { Dom. 1620
18 Jacobi.

SAVILLE's Benefaction being in a manner settled, motions were made for the founding of a Natural Philosophy Lecture, as also a Garden for Physical Simples. Which being kindly embraced by the University, care was taken for their settlement soon after, as it shall be elsewhere shewed.

About the same time K. James having published his learned Works, sent

(1) ADVICE to a Son, printed at Oxon, 1656,
p. 8.

(2) In REG. CONVOC. N fol. 78 a.

them fairly bound to the University, to be reposed among their rarities in the publick Library, After the receipt of them a Convocation was celebrated 29 May, wherein, after severall affairs had been done, Mr. Rich. Gardiner, of Ch. Ch. Deputy Orator of the University, stood up and delivered an eloquent Oration both in praise of the Author and the Work. The beginning of it was, ‘In re tam augustâ, tam Basilica, quorsum (Academici) more solito angustis hisce parietum Carceribus vestrum compingitis Oratorem, &c.’ which being ended, a Letter of thanks was then read, and the next day sent to the King, the Tenour of which runs thus :

‘Serenissimo Jacobo, tam Stylo, quam Sceptro Regi.

Augustissimum, et verè βασιλικὸν δῶρον (Rex Serenissime) tanquam Ancile quoddam cœlitus delapsum pio affectu amplexa est Ancilla vestra, Oxoniensis Academia. Cujus enim pectus non accendat aureum hoc solis jubar? Quos stimulos non imprimat perpetuum honoris signum, et amplissimum favoris monumentum? Parum abest, quin spatiosus Britanniae ambitus simul in Academiam laxetur, et unanimis undequaque populus ad Regis exemplum compositus, in Gentem Philosophorum vertatur. Agnoscit sacrum Musarum adytum Majestatis vestrae genium; aureo volumine inclusum. Agnoscunt circumstipantes reliquorum Musæ antisignanum hunc Phœbum, cujus radiis suas debent stricturas. Felicitatem tamen sublimi, debitâ tamen, superbiâ admiratur Bibliotheca, cujus fidæ custodiæ tam Regale depositum consecratur. Gloriatur universa Studiosorum cohors, Majestatem vestram, quàm gladio accingi, et imperii habenas literarum Caduceo moderari. Desinant igitur ambulantium hominum cadavera literas despiciere, quas nesciunt; cùm cogitarint Principem tam multa scientem quam regentem, horarum formulas vicissitudine Regiminis, et scriptionis dividendam; ac si æquè jucundum in literis, ac imperio versari. Quid superest, nisi ut æternitatem cogites, cum literas æternas esse facias. Nos interim grato ore resonabimus, monarchæ Jacobi otium plus patriæ, et humano generi profuisse, quam aliorum negotium et exercitus

Sacrae Majestati vestrae devotissima

OXONIENSIS ACADEMIA.’

In the beginning of Michaelmas Term following the Cap business, mentioned an. 1614, was renewed again: for some disrelishment of the former transactions remaining behind, the Regent Masters met together several times for the effecting their designs. At length, after much ado, they

drew

drew up a Petition (1) subscribed by 53 of the senior Masters for this year, and presented it to one, whom they knew would not be violent against them, as Dr. Singleton was before. The beginning of it runs thus :

‘ Reverendissimo Viro Domino Doctori Prideaux ornatissimo hujus Academiae Vicecan. digniff. &c.

Multa jamdudum sunt (reverendissime Vicecancellarie) quæ ab antiquis hujus Academiae institutis salubriter profecta, mala tandem consuetudo, et in pejus potens aut abrogavit penitus aut pessime corruptit, &c.’

Among those that subscribed to it were these following that afterwards became persons of note, viz. Gilbert Sheldon, Alexand. Gill, jun. and Anthony Farndon, of Trinity Coll. Pet. Heylin of Magd. Coll. [Robert Newlin, of C. C. C. &c.] The chief Solicitor of the business was Rous Clopton (2), of Corpus Ch. Coll. a restless busy person, and one afterwards as much noted for his infamy as any of the former for their learning or place. This Petition I say being presented to Dr. Prideaux, the Vice-chancellor, and he considering well their several reasons for their sitting covered (one of which was that they were Judges in Congregations and Convocations) sent it to the Chancellor to have his consent ; who also, after he had considered of it, wrote a Letter (3) to the Vicechancellor, to be communicated to the Convocation : the chief contents of which are these :

‘ After my very hearty commendations. I doe take this manner of proceeding by the Regent Masters (for their sitting covered at Congregations and Convocations) in soe good part, that although I might well take some time to advise, before I give answer ; especially when I consider how long that custom hath continued, how much it hath been questioned, and that upon a long debate it hath bene withstood by so grave and wise a Counsellor of State as your late Chancellor, my immediate Predecessor. Yet when I weigh their undoubted right, their discreet and orderly proceedings to seek it, not to take it, the chief, if not the only, cause why it was formerly denied. The good congruity this doth beare, not with Cambridge alone (though that were motive enough) but all other places : it being no where seen that those that are admitted Judges are required to sit bare-headed. I cannot choose but commend and thus farre yeild to their request as to referre it to the Convocation House. I hope no man can

(1) REG. N fol. 99 a et b.

(2) [Rufus Clapton. Ibid.]

(3) Ibid. fol. 100 a.

have cause to think that I have not power to continew this custom as well as some others of my predeceffors, if I had a mind to strive: nor that I feek after their applaufe in yeilding them that now, which hath been fo long kept from them, but the refpect I have to their due, to the decency of the place and honor of the Univerfity, which I cannot conceive to bee any way diminished, but rather increased by their fitting covered, are the only reasons that have only moved me, and carried me to fo quick a refolution, wherewith you may acquaint the Convocation Houfe, with this alfo, that what they fhall conclude I fhall willingly agree unto. And foe I doe very hartely take leave, and reft

Your affured loving friend

PEMBROOKE.

Baynard's Caſtle, this 4 of December, 1620.

Which Letter being publickly read in a Convocation held 20 Dec. it was then agreed (1) upon by the conſent of all there preſent that all Maſters of what condition ſoever might put on their Caps in Congregations and Convocations, yet with theſe conditions; that in the ſaid aſſemblies the ſaid Maſters ſhould uſe only ſquare Caps, and not fit bare, or without Cap. And if any were found faulty in theſe matters, or that they ſhould bring their Hats in the ſaid aſſemblies, they ſhould not only loſe their ſuffrages for that time, but be puniſhed as the Vicechancellor ſhould think fit. Laſtly it was decreed, under the ſaid conditions and no otherwiſe, that in the next Congregation in the beginning of Hilary Term, and ſo for ever after, all Maſters of what condition ſoever, whether Regents or not Regents ſhould in Congregations and Convocations put on and uſe ſquare Caps.

All that ſhall be ſaid more of this matter is that the loſs of uſing Caps aroſe from the negligence of the Maſters, who, to avoid the pains of bringing their caps with them, would fit bare-headed; which being uſed by ſome, was at length followed by all, and ſo at length became a cuſtom (2).

(1) Ibid. [f. 100 b.]

(2) 1621, June 1, paſſed an Order of Convocation for Undergraduats to ſtand bare before

Maſters. Vid. Heylin's DIARY: v. REG. non occurrit ibid.—Continued till the Rebellion broke forth—now quite loſt.

An. { Dom. 1621
 { 19 Jacobi.

To pass by the University's congratulatory Letters (1), written to Dr. Williams, Dean of Westminster, newly chose Keeper of the Great Seal of England, with his Answer (2) dat. 13 Aug. I shall proceed to some other matter.

This year the King, Prince, and divers of the Nobility came to Woodstock, to whom receeded the Vicechancellor, certain Doctors and both the Proctors, who being graciously received by his Majesty (to whom the Orator spake a Speech) they were dismissed, leaving then behind them many pair of rich Gloves to be given to the King, Prince and the chief of the Nobility.

It must be known now, that Febr. 13, an. 1617, the Comedy of Barten Holyday, Student of Christ Church, called the 'Marriage of Arts,' was acted publickly in Christ Church Hall with no great applause, and the wits now of the University being minded to shew themselves before the King, were resolv'd to act the said Comedy at Woodstock; wherefore the Author making some foolish alterations in it, was accordingly performed on a Sunday night 26 Aug. But it being too grave for the King, and too Scholarlike for the Auditory (or as some say that the Actors had taken too much wine before) his Majesty after two Acts offer'd several times to withdraw, but being perswaded by some of those that were near him, to have patience till it was ended, lest the young men should be discouraged, adventur'd it, though much against his will; whereupon these Verses were made by a certain Scholar:

' At Christ Church Marriage done before the King,
 Lest that those Mates should want an Offering,
 The King himself did offer, what I pray?
 He offer'd twice or thrice to go away.'

There were several witty copies of Verses made on the said Comedy, among which was that by Pet. Heylyn of Magd. Coll. called 'Whoop Holyday.' Which giving occasion for the making of other Copies pro et contra, Dr. Corbet, the Dean of Christ Church, who had that day preached (as it seems) before the King 'with his Band starcht clean,' did put in for one, reprov'd by the graver sort, but those that knew him well,

(1) Ibid. in N fol. 122 a.

(2) Ibid. f. 123 b.

not at all; for they have said it (1) in my hearing, 'that he loved to the last Boyes-play very well.'

As for Holyday the Author, he was one highly conceited of his worth, especially of his Poetry and sublime fancy even to his last days; if not, he would not have adventured to publish to the world in his old age a little Book of Poems intit. 'A Survey of the World,' printed at Oxford, 1661; for then passing the censure of Scholars, it was judged by them to be a very inconsiderable piece, and not to be believed it was Holyday's; but the best of it was, that it was taken for a posthumous piece (it being published just before the Author's death) which he in his younger years had composed.

The marriage intended between Prince Charles and the Infanta of Spain being now the chief discourse among us, and by some approved, but by the generality not, several were pleased, besides what they hinted in their Sermons, to exercise their pens concerning that matter. Among the rest must not be forgotten one Richard Randes, of Trinity College, who whether it was to exercise his wit, or to express his disaffection to the match, dispersed these Verses following in the University, either this or in the beginning of the next year.

' Ad HISPANIAM.

Mitte nimium importuna, mitte perfida,
 Legationibus novis de nuptiis
 Agere: labori, sumptibus, si sapias,
 Parcas. Peracta cum scias omnia, minas
 Prodesse credis, aut dolos? Clades tuæ
 Veteres loquuntur arma mentemque Britonum.
 Para novam classem; secundo supplica
 Jovem tuum, ut captis tuis benediceret.
 Aut potius artes patre cum sancto novas
 Meditare, classem mitte, mitte pulverem
 Bombardicum, quia suspicamur Roma habet
 Novas, inauditas, petitas ab inferis
 Artes nocendi, illinc novas technas pete,
 Et nuptias: idola cum CHRISTO, Bethel
 Cum Bethaven constare quæ possunt? pete

(1) So also in Dr. Pet. Heylyn's *Diarie*.

Romam, illa confortem tibi debit parem,
 Qualemque velles ; nempe formarum ferax ;
 Quas si minus probes, roga Papam ut velit
 Mutare sexum novo miraculo.'

Being called into question for this, was enjoined a recantation, which being too long to be here inserted, I shall give you only the beginning of it. ' Si quisquam, Auditores, qui cupiat ex aliis discere quid sibi sit ufui, et alienæ culpæ similitudinem ex alterius periculo vitare, in me oculos et animam hodierno die convertat. &c.' The effect of which recantation was a full acknowledgment of the offence he had given to the King, by abusing his confederate, and his Embassador.

Divers Preachers also being very forward in the University to express their minds either for or against the said Match, were orders sent to both the Universities, as also to the Pulpits in London and elsewhere, that they should not presume to meddle with such matters, but only preach for edification.

An. { Dom. 1622
 { 20 Jacobi.

The first matter that presents itself to our view this year is the seditious preaching of one Mr. Will. Knight, of Broadgates Hall, at St. Peter's in the East, on Palm Sunday (14 Apr.) in the afternoon (1). The particulars of which, and the passages that followed, you shall have as undoubted relation and Record direct me.

Dr. Thomas Clayton, Principal of Broadgate, now known by the name of Pembroke College, having out of a respect to his House procured a Lent Sermon at St. Peter's to be preached by one of his House, pitcht upon Mr. Knight before mentioned (an ingenious man, as he before had approved himself in a Sermon at St. Mary's and in other places) to perform that Exercise. His Text was, as I have been informed by one that heard him, on the 19 chap. of the first of Kings, and the latter part of the 9 verse—' What dost thou here, Elijah ?' But it seems rather according to the general report, to have been on 13 to the Rom. ver. 1. ' Let every Soul be subject unto the higher powers, &c.' (2) However it is, sure I am that he proceeded to state this question, viz. ' Whether Subjects se

(1) 15 Apr. So Laud's Diary.

(2) [See the LIFE of Laud, p. 95.]

defendendo in case of Religion, might take up arms against their Sovereign?' which he resolved in the affirmative. A learned Author (1) tells that he broacht this dangerous doctrine, viz. 'That the inferiour Magistrat had a lawfull power to order and correct the King if he did amifs.' For illustration of which doctrine he used that Speech of Trajan's unto the Captain of his guard, 'Accipe hunc gladium, quem pro me si bene imperavero distringes; sin minus contra me.' That is, Receive this sword, which I would have thee use for my defence, if I govern well; but if I rule the Empire ill, to be turned against me.

For these tenents and doctrines he was sent for after Sermon and questioned by the Vicechancellor, Dr. Piers, and required by him to deliver up his Notes, with an account of the contrivers and abettors of his Sermon (for some such he would not be persuaded but that there were, and those of considerable note too) and withal to whom he had shewed his Sermon before he preached it. To all which he returned this, that in the said tenent and doctrine he had followed Pareus, then a Professor of Divinity at Heidelberg, in his Commentary on the 13 to the Romans, and to name his best author, the King's Majesty's practice, who then at that very time was sending relief to the Rochellers, then in arms against their King. And as for such that had before seen his Sermon, he knew of none but Mr. John Herbert, Vicar of Radley near Abendon, and Mr. John Code, both Students of Broadgates Hall. Upon which answer all three were committed to prison by the said Vicechanc. which being no sooner done, but presently sent news of this seditious Sermon, abetted by several grave Divines (as he said) to Dr. Laud, Bishop of St. Davids, who being now in great favour with the King, presently tells him the whole story from the said Letter. Upon this Knight with his Sermon were sent for up to Court, where being come, he was, after strict examination of the doctrine he had preached (of which he mostly gave the same answers which he before did to the Vicechan.) committed prisoner to the Gate House at Westminster. That being done the King sends his Letters (2) forthwith to the Vicechanc. the Tenour of which runs thus :

'Trustie and welbeeloved, wee greet you well. Wee must needs commend your discreet care in proceeding with that seditious Preacher, Knight, as likewise in the commitment of those two other Masters of Arts, Herbert

(1) Dr. Heylin in his LIFE of Laud, Archb. of Cant. part 1, lib. 2.

(2) Ibid. in N fol. 143 2.

and Code, for which wee returne you our princely thanks ; and do require you that for the two last, you do enforme your selfe what their inclinations have been observed to bee in opinion, touching matter of doctrine and discipline ; and that you sett them not at libertie without acquainting us first therewithall. Our pleasure is likewise, that you shall upon this occasion assemble the Heads and Governours of the severall Colleges and Halls in that Univerſitie, and put them in remembrance of that which wee have heretofore ſo ſeriously recommended to both the Univerſities concerning the ſtudie of Divinity ; which was that the Students in that Profeſſion ſhould apply themſelves in the firſt place to the reading of the Scriptures, next the Councells and ancient Fathers, and then the Schoolmen, excluding thoſe Neotericks, both Jeſuits and Puritans, who are knowne to be medlers in matters of State and Monarchy, that thereby they may bee the better enabled only to preach CHRIST crucified, which ought to be the end of their Studies. And you ſhall enjoyne the ſaid Heades and Governours in our name that they ſhall do their utmoſt endeavours within their ſeverall Houſes reſpectively to ſee this courſe held and obſerved throughout the whole Univerſitie, as they will answer it to us upon their allegiance, &c.

Whitehall, 24 Apr. 1622.'

In order therefore for the performance of thoſe things commanded in the ſaid Letter, the Vicech. ſummons all the Heads of Houſes to his Lodgings, where reading it to them, required them that they do thoſe things commanded by the King therein. Which being done, the ſaid Letter was ſome days after published in Convocation, as alſo the Acts of the meeting of the ſaid Heads. And as for the doctrine and poſitions of Pareus, that they ſhould be avoided as falſe and erroneous, it was thought fit and requiſit by the King and his Council to have them burnt. Which being the reſult of the matter, a mandatory Letter (1) with directions, ſubſcribed by 14 of the Privy Council, was directed to the Vicechancellor, Heads of Colleges and the Publick Readers, running thus :

' After our harty commendations : Whereas there was a wicked Sermon preached the laſt Lent in that Univerſitie, by one Knight, an unadviſed yong man, tending to no leſs than ſedition, treaſon and rebellion againſt Princes, and being called into queſtion for the ſame, he did ſhelter himſelfe upon the doctrine taught by Paræus, in his commentaries upon the 13th chapt. to the Romanes ; concerning which poſitions, as for the avoiding of errors and falſe opinions in the Church, many of the chiefſt and moſt

(1) Ibid. f. 146 a.

reverend Bishops of this Kingdome have in wryting under their hands declared their judgment upon the same in that Tract of Paræus or any other book of the like quality, viz. That the doctrine there delivered is seditious, scandalous, and contrary to the Scriptures, as also to the ancient Counsels and Fathers of the Church, and most repugnant to the doctrine and constitutions of the Church and Realme of England. So wee do hold it very requisit according to the opinion and advice of the said most reverend Bishops, and do hereby will and require you and every of you that are trusted with the care and government of that Univerfity, being one of the foundations that water the Church and Commonwealth of this Realme, to give warning to the Students of Divinity there, that they take heed both of Paræus and all other Neotericks, who in their wryting do bend that way. And that they apply themselves to the reading of the Scriptures, Fathers and Councells of the primitive times, adjoining thereunto those things which are set downe by publique authority within this Kingdom: as namely the Articles of Religion, the Homilies, Catechismes, &c. approved by Convocation, and the wrytings of many grave Bishops and other learned men, which have written with great commendation in this Church; out of whome a more exact knowledge of Divinity and truth is to be had, than out of the books of any late authors which live in Churches and States, which are not so fetled as it hath pleased God these are within this Kingdome (1). And wee do further authorise and require you for the better suppression of these dangerous and false assertions of Paræus, to cause present and diligent search to be made, as well in all Libraries and Studdies, both publique and private in the Univerfity, as also amongst the Stationers there, for his foresaid books, and so many of them as shall be found to see publickly burned in some fit place, in detestation of that doctrine. And so expecting due performance of these directions tending so much to the good of the Church and the preventing of such errours as may otherwise disturbe the quiet of the same: Wee bid you hartily farewell.

From Whitehall, the
last of May, 1622.

Your very loving Freinds

G. CANT.	JO. LINCOLNE,	C. S.	LIONEL CRANFIELD,
J. MANDEVILE,		E. WORCESTER,	J. HAMILTON,
ARUNDEL and SURREY,		PEMBROOKE	H. FALKLONDE,
LA. WINTON,		G. CAREW.	T. EDMUNDS.
G. CALVERT,		JUL. CÆSAR.	

(1) So in the REG.

These Letters with Directions being no sooner received, but search was made throughout Oxford for the said books; at length having gathered as many as they could find, were burned in St. Mary's Church-yard 6 of June following, before the Vicechancellor, Heads of Houses, Proctors and several Degrees of the University. The like burning was at St. Paul's Cross also, on Sunday the 23 of the same month, Dr. Montaigne, Bishop of London, then preaching there upon that occasion. Also at Cambridge, where the like solemnity was observed in committing the said books to the flames as at Oxford.

But yet the matter rested not here. The University thought themselves concerned to acquit the whole Body from that censure, which the error of one member might have drawn upon it, and thereupon it was thought requisite that the most seditious maxims and propositions, which had been delivered in the said point before mentioned, should be extracted out of that book, and being so done should be presented to the Vicechanc. and by him referred to the judgment of the University. All which being done, a Convocation was assembled 25 June, wherein the said maxims and propositions were by an unanimous consent condemned as false, seditious, impious and destructive to all civil Government, in form as follows (1):

Propositio prima.

Episcopi et Pastores Magistratus suos, impios aut injustos, si contumaces sint, possunt et debent de consensu Ecclesiæ Satanæ tradere, donec resipiscant.

Censura.

Hæc propositio est erronea, impia et sanæ politiæ subversiva.

Propositio secunda.

Subditi, non privati, sed in Magistratu inferiori constituti, adversus superiorem Magistratum, se et Remp. et Ecclesiam seu veram Religionem etiam armis defendere jure possunt, his positis conditionibus. I^a. Cum superior Magistratus degenerat in Tyrannum. II^a. Aut ad manifestam Idololatriam atque Blasphemias, ipsos subditos vel alios, vi vult cogere. III^a. Cum ipsis atrox infertur injuria. IV^a. Si aliter incolumes fortunis, vitâ, et conscientia esse, non possunt. V^a. Ne prætextu Religionis, aut Justitiæ, sua quærunt. VI^a. Servata semper *ἐπιεικεία* et moderamine inculpatæ tutelæ, juxta leges.

(1) REG. N ut supra, fol. 146 b. 147, &c. Et in C fol. 152 a.

Censura.

Hæc propositio est falsa, seditiosa, et callidè restringitur ad conditiones annexas, sub quibus latente serpentino dolo, quilibet Seditiosus facilè se expedire potest.

Propositio tertia.

Subditis merè privatis, sine legitimâ vocatione neque ad invadendum Tyrannos ante periculum, neque ad defendendum se contra eos in periculo, neque ad vindicandum se post periculum, arma capeffere licet, si ab ordinariâ potestate defendi possunt.

Censura.

Hæc propositio est falsa, insidiosa, seditiosa.

Propositio quarta.

Subditis merè privatis, si Tyrannus tanquam latro aut stuprator in ipsos faciat impetum, et ipsi nec potestatem ordinariam implorare, nec aliâ ratione effugere periculum possint, in præsentî periculo se et suos contra Tyrannum, sicut contrâ privatum Grassatorem, defendere licet.

Censura.

Hæc propositio est falsa, periculosa, impia.'

Nor did the University think they had done enough in looking back on times past only, if they provided not also for the preventing of the like mischiefs for the time to come, and thereupon it was declared by the said University, that

'1. According to the Canon of the holy Scripture it was not lawfull for the Subject to resist his Sovereigne by force of armes, or to make warre against him, either offensive or defensive, whether it were for the cause of Religion, or upon any other pretence whatsoever.

2. That all Doctors, Masters of Arts, Bachelours of Law and Bac. of Physick living within the University should subscribe to the Censures and Decrees.

3. That whosoever did hereafter take any Degree in any Facultie whatsoever, should first acknowledge the truth and justice of those Censures by his Subscription to the same, and should withall take his corporall oath (the forme of which followes) that he did not onlie from his hart condemn the said doctrines of Paræus, but that he would neither preach, teach or maintaine the same, or any of them for the future (1).'

(1) ['I. Quod secundum Canonem Sacrarum Scripturarum, Subditos nullo modo vi et armis Regi vel Principi suo resistere debere, nec illis, arma vel offensiva, vel defensiva in causâ Religionis vel

And for the better avoiding of the like inconveniences which Knight had run himself upon, by that preposterous course of study, which was then generally used in this University, order was given that his Majesty's Instructions, mentioned before in an. 1616, should be published in the Chapels of Colleges and some publick places in every Hall, that all young Students in Divinity might take notice of them. These affairs (as one (2) faith) produced by little and little such an alteration that the name of Calvin (which had carried all before it) began to lessen by degrees, his reasons more looked upon than his affirmations, and the doctrines of the Church of England more closely followed than they had been formerly.'

At the same time Herbert and Code were released out of prison; the first of which retired to his poor Vicarage of Radley, near Abendon, where he lived to Oct. 1668; the other to his own country of Cornwall, his father being lately (if I mistake not) High Sheriff of that county. As for Knight, being still in the Gatehouse, and continuing there almost two years, it hapned at length that the Earl of Oxford returning out of the Low Countries, had a contest with the Duke of Buckingham. Upon which the Earl was committed to the Tower, and several of his friends and officers to the Gatehouse, and among the rest one that was a Captain was lodged in a room next to Knight's, so that there being some familiarity between them, the Captain did, after his own release, procure, through the Earl of Oxford's endeavours, his enlargement of Williams, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and soon after to be Chaplain to the said Earl, when he went shortly after to the Netherlands.

No sooner Knight's enlargment was procured, but the said Lord Keeper sent for him, and knowing full well how he had been severely dealt with by the means of Dr. Laud (with whom and the said Lord Keeper there was no right understanding, the former only making use of him as a ladder

aliâ in re quacunq̃ue contra Regem, vel Principem suum, capeffere licere.

II. Quod finguli Doctores et Magistri Universitatis Oxoniensis, unâ cum Baccalaureis in Jurisprudentiâ et Medicinâ, subscriberent censuris et Decretis prædictis.

III. Quod finguli ad Gradus in quacunq̃ue facultate promovendi, ante admissionem primo subscribant veritati harum Censurarum: deinde eodem tempore suscipiant juramentum corporale, se non solum Propositiones prædictas ex animo condemnare et detestari, sed etiam condemnatos et

detestatos in perpetuum. Forma juramenti sequitur in hæc verba.

Tu jurabis, te ex animo et bonâ fide consentire Decreto Convocationis habitæ die Martis, viz. vicesimo quinto die Junii anno Dom. CIÖDCXXII, super quibusdam propositionibus falsis, seditiosis, impiis, et ibidem damnatis, et quod nullam prædictarum conclusionum, earumve sententias docebis, defendes, aut tenebis publicè aut occultè, neque aliquem hujusmodi Doctorem vel Defensorem ope, consilio vel favore jurabis, sed quantum in te est impedies, ita te DEUS adjuvet.']

(2) Dr. Heylin, ut supra, part 1, lib. 2.

to get up) gave him many good words, clad him in a new suit of cloaths, and furnished him with a considerable sum of money; that being done, had him in the King's presence, where making his submission, went with the Earl to the place before mentioned: but his body being not able to bear so sudden a change of air and diet after so close an imprisonment; shortly after died.

Before I go any farther, I must step back and take with me one memorable, which I think fit not to conceal, and it is, briefly this: Soon after the said Books of Pareus were burnt, it hapned that one Edw. Hurd, Fellow of Corp. Christi Coll. a great admirer of Dr. Rainolds, preached at St. Mary's, who, whether netled at the severe proceedings against Knight (who unwittingly GOD wot did that for which he was called into question) or at some other matter I know not, spared not to deliver with great boldness, 'certain offensive speeches tending to the breach of the peace and disgrace both of the Church and University, and also in the same Sermon to speak certain words of personal invective, contrary to the Laws of the Church, &c.' For which being convened before the Vicechanc. and by him and others soundly rattled, because contrary to his Majesty's late Declaration, was either to be banished or publickly to recant, but he making choice of the last, did it on his knees in a Convocation held 25 June (1).

About the latter end of Sept. following, the King, after certain Bishops had examined other Books of Pareus, and particularly that intituled, 'De jure Magistratum et potestate et autoritate Regum,' sent to the University to have it publickly burnt, which accordingly was done Oct. 1. following, with the like ceremony as his Commentary before mentioned. Some have said that these matters coming to the knowledge of Pareus, broke his heart; but how it could be I cannot perceive, forasmuch that he died 15 of June this year, when then (as 'tis probable) he had heard nothing of what was done in England against his Works.

On Monday 20 Jan. following Gabriel Bridges, Master of Arts, and Fellow of Corpus Christi Coll. (originally of St. Edmund's Hall) was convened (2) before the Vicechancellor, Dr. Rawlinson, Dr. Prideaux, Dr. Tho. Anyan, Dr. Fell, Dr. Tho. Isles, Dr. Parker, Principal of St. Albans Hall, and Dr. Pinke, 'and by them all charged with false and offensive doctrine by him preached in St. Mary's Church, the day before

(1) Ib. in N, ut supra, fol. 145 b.

(2) Ibid. fol. 157 b.

in afternoon, viz. 1. concerning GOD's absolute Decree; 2. of universal Grace; 3. of Free-will; and therefore was thus censured by the Vicechanc. and the aforementioned persons: That he should recant the aforesaid Doctrine in the Convocation House, and acknowledge that he was hartily sorry for preaching the same, and that he should promise hereafter to maintaine nothing but that which is consonant and agreeable to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and was enjoyned to be ready in testimony of his sound opinion touching these points, to maintaine in the Divinity School these two Theses for his Degree to be Bac. of Divinity, viz.

Decretum Prædestinationis non est conditionale.

Gratia sufficiens ad Salutem non conceditur omnibus (1).'

And that he should answer some time in that present Term, by the appointment of the Regius Professor in Divinity.'

The 23 of the said month of Jan. he made this submission (2) in the Convocation House,

Wheras I Gabriel Bridges, on Sunday the 19 of Jan. last in the afternoone of the same day, in St. Marie's Church in this Univerſity, did preach false and offensive doctrine concerning GOD's absolute Decree, universall Grace and Free-will, I do now hereby recant the same, and am hartily sorry that I have offended therein, and do promise hereafter to maintaine nothing but that which is consonant and agreeable to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England; and am very willing and ready according as I am enjoyned in testimony of my sound opinion touching these points to maintaine these two Theses in the Divinity Schoole for my Degree sometime this Terme:

Decretum Prædestinationis, &c.

All that I shall further add to these matters is, that Dr. Piers, who was now Vicechancellor, taking all opportunities to obtain the good will of Dr. Laud, did (by this his obsequiousness (3), or rather flattery and pragmatcalness) soon after get a Deanery, and at length a Bishoprick.

(1) Here Arminianism was opposed, but in few years after not.

(2) Ibid. fol. 158^a.

(3) He hitherto opposed Arminianism.

An. { Dom. 1623
21 Jacobi.

It must now be noted that on Monday 17 Feb. the last year Prince Charles, and George, Marquis of Buckingham, began their journey towards Spain, and being disguised went under the names of Jack Smith and Will. Smith. For whose safe arrival into that country there was a solemn Thanksgiving at Oxon, on Saturday 19 of Apr. this year, celebrated with a Sermon in St. Mary's Church, and an Oration in the Schools. There was also a Book of Verses made on that occasion, by the prime Poets of the University, a copy of which was presented to the King, and many others to the Nobles in the Court.

The Calvinistical opinions disappearing, the Tenents of Arminius (as they were called) began to gather head, by the means of certain Scholars, admirers of Laud, now a rising star in the Court, and in all likelyhood, if affairs went rightly (as they afterwards did) to sit at the helm of the Church: But the said Tenents being for the most part disrelished by the generality of Academians, were not wanting divers combinations who met and contrived arguments to confound their Author. I have heard that some young Divines, at this time Students in Oxford, had their meetings once in a fortnight, wherein were handled controversies relating to Arminianism, not for, but chiefly against it; one of which was lately Archbishop of Canterbury (1), and others whose minds changed became Bishops and Deanes; and the person at whose chamber they usually met had the honor to be called Bogermannus (2), at this time President of Corp. Ch. Coll.

As means were used at this time to reform the University as to doctrinal points and matters of Religion; so were there also to outward behaviour. In order to this last, care was taken to depress the number of Ale-houses, which were now more than ever was known. Then, that the number of Malsters might be lessened, which though at this present but small, yet in former times there were none that made it their only profession, as in after times they did. None made it then but Brewers, or such that turned it into drink; for Braciator doth indifferently signify Brewer and Malter. So that by this Decree made by the Vicechanc. the poor folke of Oxford had barley at a cheap rate (notwithstanding there used to be now but 5

(1) Mr. Sheldon [Fellow of All Souls Coll. 1622, also Warden of the same 1635—1663; and Archb. of Cant. 1663—ob. 1677.]

(2) Dr. Newlin, [Prof. of C. C. C. from 1640 to 1687.]

cart loads of that grain in the market) for a great dearth of wheat at this time falling out, they were forced to buy barley to make bread.

Furthermore, as to the outward behaviour of Scholars, care was taken that formalities in publick assemblies should be used, which, through negligence, were now, and some time before, left off. That the wearing of boots and spurs also be prohibited—‘ a fashion’ (as our Chanc. saith in his Letters (1) to the Convocation, in the latter end of last year) ‘ rather befitting the liberties of the Inns of Court than the strictness of an academical life, which fashion’ (as he further saith) ‘ is not only usurped of the younger sort but by Masters of Arts, who preposterously assume that part of the Doctors formalities, which admonisheth them to ryde ad prædicandum Evangelium, but in these doth imply nothing else but *animum defendendi studium.*’

This I say being much wondered at, that among so many grave and learned men there should be way given to so great a deformity (which was not only distasteful by all discreet and understanding men of this kingdom, but even by those of foreign parts), it was ordered (2) that no person that wears a gown wear boots: if a Graduat he was to forfeit 2s. 6d. for the first time of wearing them, after order was given to the contrary: for the second time 5s. and so toties quoties. And if an Undergraduat, whipping, or other punishment, according to the will of the Vicechanc. and Proctors, for every time he wore them.

Oct. 5, Sunday, Prince Charles being returned from Spain, landed at Portsmouth, to the great joy of the people (3). His coming was known at

(1) In N fol. 156 a.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Dr. Franc. Ryves, his Letter to Dr. Jam. Usher, B. of Meath, dat. 8 Oct. 1623, from Doctors Commons.

‘ The Prince came to London on Monday morning last, being the 6th day of this present, at 8 of the clock in the morning. It was my hap to be at Lambeth at that time with my Lord of Canterbury, and while I was there the Prince came to Lambeth stairs, where his Grace received him and kissed his hand, and from thence in his Grace’s barge went to York House, where he brake his fast, and presently went away to Royston, where the King then was and is. News of his lodging that night at Guildford came to his Grace of Cant. that morning at 3 of the clock, and presently all London rang with bells and flared with bonfires, and resounded all over with such shouts, as is not well possible to express, &c.’

[Sir Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, wrote an Epistle to the University upon the sending to them his Book *De AUGMENTIS SCIENTIARUM*, Lond. 1623 fol. See the copy in Bodl. Lib. Arch. A, 62: with the Letter as follows: dat. 20 Dec. 1623.

‘ Franciscus Baro de Verulamio, Vicecomes S. Albani Inclytæ Academiæ Oxoniensî: S.

Cum almæ matri meæ incl. Academiæ Cantabrigiensi scripserim, deesse sane officio, si simile amoris pignus sorori ejus non deferrem. Sicut autem eos hortatus sum, ita et vos hortor; ut Scientiarum Augmentis strenue incumbatis, et veterum labores, neque nihil, neque omnia esse putetis, sed vires etiam proprias modeste perpendentes, subinde tamen experiamini. Omnia cedent quam optime, si arma non alii in alios vertatis, sed junctis copiis in Naturam Rerum impressionem faciatis. Sufficiet. quippe illa honori et victoriæ. Valere.’]

Oxon on Tuesday after, and on Thursday 30 of the said month was a very solemn Holyday observed there for joy thereof by the Scholars and Citizens.

An. { Dom. 1624
22 Jacobi.

Some question arising in the beginning of this year by whom the senior of the Act should be nominated, it was ordered (1) by the Delegates that it should solely be by the jun. Proctor, which was confirmed by the Convocation, May ult.

Also whether those that were about to take their Degree of Bac. of Div. should reckon or commence their seven years study in that Faculty from their first presentation to the Degree of Master of Art, or from their Creation in the Act, it was voted (2) by the major part of Delegates appointed to consider on that matter, that their time should commence from the day of their presentation. Confirmed also in the same Convocation (ult. May).

This year nothing but war with Spain sounding in the ears of the Vulgar, upon the breaking off of the Spanish Match with Prince Charles, it pleased Mr. Thom. Lushington, of Broadgates Hall, to utter, in his Sermon on Matt. xxviii, 13, at St. Mary's, on Easter Monday, these words—'Now the Pefant thinks 'tis come to his turne, under pretence of his priviledge in Parliament, he should dispose of Kings and Commonwealths, &c.' Afterwards also thus—'Nothing now contents the Commonalty but war and contention, &c.' For which, as also for several other passages reflecting on the Spanish Match, was called into question by Piers, the Vice-chancellor, and by him a time was appointed to recant what he had said: which being done (not without the consent of certain Doctors) the Repetitioner was commanded to leave out divers passages of the said Sermon, which he, according to custom, was to repeat the Sunday after. His recantation on Acts ii, 1, preached the very next day after the Repititioner delivered his, I have seen, and therein find that his meaning for the first passage was only to reprehend 'the seditious doctrines of Knox, Buchanan and others, and the tumultuary practizes of the common people, formerly used both in Towne and Country, to affront their Prince because of their privilege to elect parliamentary persons. The word *now* hath the latitude

(1) Ibid. N, fol. 184 b.

(2) Ibid.

of this age, that in Parliament I intended not locally, but legally, in relation to the vulgar, who have a voice to elect Knights and Burgeſſes, but at this preſent, they themſelves hold no place perſonally in the Parliament, &c.’ As for other paſſages he ſaid ‘he had no intent to croſs the preſent reſolution for warr, but only to check the inordinate deſire of it, ſomewhat too frequent in moſt mens mouths, and it thought to him ſomewhat harſh to heare in the Chappell, “Give peace in our time, O Lord,” and preſently in the Chambers, “God ſend us warr again.” &c.’

Befides this Recantation (which his friends cauſed to be put upon him leaſt he ſhould be called into queſtion by the Parliament) he was ſeverely checkt by the Vicechancel. and Doctours for uſing certain paſſages not at all befitting the place, eſpecially on ſuch a Text, which treated concerning the Reſurrection of our SAVIOUR. The truth is, that this our Preacher was a perſon more ingenious than prudent, and more apt, upon moſt occaſions, to diſplay his fancy than to proceed upon ſolid reaſon; if not, he would not in his ſaid Sermon have diſcanted on the whole Life of our SAVIOUR purpoſely to render him and his attendants, men and women, objects of ſcorne and averſion, as if they had been a pack of diſſolute vagabonds and cheats. But the beſt of it was, that though then he aſſumed ‘the perſon of a Jewish Pharifee and perſecutor of CHRIST, yet preſently after changing his ſtile, as became a Diſciple of CHRIST, he with ſuch admirable dexterity’ (as ’tis (1) ſaid) answered all the cavillations and invectives before made, that the loudly repeated applauſes of his hearers hindred him a good ſpace from proceeding.’

Much about the ſame time was an Act of Parliament made for the opening of the river Thamifis from Bircote by Abendon to Oxford, purpoſely for the benefit of the Univerſity and City, with a Commiſſion (2) directed to ſeveral perſons of both the Bodies for the putting the ſaid Act into execution. Which work, that it might be the ſooner done, the Univerſity made a Decree that the 2000 Marks given to them by Sir Nich. Kempe, of Illington, in the county of Middleſex, by his laſt will, ſhould be employed for that uſe: which money ſo laid out, was to be collected again out of Wharfage or the like profits, and put together into a cheſt and kept till the ſaid ſum was made up again.

In Auguſt following the King with his Court being come to Woodſtock,

(1) See Creſſy in his Fanaticism fanatically imputed to the Catholick Ch, by Dr. Stillingfleet, &c. edit. 1672, p. 13.

(2) Ibid. in REG. N fol. 191, 192.

the Vicechanc. certain Doctors and the Proctors went the 24 day to compliment him, and being forthwith admitted into his presence, Dr. Prideaux, the Vichanc. spake an eloquent Oration to him, beginning thus: 'Quod Portio Latroni, e Scholis in Forum protracto ut peroraret publice, accidisse refert Seneca: illum nempe usque eo fuisse confusum ut a solœcismo inciperet, &c.' Which being done, and the presenting to him and several of the Nobles rich gloves, he promised to them his favour, and so they departed.

The next day the French Embassador and other noble persons who were at Woodstock with the K. were pleased to visit the University, and being received by the Vicechanc. and certain Heads of Houses, had the Degree of Master of Arts conferred on (1), and several gifts given to, them. The Embassador's name was Antonius Rufæus Marchio de Fiat, Dominus de Chelley et Longimeau, &c. See more in FASTI OXONIENSES, [at the end of ATH. OXON.] an. 1624.

An. { Dom. 1625
I Caroli I.

A book called Appello Cæsarem compiled by Rich. Montague, Bac. of Div. of Cambridge, having been lately published to the great offence of many, followed this Memoir of it at Oxford about the 20 of May, this year.

John Davenport, sometime of Magdalen Hall (brother to Christoph. Dav. commonly called Franc. a Sancta Clara), now and after a great Puritanical Preacher in London, having liberty given him to do his Exercise for Bachelaur of Divinity, took among others this Question:

'An Renati possint totaliter et finaliter excidere a Gratia?'

His Opponent Mr. George Palmer of Lincoln Coll. urged out of the said Book of Appello, the Articles of our Church, the Homilies, the Book of Common Prayer, &c. The Doctor of the Chair (Prideaux) handled the Appellator (so they termed him) very coarsly, putting it upon him that he was merus Grammaticus, one that studied Phrases more than matter: that he understood neither the Articles nor Homilies, or at least perverted both, &c. After that the Doctor concluded with an admonition to the juniors (whereof many were there well furnished with Table books) and to the seniors too, that they would be cautelous in reading the said book of Appello

(1) Ibid. fol. 193 b.

Cæsarem, and such like. That also they would begin in the Study of Divinity with some systematical Catechism, and not apply themselves at first to the Fathers.

King JAMES being dead (whom the University before had put into their Album of Benefactors) and CHARLES, his Son, coming to the Crown, a Parliament was by him called, which being assembled at Westminster, was, because of a great Plague at London, adjourned to Oxford. In order for the reception of the members, a command (1) came from the Privy Counsel to the Vicechanc. and Heads of Houses, that they 'take care and speedy order that the Colleges and Halls be freed from the Fellows, Masters of Arts and Students, and all the rooms and lodgings therein reserved, to the end that the Members of both Houses may be received and lodged with the best convenience that may be;' but above all that they 'take special care that all the Rooms of Ch. Church be cleared and kept for the Lords and others of his Majesty's Privy Council, &c.'

The time prefixed for the Assembly being come, which was Aug, 1, the Members accordingly met in the Schools, viz. the House of Commons in the Divinity School (whose chair was placed near that of the Regius (2) Professor) and the Lords in the north part of the Gallery (the east part was for certain officers belonging to them, and the south for a walk), where sitting till the 15 of the said month, were then dissolved, and distinguished from other Parliaments by the name of Parliamentum Vanum (3), as that long before held at Oxford also, by the name of Infanum. It is observed by some that this giving up of the Divinity School unto the use of the House of Commons, and placing the Speaker near the Professor's chair, did first put them into a conceit that the determining of all points and controversies in Divinity did belong to them. As Vibius Rufus in the story, having married Tully's Widow, and bought Cæsar's chair, conceived that he was in a way to gain the eloquence of the one, and the power of the other: for after this we find no Parliament without a Committee for Religion, and no Committee for Religion but what did think itself sufficiently instructed to manage the greatest controversies of Divinity

(1) Ibid. in N f. 210 b.

(2) [The Prof. Chair stood at that time in the middle of the School on the south side.]

(3) Lord Keeper Williams being charged as if he had been the occasion of dissolving Oxford

Parliament, he made answer that two Colleges were infected and 9 houses in the Town visited with the plague. Detection of the Court and State of England, &c. by Rog. Coke, v. 1. lib. 2. cap. 1, 233.

which were brought before them : with what success to the Religion here by Law established we have since seen too clearly.

About the same time through the recourse of people that came to this place, the infection of the Plague entred the University, which in short time spreading itself, the Scholars, who for the most part were returned upon the breaking up of the Parliament, were forced to quit their quarters again and fly. Hereupon the University Term was prorogued (1) from the 9 of Octob. on which it was to begin, till the 3 of Novemb. but the Plague not ceasing by that time, it was prorogued (2) till the 9 of the same month, and then the Schools were open. In all which time as it seems Exercises ceased, College and Hall gates shut up, and none remaining in them but such that were appointed to keep possession of them. The City also was miserably infected, insomuch that a considerable part of the inhabitants were removed to huts and cabins near Portmead, the poorest of them receiving relief from the several Colleges and Parishes. The streets were infrequented, shop windows shut up, the bells continually toling, all discontented, and nothing but misery and dejectedness beheld in the countenances of those that appeared in publick. The Plague at length ceasing, and the chief cause of its increase discovered, which was by the number of cottages that were erected in few years going before, a Petition was put up against them to the King and his Council, the which though answered, and remedy for the suppressing of them taken, yet it was soon after forgotten ; for upon another complaint against them an. 1640, it was found upon close enquiry that there were 179 cottages erected between the year 1620 and 1640, and that then by the said enquiry it was also found that 241 inmates were living in them in the said year of 1640. All that I shall say more of this matter is, that this practice of erecting cottages by the Citizens for a little and inconsiderable profit, being used to this day, will in time prove very obnoxious as well to the City as University in many respects, and therefore 'tis pity that no course be taken in time against them.

On the 17 of Jan. there being an Election of Burgeses for the University to sit in Parliament on the 6 Feb. following, fell out a great controversy between the Vicechancellor on the one part, and the junior Masters on the other : for Sir Thomas Edmonds, Treasurer of the King's Household, standing for one of the Places, the Vicechancellor did first read two

(1) Ibid. in N fol. 213 b.

(2) Ibid.

Letters from noble personages in his behalf (1), then made a little Speech concerning the said election, wherein he among other things spake these words: 'Facilius est multos amicos irritare quam unum reconciliare.' Which being done, he with the consent of the Doctors and certain Seniors proposed the said Sir Thom. Edmonds in the first place, but the Juniors inclining to Sir Francis Stewart cried Non, and desired a scrutiny; yet the Nons seeming to be few, the Vicechanc. and Seniors passed him by as elected. Then he demanded of them whom they would choose in the second place; the said Juniors answered Sir John Danvers, but still cried for a scrutiny. Hereupon the Vicechanc. told them they had chosen two already, viz. Sir Thomas Edmonds and Sir John Danvers (2), but the Juniors denied it, and said that they had chosen in the first place Sir Fr. Stewart. Whereupon a tumult being raised, the Vicechancellor dissolved the Convocation. Within few days after he called another Convocation, and having dispatched some ordinary business, one of the Masters stood up and desired that a further account might be had of the most noble Sir Francis Stewart; but the Vicechanc. being then departing, he made answer in his passing away, that that matter of Burgeffes was concluded already, and could not be recalled. Some few days after the Vicechancellor in a third Convocation caused the Register to read a certain paper to declare fide publica how things had passed, to give satisfaction of his legal proceedings, but the Juniors making a noise could not be heard. Whereupon the Vicechanc. causing the Letters to be sealed, returned Sir Tho. Edmonds and Sir Joh. Danvers. But the Masters taking this very ill, they put up a Petition to the Parliament for a remedy, which being received (though answered fully by the Vicechanc. wherein he shewed that the tumult was made by dissolute Juniors, or such as we now call Black-pot men, who carry all before them in elections) command came to make another Election, whereupon a Convocation being called, the Juniors had their option (2).

(1) [Ibid. f. 214 b.]

(2) [Ibid. f. 215 a.]

(3) [Ibid. f. 218 a.]

An. } Dom. 1626
 } 2 Car. I.

This year presents us with nothing else but the Foundation (1) of the Musick Lecture by WILLIAM HEATHER, one of his Majesty's Chapel, and Doctor of Musick of this University, who giving 16l. 6s. 8d. yearly rent to the University, was by him ordered that 13l. 6s. 8d. should be employed for the Musick Master's wages, and the rest for one that should read the Theory Lecture of Musick once in a Term or oftener. The first and last Lecturer for the said Theory part, was one Mr. John Allibond of Magdalen Coll. who read it a year or thereabouts. But afterwards none undertaking that employment, the said small sum, with other additions, was to be allotted to him that should speech it at the Act time in the Musick School. This being the result of the matter within few years after the Foundation of the Lecture, continues in the same manner to this day, the Lecturer or Speecher being annually chosen by the Vicechanc. and Proctors. See more among the Lectures.

The FOUNDER'S request of the Musick Lecture (2).

Imprimis, that the Exercise of Musick be constantly kept every week, on Thursday in the afternoon, afternoons in Lent excepted.

Secondly, I appoint Mr. Nicholson, the now Organist of Magd. Coll. to be the Master of the Musick, and to take charge of the Instruments. And in case he relinquisheth this charge, I reserve to myself the nomination and approbation of the Master as often as it shall become voyde during my natural life. And after my decease I do appoint the Vicechancellor for the time being, the Dean of Ch. Ch. the President of Magd. Coll. the Warden of New College and the President of St. John's to name the Master. And I do appoint these or the Major Part of them to be Visitors, that all things may be done according to the premisses, and such Orders as the University and the said Doctors do appoint.

Thirdly, I do appoint that the said Master bring with him two boys weekly, at the day and time aforesaid, and there to receive such company as will practise Musick, and to play Lessons of three Parts, if none other come.

Lastly, I ordain that once every year the Instruments be viewed and the

(1) Ibid. f. 222 a, 233 a, 236 b, 247.

(2) REG. CONV. N f. 233 b.

books: and that neither of these be lent abroad upon any pretence whatsoever, nor removed out of the Schoole and place appointed.'

In his Letter (1) to Mr. Wheare the same year, Principal of Gloucester Hall, I find this—that he determined to add to his former donation the sum of 3*l.* yearly, which he desired 'should be conferred upon a Musick Lecturer. And because that stipend will be very small, it may please the University the 40*s.* antiently paid towards that Lecture, or if not the same, the like sum, to which the said 3*l.* shall be added for ever, conditionally that whereas this Lecture in the University is usually read in Lattin; at the Act time especially the Reader may expound the principall points of this Lecture in English, because divers skilful Musicians are not so well acquainted with the Lattin Tongue as University men, &c.'

Whereupon the University in a Convocation held 26 Feb. 1626 appointed (2) the 45 shill. per an. to be added to it, which was wont to be paid to the Moral Philosophy Lecturer.

An. } Dom. 1627
 } 3 Car. I.

No considerable matters occur this year, only, 1. That on the 4 of Apr was a great tumult in the Election of the Proctors, because the strong plot for carrying on of it, was broken by the flying off of All Souls College. It was the greater, because it gave way to Christ Church to have one, which had not had one since 1616, when they played foul play with those of Magdalen Coll. and were thereupon thrust out of the plot. 2. That the King coming to Woodstock this year, the University congratulated him with a Speech and Present. And, 3. That Sir Hen. Marten [LL. D.] Kt. Judge of the Prerogative Court, gave to the University an 100*l.* which being published (3) in Convocation in the beginning of the year following, the Members sent a Letter of Thanks to him in the name thereof (4).

(1) Ib. f. 236 b.

(2) Ib. fol. 237 a.

(3) Ib. f. 254 a. [100 lib. in pios usus conferendas.]

(4) 'The Heads of the University did (since Mr. Bridges' Censure) convict and censure one Mr. Brookes of Wadham College, for broaching and justifying some Arminian assertions before the University, in a Sermon preached at St. Maries

[St. Peter's faith a MS Note in the Bodleian copy]; which Sermon and censure, instead of disabling him from preferment hath since advanced this young Arminian, who contumaciously persevered in his errors, to a rich cure of Souls, and to be Chaplain to the Bishop of Durham (Howson qu.). Will. Prynne, in his *Anti-Arminianisme*, edit. 1630, p. 252. Note that this is not registred. This seems to be about 1627—28.

An. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Dom. 1628} \\ 4 \text{ Car. I.} \end{array} \right.$

The Proctorship of the University having been hitherto carried by a combination of some Houses against the rest, it was usual for the weaker side to call in strangers and non-residents (such that had been formerly of the University) to give voices for them. Which way having so continued divers years, not without some tumult, and consequently a scandal on the University, it pleased the Chancellor, upon notice had of a great stir that was like to be this year, to send to the University, mostly at the instigation of Laud, Bishop of Bath and Wells, certain Decrees (1) or Statutes which altogether incapacitated the said strangers to give votes: nay, they were so severe, that all persons of Colleges that were to give them, were to take an oath, that the places they enjoyed were not honorary or titular, but such from which they received allowance from Founders or Benefactors, &c. Those of Halls also, that they had spent an 100 days in them within the year next going before the said Election that was to be.

The said Decrees being read in a Convocation held 16 Apr. were admitted by the major part of Doctors and Masters then present, but altogether protested against (2) by the Proctors, now ready to leave their offices, as knowing how destructive they were to their plot and party in relation to the bringing in of their successors, which several weeks before they had designed. But to be brief: the particulars of these passages coming to the knowledge of the Chancellor, he wrote to the University the 20 of the said month. Upon which a Convocation being held two days after, his Letter was read, the contents (3) whereof are,

[‘ After my hearty commendations. Whereas I am given to understand that the Statute which I have recommended unto you for reformation of the abuse in admitting strangers to give voice in your elections hath passed the vote of Convocation by the major part of suffrages, whereby I do take it to be sufficiently confirmed, notwithstanding the opposition which hath been made by the Proctors, in challenging a necessary consent, both in this and all other Acts which pass the Convocation: whereof as I know no just ground for their claim, so shall I not be apt to give way unto their pretences herein, and therefore I have thought fit to declare, that until the Proctors do make it appear to me, that they have a just title to

(1) Ib. in N fol. 253 b.

(2) Ibid. 254 a.

(3) Ib. 254 b.

this pretended power of theirs the Statute shalbee taken for inacted, and stand in full force and power. To which purpose and for the avoyding of tumults and disorders in future elections I desire Mr. Vicechancellor to put it presently in execution, and to order the giving of suffrages in conformity to that Statute, &c.'

After the said Letter had been read by Halfwell, the senior Proctor, the Convocation began to be tumultuous, but the Vicechancellor forthwith dissolved it, and so departed. However the Proctors, divers Doctors and the most considerable number of Masters tarrying behind, the junior Proctor made a Speech to the Assembly, and after that read this Statute (1): 'Et sint duo Procuratores assessores in singulis causis tractatis in Universitate ipsi Cancellario, et unus iudex ad inhibendum in causa appellationis, et in omnibus Actibus solennibus Universitatis; ad cuius ordinis et seriei observantiam tenetur sub pœna perjurii Graduatius quilibet in hac Universitate, et cuilibet adversanti toto virium conatu resistere.' Which being done, they desired the Registry to make an entry of it, but he being about to shift himself out of the croud they stayed him by violence, and made him enter whether he would or not.

April 23 was the day for Election of the new Proctors, when the old had resigned: the candidates were Mr. Robert Williamson of Magdalen College, and Mr. Thom. More, of New Coll. on the one side, and Mr. Atherton Bruch of Brasnose, and Mr. Rob. Lloyd, of Jesus, on the other. But Mr. Will. Hyde, of Exeter Coll. and Mr. Isaac Taylour of C. C. Coll. who were Scrutators, being required to take that clause of the oath to be added by the new Statute, Taylour did expressly refuse it, and Hyde seemed willing, but it was done by neither. Dr. Pinke, Warden of New Coll. required Mr. Vicechanc. to proceed according to the new Statutes, and did protest 'de gravamine et de appellando,' and required the Registry to bear witness of this his protestation, as Notary publique, and that an Instrument thereof be made presently in the House. The Vicechancellor continued the assembly notwithstanding the tumult, but was so thrust and thronged in the House that no Bedell could come to him: at length he got away without any proceeding to Election of Proctors.

These things being made known to the Chancellor, he, by his Letters (2) dat. last of Apr. gave them to understand that the Doctors and Masters

(1) Ib. a.

(2) Ibid. fol. 255 b.

should proceed to election after the antient manner. A Convocation therefore being held 5 of May, it was ordered (1) that Mr. Hyde and Mr. Taylour should execute the office of Proctors till the 21 of the said month, being the Vigil of the Ascension, and that on that day the election of Proctors should be duly celebrated. But a week had not passed, but the knowledge of these affairs came to his Majesty's ear, wherefore he sends his Letters (2) to the Chancellor, which being by him received, sent them inclosed in one of his own (3) directed to the Vicechanc. Doctors, Proctors and the rest of the Convocation. The tenor of them runs thus :

' CHARLES R.

Right trustie and right well beloved Cousin and Councillor wee greeete you well. Wee are sorry to heare of the tumultuous disorders which have of late troubled our Universitie of Oxford about the choice of their Proctors. Wee could hardly be induced to beleeve that in such a Body of Schollers there could be found such strange and violent humors ; But the report of it hath come so many wayes and so often to us, that wee must beleeve it. The examples which spread from such places are able to infect a whole State, and if they should continue in such courses, wee must bee driven to be more severe than wee are willing to bee, to see famous a University as that in former times hath bin. You are Chancellor there, and if any thing should decay in learning or manners under your government, wee must aske an account of you. And though wee know that you have and will carry a vigilant eye over that place, yet the noyse of this misdemeanor hath been so lowd, that wee could not but call upon you to see it amended. And wee do hereby further require you to use all possible and speedy remedy to calme the Tempest which is risen among them, as also that you command your Vicechanc. Governors of Colledges and the Schollers of all sorts and Degrees whatsoever, that they proceed to the ending of this election peaceably, as they will answer any contrary cariage at their uttermost perrill, &c.

At our Pallace at Westminster 14 May, an. reg. 4.'

These Letters I say being received by the Vicechanc. a Convocation was celebrated 21 May at nine in the morning, wherein they being read by Mr. Hyde, the Senior Procurator natus, the House proceed to an

(1) Ibid. f. 260 a.

(2) Ibid. f. 261 a.

(3) Ibid. f. 260 b.

election,

election, and went forward till about 3 of the clock in the afternoon with the Scrutiny, but Lloyd and Bruch, not liking their proceedings, told the Scrutators with a loud voice, ‘that they would appeal to his Majesty;’ for the truth is, there was foul play in the business. Hereupon Taylour, the junior Procurator natus, one of the Scrutators, went away with the Scrutiny and would proceed no further, notwithstanding he was sent for by Mr. Vicechancellor. At last about 5 of the clock he came, and with a great number of Masters with him, went into the Convocation, but Mr. Hyde, the senior Scrutator, being crowded among them, gave a great screeke as he was sitting down in his chair, and fell down dead, to the great astonishment of all there present, and so continuing half an hour in that condition, the Masters got life into him again, and recovered well the same night.

Hereupon the Vicechancellor dissolved the Convocation and would not call another, till he heard more of the Chancellor’s mind as to this matter. In the mean time either Lloyd or Bruch, or both, go to London, and make their complaints to the King, Chancellor of the University and to Laud, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and so they returned. Hereupon those four persons that stood to be Proctors, with Taylour, the Scrutator, and some others, were sent for up to London; and the hearing of their cause being referred by his Majesty to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Lord President of the Council, Chancellor of the University, the Bishop of Winchester and Bishop of Bath and Wells, a day for appearance was appointed. Which being come, the said Lords in the first place committed Taylour and one Thomas Mottershed of Christ Church to the Prison called the Fleet, the former for using underhand dealing in the Scrutiny, the other for striking a Master in the Convocation. That done and all matters debated, they appointed Williamson and Lloyd (the latter pretended to be of kin to the Dutchess of Buckingham) to be Proctors for the year ensuing, and for that purpose directed their Letters (1) to the Convocation, part of which run thus: ‘His Majestie having referred unto us the examination of the differences lately happening in that Universitie about the election of the Procurators for the next year: Wee called before us the persons interessed on either side, and having fully heard their allegations, moved them to submit and conforme themselves on all parts to such finall order therein as his Majestie should direct, whereunto they did with all readines condiscend: Forasimuch as wee have made report to his Majestie of the true state of the

(1) Ibid. fol. 261 b.

business, and received his royall pleasure and command therein, expressing his tendernes and gracious respect to the welfare and honor of that Univerfitie : Wee in pursuance of his Majestie's said pleasure and command for the avoyding of all tumultuary proceeding in the said Elections, and to the end the Univerfity may no longer want the use and service of their Procurators (especially the Act drawing on) do hereby in his Majesty's name expressly will and require you that you immediatly proceed in an orderly and peaceable manner to the election of Mr. Williamson, Fellow of Maudline Coll. and Mr. Lloyd, Fellow of Jesus Coll. to be your Procurators for this next year. &c.

From Whitehall,

Your very loving friends

9 June, 1628.

THO. COVENTRIE, C. S. W. MANDIVELL.
PEMBROOKE, R. WINTON.

GUIL. BA. ET WELLS.'

These Letters being received by the Vicechancellor, a Convocation was by him called on the 13 of June, in which they being read, Mr. Hyde and Mr. Taylour, the Procuratores nati, go to a scrutiny, and finding Williamson and Lloyd to have most voices pronounced (1) them Proctors elected, and so they took their places.

The 25 of Febr. following were Letters read (2) in the Convocation from Sir John Finch, Speaker of the House of Commons, wherein he saith that he was 'commanded by the said House assembled in Parliament to pray and require the Heads of Houses, Proctors, Publick Professors, Regent and Non-Regent Masters to send forthwith unto them a true information of the names of all such persons within the Univerfity of Oxford as since the 13 year of Queen Elizab. have taught, written, or published any point of doctrine contrary to the Articles of Religion established in that year, or contrary to the true and generally received sense of those Articles, or the current Doctrine of the Church of England: and withall to certifie what Acts, Determinations, Censures, Recantations, Submissions or other proceedings have been thereupon had or made, together with true copies of the same, &c.'

After it was read, the Proctors nominated certain Delegates to make a close search into the Univerfity Registers, that an answer might be sent;

(1) Ibid. fol. 262 a.

(2) REG. CONV. R fol. 6 b. [dat. 17 Febr.]

but what they did in the matter I know not. 'Tis probable that the Parliament was broken up before any thing could be done in it: If so, then it rested and went no farther. Their business it seems while they sat was to depress the Arminian faction, that daily grew and spread itself throughout his Majesty's dominions, but being taken off from that design 'by the power and policy of Laud, Bishop of London (as one (1) saith), the Arminian and Popish party grew more bold, numerous, potent and prevalent every where, so as the pulpits at Whitehall, Paul's Cross, Oxford, Cambridge and elsewhere echoed again with Arminian paradoxes, &c.

What else is to be observed this year is that Sir Thomas Roe being lately returned from his negotiations in the eastern parts, did, at the desire of Dr. Laud, give (2) 20 Greek MSS, and soon after the Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University, 240 more (3), brought from Venice, and bought out of the Library of Franciscus Baroccus, an Italian. And this he did 'remembering the obligation he had to his Mother, the University, first for breeding him, after for the honour they did in making him their Chancellor, &c.'

An. { Dom. 1629
5 Car. I.

The factions and tumults of the Election of Proctors not founding well in the ears of sober men, it was thought requisite by the King and his Counsel to prevent them for the future. Upon which Laud, Bishop of London, now one of the Counsel, proposed a way that the Proctors should from henceforth be chosen by their several Colleges, each College having more or fewer turns, according to the number [and] greatness of their foundations. To this end a Cycle was invented (by Mr. Pet. Turner, of Merton College) containing a perpetual revolution of 23 years: within which compass of time Christ Church was to enjoy 6 Proctors, Magdalen College 5, New College 4, Merton, All Souls, Exeter, Brasenose, St. John's and Wadham Colleges three apiece, Trinity, Queen's, Oriel and Corp. Ch. Coll. only two. The rest, as Universitie, Baliol, Lincoln, Jesus and Pembroke Colleges but only one. So contrived the said Cycle was, that every College knew their turn before it came, and did accordingly pitch on the fittest person to supply the place. And for the more

(1) Prynne in CANT. Doome, p. 164.

(2) REG. R fol. 6 a.

(3) Ibid. fol. 9 b.

peaceable ordering of other matters, relating to the said Proctorship, certain Statutes were contrived and put into order by the said Bishop; which with the Cycle itself being presented to and laid before the King, sent them with his Letter (1) to the Chancellor, telling him that 'in setting downe of which Cycle he had taken view of the severall number of Students in each House, and with advice of some Lords of his Counsell, had so proportioned the same, that the turnes should come to them according to their number; and though it could not be done by a geometricall, yet it was as just a proportion as such a business could well beare. For the greater Colleges have a fair consideration for their number, and the least have a Proctor once in three and twenty yeares, whereas some of them heretofore have scarce had a Proctor in 40 or 50 yeares, &c.'

The said Letter, Cycle and Statutes, being by the Chancellor received, were sent inclosed in a Letter (2) of his to the University, dat. 27 of December the year before going: so that a Convocation being called the last of the said month, they were published and consented to by the House, and afterwards (I mean the Cycle and Statutes) were remitted into the Proctors books, and this year (the Cycle being cut on a copper plate) were printed on one side of a sheet, to the end that the Juniors as well as Seniors might understand what had been done, and what they were to observe. But this by the way must be noted, that although these things were acted the last year, yet they were not to commence, or be put in execution, till the beginning of (which is the reason that I have put them under) this year.

Soon after was the like reformation made concerning the choice of the Collectors (seldom or never chosen in former times without tumult) and Statutes also made for them, wherein among other matters is order taken to repress Quadragesimal tumults; but these being remitted into the book of Statutes I shall forbear to make any further mention of them.

Soon after also the Chancellor by a motion made by Laud, Bishop of London, sent his Letters to the University to have the Statutes reformed and digested into one entire book, whereupon Delegates (3) being appointed,

(1) Ibid. in R fol. 2 a et b.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Dr. Bancroft, e Coll. Univ.

Dr. Prideaux, e Coll. Exon.

— Tho. James, } e Coll. Novo.
— Rob. Pinck, }

— Smyth, e Coll. Wadh.

— Duppa, ex Æde Christi.

— Tho. Clayton, Coll. Pemb. Mr.

Dr. Rich. Zouch [ex Aul. S. Alb.]

[Will.] Juxon [e Coll. S. Joh.]

Mr. Br. Twyne, S. T. Bac.

— Pet. Turner, e Coll. Mert.

— Nich. Brookes, e Coll. Oriol.

— Tho. Harryson, e Coll. S. Joh.

— Rob. Williamson, } e Coll. Magd.
— Will. Nicholson, }

— — Terrent, ex Æde Chr.

the work began, but did not eagerly proceed till the next year, when then the said Bishop was chosen Chancellor of the University, as you may at large see under the year 1633.

The 19 August the King and Queen came from Berton by Abendon in their Progress to Oxford, but making no stay there, went to Woodstock. The 23 day the Doctors and Proctors of the University went to give them a welcome, and being graciously received, a Speech was spoken before them by the Orator. That done, the University presented to them and others rich gloves, at which time Dr. Brent, Warden of Merton College, received the honor of Knighthood from his Majesty.

On the 24 of the said month the Embassadors from the Low Countries and France, with several Nobles of England, came to see the University, which being done they went to Merton College, where after they had been received (1) with an Oration to gratulate their coming, by a Fellow of that House, they were all entertained with a very sumptuous banquet in the College Gallery, and so they departed.

The 27 of the same month they left Woodstock, and coming to Oxford again were met in the way, even with Greenditch, by the Mayor, Aldermen and other Citizens of Oxford, who in the name of the City presented to the King a fair gilt Bowl, and to the Queen a pair of rich Gloves. Which being done, they viewed Wadham College, and after that the publick Library; at both which places they had Speeches spoken to them. Afterwards going on the leads over the Schools a motion was then made of pulling down the residue of Catstret, that is to say, that part between the Schools and St. Mary's, to the end that certain buildings should be there erected for the use of the University, intended to be chiefly done by Dr. Laud, now Bishop of London; and for that purpose a Terrier was forthwith made (2), at the University charges, of all the houses and gardens standing and being in that space of ground, sent to London to the King, and by him viewed.

The ceremonies at the Library being finished, the King, Queen and all the retinue went to Merton College, where being received by the Warden and Society at the common gate (Mr. James Marshe of that House then speaking it before them) were conducted into the Gallery before mentioned, where they were all royally entertained (3) with a rich banquet at the

(1) REG. Coll. Merton, p. 302.

(2) Fascic. Comp. Vicecanc, in pyx. SS.

(3) REG. Coll. Mert. ut supra.

College charges, in honor of their newly knighted Warden. That being done, his Majesty conferred the honor of Knighthood on Will. Spencer, of Yarnton in this County, Esq. then viewed severall parts of the College, and that evening went to Berton.

An. { Dom. 1630
6 Car. I.

On Saturday being the 10 of April, WILLIAM Lord HERBERT, Earl of PEMBROKE and Chancellor of the University of Oxford, died suddenly at his house called Baynard's Castle, in London, according to the calculations of his Nativity that Mr. Thomas Allen, of Glocester Hall, had made several years before. For which place Dr. Laud, Bishop of London, and Phillip, Earl of Montgomery, younger brother to the Earl deceased, were candidates. But the news of his death being brought to Oxford the next day betimes, Dr. Laud's Friends of divers Colleges, especially of St. John's, bestirred themselves in his behalf. Those also that were not well-wishers to the Bishop, which were chiefly the Calvinian party, were active for the Earl, and so also were those of the Welsh nation, and of the 4 Colleges belonging to the Visitation of the Bishop of Lincoln, that is to say Balliol, Oriel, Lincoln and Brasenose; to the Scholars of which Dr. Williams, the Bishop of that place, had sent Letters and Agents in the Earl's behalf.

The business being thus eagerly followed one day and night, a Convocation (1) was called on the morrow, by order from the Vicechancellor, Dr. Frewen (who upon news of the Chancellor's death, being then at Andover, in Hampshire, on Magdalen Coll. Progress, came presently home) fearing lest the other party should be too strong for them. In the Scrutiny for voices it is commonly reported that it passed clear for Laud, yet one (2) is pleased to say that 'by indirect means he procured himself to be elected Chancellor, and that the noble brother to the Earl of Pembroke was then really elected by most voices, though miscalculated by practice in the Scrutiny by this Prelate's creatures, &c.' How true this is I leave it to others to judge. However this I shall say, that that party for the Earl was held to be more numerous than that for the Bishop, as divers judicious and impartial men that gave votes, lately and yet living, have attested it

(1) REG. CONV. R fol. 19 b.

(2) Gul. Prynne in CANT. DOOME, p. 71.

in my hearing. The Scrutiny being finished, he was pronounced elected by the senior Proctor, and whether lawfully or not, 'tis not for me to dispute it. Certain it is, it fell out very happy, not only for the encouragement of Learning, but the great good of the University, as the following times made it manifest. Had he continued in his prosperity 7 years longer, and not been molested by the restless faction of the Presbyterians, he would without doubt have made this University more famous for Buildings, Books, Rarities, Discipline, Privileges, &c. than many, put together, in the learned World. As for the series of his actions and good deeds I shall not now remember, but remit them to their respective places.

No sooner he was admitted to the Chancellorship, which (as he (1) saith) 'was quite beyond his expectation and cross'd to his desire, but he thought it his duty to reforme the University, which was extreamely sunk from from all discipline and fallen into all licentiousness. Infomuch that divers of the Governours there complained to him that if remedy were not applyed in time, there would scarce any face be left of an University.' Hereupon he resolv'd within himself to set close to a reformation: and though he understood most of the defects (as having lived there many years, and for divers of them a Governor) yet the first thing he thought fit to do, was to lay a command upon the Vicechancellor for the time being, that he should give him an account by letters every week of all necessary occurrences, which hapned in the University pertaining to Exercise and Manners, with a promise from him that he should weekly without fail receive a Letter from him, expressing what he disliked or approved, and with direction what should be further done for the good of his place. There were others in the University that kept correspondence with the Chancellor, of whom Pet. Turner, of Merton, was one, and Will. Chillingworth, of Trinity Coll. another for some time.

This course was constantly held, and thereby was found so much good by it, that the Chancellor resolv'd that so often as he made a new Vice-chancellor to renew the like charge, and to pursue it with like diligence.

The Statutes of the University had laid in a confused heap for some ages, and extreamely imperfect in all kinds. The reformation of the abuses which grew thereby, and the reducing of the Statutes into order and form, with addition of some new, for the necessity of the present times, had been often

(1) In *GESTIS Cancellarii*, MS, p. 7.

attempted, as I shall anon tell you, but was never brought to any perfection, neither indeed to any thing at all as it should be, but the business left where it was first undertaken. The Chancellor, upon this, did now, as always before, foresee, that it was not possible to make a reformation, or settle that Body, unless the Statutes were first perfected. And yet it was evident also what great difficulties attended that work; for it had been twice undertaken during his own time in the University, and both times it came to nothing. The last time it was attempted, he was named in Convocation one of the Delegates; by which means he had opportunity to see where the difficulties and impediments lay, but was not then able to remove them. Afterwards coming to be Bishop of London, and finding the E. of Pembroke, then Chancellor, much troubled at some unworthy proceedings there, he told him he would never have remedy until the Statutes of the University were reduced into a body and settled. And withal acquainted his Lordship wherein the difficulties lay. Hereupon at his intreaty the said Bishop of London set down what way was to be taken and followed for the effecting that work, and began at the naming of the Delegacy in Convocation. Which Delegacy was no sooner named, and the Bishops directions sent unto them, but the E. of Pembroke died.

The said Bishop being chose Chancellor in his place, as 'tis before told you, took up the said work where it was then left, and resolved to go on against all difficulties likely to oppose him in the Body of this University. Which being very sick, was desirous enough to be well, but not pleased with the slowness of the cure. Besides such Bodies never want factions, and many there were that were willing enough to have a cure, but were not well pleased it should be wrought by his hand. But this, with many other difficulties, he overcame with care and patience, and went on with the work, as it shall be anon told you.

No sooner this worthy Prelate was settled in his Chancellorship but he was given to understand (1) that Sunday the 2 of May he was welcomed into his office with two very ill accidents, in the Sermons then delivered in St. Mary's Church. The first was committed by one of Exeter Coll. who preached directly against all reverence in Churches, and all obeysance, or any devout gesture in, or at, the receiving of the Communion. The other was by Mr. John Tooker, of Oriel Coll. who was not content only to justify the five Articles, commonly called Arminianism, but would needs lay an

(1) Ibid. p. 8.

aspersion upon the Synod of Dort; in both which he went directly against his Majesty's both Proclamations and Instructions, prohibiting all men, of all sorts, to preach either way concerning them, that so those unhappy differences, likely to rent this Church as well as others, might sleep first and die after. Of these passages (I say) he having notice by Letters, sent his, dated the 7 of the same month, to Dr. Joh. Tolson, the Pro-Vicechancellor, that he take two or three Doctors to him, and give a strict monition to the said Preachers, that they run no more into the said errors: for (saith the Chancellor) 'I am not willing that they should be punished, because I would not be too sower at my first coming into my office, and for that I know those Sermons were provided before I was Chancellour.'

What I have further to observe this year is, 1. The Chancellor's procuring (1) the Letters pat. to pass for the conferring a Prebendship of Christ Church on the Hebrew Professor, to the end that he might take more care to do the duty of his place: 'For the study of that Language was now too much neglected, to the great prejudice of the University and Church.' 2. His great care that Formalities be duly worn (2) by all Degrees, especially at publick times and in publick places. 3. His reviving (3) the honor due to a Master of Arts, 'it being verie fit' (as he saith) 'that the Degree upon which the Orders of the University do so much relye, both in Convocations, Congregations and elsewhere, should be had in more esteeme then it is: But this can no way so well be done' (as he further saith) 'as by their due obedience to Governours in their severall places, and by their owne valuing and esteeming themselves above all inferiours. And for my part I shall do my best to keep up the price they sett upon themselves: for it is a great dishonor to that place, that in all publicke Assemblies, yea and when they meet in open streets, Bachelours of Arts, nay boys, will not know their places. I hope the Delegacy will so order the Statutes, which they have in hand, as that the Degree of a Master of Arts shall hereafter be better esteemed in that place, which is the onlie way to recover the antient credit of it abroad, &c.' 4. His Order taken (4) against those that accumulat Degrees, which before was very common, and such of the Gown that spoyled his Majesty's Game in the Forests of Stow and Shotover neare Oxford, &c. All which being in a manner reformed

(1) REG. R fol. 24. Et in GESTIS Canc. Laud. p. 11.

(2) Ibid, in R fol. 24 a. Et GEST. p. 9 12.

(3) Ib. 24 b. Et GEST. p. 12.

(4) Ib. in GEST. p. 16, 17, &c.

and done this year, he for this his great care and publick spirit received thanks (1) from the Univerfity, Dr. Morrys, (2) the Hebrew Profeffor, and the Proctors (3) thereof, who for their time promifed as much as in them lay, to be affifting to him concerning thofe matters he had ordered and defired.

An. } Dom. 1631
 } 7 Car. I.

This year arofe a great ftir in the Univerfity, occafioned by fome factious perfons that laboured to disturb the Government both in their Sermons, the Convocation, and by fecret plotting. Their profest aim was to difsolve the Delegacy appointed for the ordering and fetling the Statutes, and to fet the Proctors in as cunning a way as they could againft the Chancellor, till they had almoft brought all diforder into the Univerfity. How far they proceeded and what iffue their plots had, will appear in the Acts following. The Head of them was by violent prefumptions conceived to be one, whom it leaft concerned for his coat-fake, and ‘ I fhall fpare his name’ (let me fpeak in the Chancellor’s (4) own words) ‘ rather for his coat than himfelfe.’ The perfon here that he means, was the Regius Profeffor of Divinity that now held the Chair, one revered and admired by all the Academians, except fuch who were commonly called Arminians; who, upon what grounds I know not, did now and have fince and lately reported him in my hearing to be a perfon more of a flashy and facetious wit (pleafing to boys) rather than of found judgment or folid reafon, or in brief ‘ that he was not that Scholar that the generality took him to be.’ But now to the diforders.

The 24 of May Mr. Thom. Hill, of Hart Hall, preaching in St. Mary’s Church on James i, ver. 16, let fall thefe paffages in his Sermon: ‘ And here were my time and learning parallel to my zeale, what a tempting doth present it felf, to fhew how rashly (that I fay not cruelly) our Pelagian votaries have handled the Decrees and Statutes of the King: But they are to be mifchieved into honor (but no matter how) which tempts them to difrelifh found doctrine on no other ground then did David, becaufe ‘ the Lords do not favour’ it, 1 Sam. xxix, 6. Scripture they ufe worfe than the Turks do Christians at Tunis, enslave it to the vaffalage of the fouleft error, and according to their moft current garbe, employ it to defend Popery, or as bad Pelagianifme, &c. Popifh darts whet afresh

(1) Ibid. p. 13, 14.

(2) Ibid. p. 15.

(3) Ibid. p. 22.

(4) Ibid. p. 35.

on a Dutch grinston, have peirced deep, and without speedy succour will prove mortall. I am perswaded these late transmarine Tenets had not been so jolly and breife among us, nor the opposite truth so diametrically condemned by many, had they first made proof of these points in their owne retired and serious contemplations, &c.'

For which expressions, point blank enough against his Majesty's Declaration, he was convented before the Vicechancellor and certain Doctors, and by them forced (the Chancellor having first notice of it) to make a publick Recantation (1) on his knees, in a Convocation held 16 July. The tenor of it runs thus :

' I Thomas Hill doe freely and sincerely acknowledge before this venerable assembly of Convocation, that in a Sermon lately by me preached in St. Marie's, I did let fall divers scandalous speeches, partly in opposition to his Majestie's Injunctions, by odious justling together the names of certaine factions in the Church, and imputing Pelagianisme and Popery to the one side : partly in disparagement of the present Government of State and Church, by making fowle and erroneous opinions the readiest steps now a-days to preferment. As also in disparaging the whole order of Bishops in point of Learning and Religion, making them favourers of unsound and erroneous doctrine, and disfavourers of sound doctrine. As likewise in imputing to a great part of our Clergy onely a Politique and Lunatique Religion : Besides private glances against particular persons concerning some speeches delivered in their late Sermons. All which passages in my Sermon, I confesse to have given just offence to the Univerfity, and to deserve the sharpest of censures. Wherefore with all humble submission I beseech the whole Univerfity represented in this venerable House, to pass by this my wilfull error of undiscreeet and misguided zeale ; and do faithfully promise hence forward to abstaine from all such scandalous aspersions and intimations, as tending onely to the disparagement of our Church and the distraction and disquiet of the Univerfity. And this my submission I humbly crave may be accepted, which I do here make willingly and from my heart, with true sorrow for what is past.

THOMAS HILL.'

' Upon this submission and recantation the Arminian faction' (as one (2) saith) ' grew very bold, and having the both Chancellor and Vice-

(1) REG. R fol. 35 b : et in GEST. ut supra, p. 51.

(2) Prynne in CANT. DOOME, p. 174.

chancellor of their party, vented their errors publicly both in Pulpit and Schooles, without any publique check. Whereupon some young Divines of the other party, being moved with a pious zeale and indignation against their insolencies, did, in their Sermons preached at St. Marye's in the month of June and July this year, use bold expressions against those they commonly called Arminians and their errors, under the titles of Pelagians and Demi-Pelagians.'

The first of them was one Mr. Thom. Forde of Magdalen Hall, who preaching the 12 of June to the same purpose on 2 Thef. ii, ver. 10, notice of it was sent to the Chancellor, who examining the doctrine he preached, sent to the Vicechancellor to take some course with him. But I must tell you that the same day on which it was preached, the Vicechancellor required (1) of him his Sermon; which he refusing, he went to his chamber, and forthwith locked and sealed up his study door, till such time that certain persons by him appointed should search for it. But between 8 of the clock at night and 7 next morning he conveyed the said papers away. After this the Vicechancellor sent for him to have his Sermon; but, doubting whether he ought to deliver it or no, he gave him further time, wished him to go home and consider more of it. Whereupon he went away, and in a short time came again, and being then demanded to shew forth and exhibit the said Sermon, and divers times admonished so to do, he refused; saying, he would deliver it according to Statute. Whereupon the Vicechancellor for his contempt commanded him to prison, but he obeyed not, but went home. After this the Vicechancellor commanded him again to deliver his Sermon, whereunto he replied, that if there were any Statute to bind him to deliver it, he would, otherwise not. He said also that he thought the Vicechancellor could not command any one to go to prison upon his oath, &c.

Upon which the Vicechanc. commanded him to appear again the next day (being July 6) between one and two of the clock in the afternoon, to have and see further proceedings in this cause. At the same time therefore he appearing, the Vicechanc. required him to give a cause why he should not be banished, or otherwise punished, for not delivering his Sermon in question. At which Ford startling, he did submissively to the Vicechancellor's demands exhibit a true copy of his Sermon, and for the truth thereof he made oath upon the holy Evangelist, that it was the very said Sermon that he preached on the 12 of June in St. Mary's Church, and so

(1) GEST. ut supra, p. 38.

humbly desired all favour. This submission of his the Vicechancellor accepted, so far forth as concerned the delivery of it, but in regard of, and for his contumacy and contemptuous behaviour in the breach of peace, the Vicechancellor committed him, and commanded him upon his oath to the University to go to prison, there to remain till he should receive further order belonging to Justice, &c. All these passages being sent to the Chancellor, a determination of the matter was delayed, because there were other men found faulty upon the same account, as I am now about to tell you.

While these things were in doing one Mr. Giles Thorne, Bac. of Div. of Balliol Coll. and Mr. William Hodges, of Exeter College, preached their turns in St. Mary's, in whose Sermons (that of Hodges being on Numb. xiv, ver. 4) they not only committed the same error as Ford did, by reflecting on those they now called the Arminian party, and going against the King's Instructions, but also charging their renovation of some antient order in the Church, to be no other than plain innovation. For which things being questioned by the Vicechancellor (who ordered them respectively to bring in copies of their Sermons) they deny his power as to these matters, and appeal (1) from him to the Congregation 8 July. But Thorne did not then only appeal, but on the 23 read it openly in Congregation. The Proctors therefore having unadvisedly received the appeal, did then name Delegates to take the matter into consideration; and at that time the Vicechanc. (as it seems) did appeal to the King. But their aim it seems was not taken aright (notwithstanding some Statute there now was, that would have bore them out, or at least the said two Masters that appealed), for both the King and the Chancellor were alike concerned in the matter; the former to justify his Declaration and Instructions, the other to preserve his own Power and Dignity, neither of which could have been done, but by defending the Vicechancellor in his actions.

These things were no sooner passed, but Dr. Duppa, Dean of Ch. Church, did, according to his duty, acquaint the Chancellor with them, by his Letter (2), dated first of Aug. the most part of which, being worthy of note, I shall here insert—'I have not hitherto troubled your Lordship with Letters of information concerning any of our University affaires, knowing into what sufficient hands you have committed the trust of them, from

(1) REG. Congreg. P fol. 21 a, b.

(2) In GEST. ut supra. p. 35.

whence (I imagine) you receive a weekly accompt. But such hath been the height of our late disorders, both without and within the Pulpit, that should I not some way express that I am troubled with it, I might be thought a very insensible member of this Body, which you govern. For the late stirrs are not of an ordinary nature, but strike at the very root of Government, which now lyes a bleeding. The Vicechancellor's power is questioned; the Proctors, that should assist him, receive the appeales of delinquents, and the Delegates, such as are, are rather parties than judges. I could wish this were all, but this gangreen will spread further; for the Univerfity, by these meanes, is like to become the seed-plot of mutinies, to furnish both Church and Common-wealth with. But my comfort is, that the way of their owne choosing, the way of Appeale (which it may be at first they did not think of) must at last end before his sacred Majesty, for there is nothing left but the voice of such a power to allay this storme. The whole Univerfity, though with severall affections, stands now at a gaze, and the end of this business must either prove an awefull peace, or the letting loose of all confusion, &c.'

But to return, the Proctors having received the Appeal, and the Vice-chancellor's authority thereupon slighted, he put up a Petition (1) to the King against Ford's Sermon, together with an Appeal (2) to him concerning his case. Both which being received by his Majesty about the 12 of Aug. promised the Chancellor then present that he would hear the cause himself when he came to Woodstock in his progress, and put an end to those factions and disorderly courses, which were grown too heady for any other hand. Upon Tuesday, therefore, the 23 of the said month, his Majesty, in the presence of all the Lords of his Counsell, then with him at that place (divers Heads of Houses being also present) heard at large all complaints and grievances on either side, and concluded that both the Proctors should in the next Convocation resign their offices, and two others of the same Colleges be put in their places. That Thom. Forde, G. Thorne and W. Hodges be banisht the Univerfity, and that Dr. Prideaux, Rector of Exeter Coll. and Dr. Jo. Wilkinfon, Principal of Magdalen Hall, should then and there receive, in the presence of the King and Lords, a publick and sharp reprehension for their misgovernment and countenancing the factious parties.

The Lord Viscount Dorchester (Carlton) then Principal Secretary of

(1) *Ib.* in *GEST.* p. 36.

(2) *Ib.* p. 37, 38.

State, was commanded to deliver this Sentence from the King, which he did accordingly, and gave the reprehension that was enjoined. The K. himself then publickly declared that Dr. Prideaux deserved to lose his place more than any of the rest, but was content to spare him, because he was his antient servant, and hoped he would look better to himself for the future, and partly because the Chancellor intreated favour for him. As for Francis Hyde, who was as mutinous as any of the rest, was absent from the University when his summons came to appear before the King, and so he continued till the hearing was past. Yet nevertheless he appeared so much against him, as that afterwards he was glad to come in and make his submission, that he might escape so. After this his Majesty commanded the said Principal Secretary to write a Letter for him to sign, that he might forthwith send it to the Vicechancellor, to be publickly read in Convocation, to require the performance of this Sentence in every particular. Which being done, and the next day dated, was sent, and accordingly read; the contents (1) of which are these :

‘ CHARLES R.

Trusty and well beloved, wee greet you well, &c. And first wee pronounce your appeale to be just, and returne Thom. Forde, of Magdalen Hall, Giles Thorne, of Balliol Coll. and Will. Hodges, of Exeter Coll. (whose causes were likewise submitted unto us) unto your power, and command you that forthwith they be all three banished the University, according as your Statutes in that behalf require.

Secondly, because the Proctors, which should have been assistants to the Vicechancellor, and helps for upholding of authority and government, have most unworthily behaved themselves, in countenancing all manner of disobedience, in receiving of Appeales in case of manifest perturbation and breach of peace, and by their cunning practising after these Appeales received, especially Thorne’s (whose contumacy was notorious, and his Sermon base). Therefore for them, our pleasure and command is, as was yesterday delivered unto themselves, that they shall presently resign their office in Convocation, according to course, as if their yeare had been fully expired, and the two Colleges of which they are may name two others, to succeed in their office the rest of the yeare, to be chosen and settled according to your late Statutes made in that behalfe. And for the execution of

(1) In REG. R fol. 37 : et in GEST. Canc. Laud. ut supra, p. 42, 43, 44, &c.

this, you are (as we have before ordered) presently to call a Convocation and publish this our sentence, and proceed accordingly.

Thirdly, for Francis Hyde, of Christ Church, and Richard Hill, of Brasenose, we require that so soon as they returne to our Univerſity, you warne them to be in a readineſs, and give notice to your Chancellor when they are there, that they may be ſent for to answer ſuch things as are layd againſt them; and when they are heard, they ſhall receive ſuch ſentence as the merits of their cauſe deſerve.

Now for the things which we think fit to ſettle preſently in that Government, they are theſe :

Fiſt, we command that if the Vicechancellor for the time being think fit to call for any man's Sermon, which, upon his own hearing, or complaint made by any other, ſeems offenſive in any kind, the party, of what Degree ſoever he be, ſhall deliver a true and perfect copy to the Vicechancellor upon oath; which when he hath perused, he ſhall convent him, if he find cauſe, either by the Statute of Leyceſter (as it is called) or by the latter Statute of the Six Doctors, at the Vicechancellor's choice, untill at this new ſetting of your Statutes one entire and abſolute Statute be made of both.

Secondly, that if the Vicechancellor find cauſe to command any man to priſon, the party ſo commanded, or ſent by a Beedle, ſhall (ſo your Statutes require) preſently ſubmit, and go quietly to priſon; and if they do not, that reſuſall alone ſhall be as a breach of the peace, and not have any Appeale.

Thirdly, we command that the Delegates, which at this preſent are in hand with the Statutes, make all the ſpeed that poſſibly they can, for the finiſhing of that great and excellent work; yet ſo, as that preſently they lay all other Statutes aſide, till they have drawn up two perfect and ſufficient Statutes for cauſes of Appeale; the one in matters of inſtance and thoſe things which belong to the Chancellor's Court there. The other for all kind of Appeales in other cauſes whatſoever, and that they keep as neare to the antient Statutes of our Univerſity as poſſibly they can, ſo as they may alſo meet withall the preſent inconveniences: And likewise that they preſently draw up the forme of another Statute, for the weekly meeting every Munday, in Terme and out of Terme, of all the Heads of Colleges and Halls that ſhall be in Towne, to conſider of the peace and government of our Univerſity, as occaſion may riſe, that ſo all things
may

may be deliberately put up (when there is cause) to the Convocation, according to such directions as we shall give to your Chancellor, from whom you shall receive them, &c. Given under our Signet, at our Honour of Woodstock, 24 Aug. in the 7 year of our reigne.'

Which Letters being read in a Convocation held 26 of Aug. the said Proctors laid down (1) the Ensignes of their authority, and others, who were chosen the day before, took them up. That being done, and the Convocation dissolved, the Bannimus was stuck up (2) on St. Mary's Church door, whereby the said persons were commanded to depart the University within four days after the date of it. According to which they obeyed, but accompanied out of the Town with many Scholars. As for Thorne, he made a submissive petition to the Chancellor, desiring his favour, pardon, and readmission to the University, but he found no fruits thereof. What became of him between this time and that when the unhappy Rebellion broke forth, I know not. Sure I am that in 1641 I find that he was Parson of St. Cuthbert's Church, in Bedford, and that the year following he suffered much (3) by the Parliamentarian Soldiers for his loyalty. In which respect, he at the Restauration of K. Ch. II became Archdeacon of Buckingham, and had one, if not two, Parsonages bestowed on him.

Forde, he refusing to make any addressees to him, went into Devonshire, where some Friends of his intending to elect him for their Vicar or Lecturer in Plymouth, was hindred (4); for the Chancellor (Laud) being informed of it, presently procured a Letter from his Majesty to be directed to the Mayor and Corporation of that place 'not to chuse him for either of those places upon any terms, under pain of his Royal displeasure.' Another also to the Bishop of Exeter, 'not to admit him, in case they should elect him.'

Hodges, it seems, upon his humble petition to his Majesty and submission to the Chancellor, 'with promise to be his faithful and obsequious votary for the future,' was restored to the University for one year's space, only 'as a probationer to bewail his offence and learn obedience,' yet upon these two conditions:

First, that he shall make a publick recantation Sermon in St. Mary's Church before the University, confessing his great offence in preaching contrary to his Majesty's Declaration, which he did accordingly 1 Jan. following, a copy of which Sermon was sent up to London.

(1) REG. R fol. 38 b. *Insignia.*

(2) *Ibid.* et in *GEST.* p. 45.

(3) *MERC. RUSTIC.* BU. 4.

(4) *CANT. DOOME,* p. 175, 176.

Secondly, that he shall make this following Recantation (1) in the Convocation House, on his bended knees, and with a mind officiously devoted.

‘ I William Hodges doe freely and sincerely acknowledge before this venerable Assembly of Convocation, that in a Sermon by me preached in St. Maries upon the 26th of June last past I fell upon the delivery of those points which by his Majestie’s royall injunctions were forbidden me to meddle withall ; and therin I confesse with hearty sorrow my great disobedience against his sacred Majesty. Moreover I do likewise with hearty sorrow confesse that I did lett fall some passages which might be taken to the disparagement of the government of the Church, in making erroneous and hereticall opinions the way to preferment: all which, with the maine current of my discourse, might found to sedition in the ears of the present Assembly. By this my great and inexcusable offence, I do freely acknowledge that I have deserved the sharpest of censures and severest of punishments: and therefore that his royall Majesty hath justly rewarded me for the same, it being an offence of so high a nature. And I have nothing at all to plead, but the royall mercy of my gracious Sovereign, for my restitution to this famous University. This my confession and submission I do most humbly tender to the favourable acceptance of this venerable House, craving the pardon, as of the University in generall, so more especially of our most honorable Chancellor, whom, with all humility, I beseech to present this my acknowledgment unto his Majesties sacred hand, as the pledge and engagement, both in present and for the future, of my readiest obedience.

WILLIAM HODGES.’

A Convocation therefore being called 15 of Dec. did what was before enjoined: what else followed concerning this person you shall have in the next year.

As for Rich. Hill, of Brasenose, and Franc. Hyde, they, after their coming home, were called into question for what they had said and done in relation to the aforesaid matter; and being possessed with a deep sense of their errors, the former writ two submissive Letters (2) to the Chancellor, the first was dated 23 Oct. the other 7 of Nov. this year. In both which he acknowledged ‘ that he was mislead by Dr. Prideaux.’ The other journeying to the Chancellor to excuse himself, ‘ especially his unfortunate attendance and behaviour in the Delegacy concerning the Appeal,’ was

(1) REG. R fol. 42. GEST. ut supra, p. 50.

(2) GEST. Canc. Laud, p. 47, 48.

remitted to the Vicechancellor to acknowledge his error to him, which he did by Letter, (1) dat. 16 Nov. this year, and soon after made a submission to him and Heads of Houses. (2)

There were not so great disorders among the Masters, but greater among the Bachelors about the latter end of Lent, and of this year, amounting to that height that the Vicechancellor (upon the desire of Dr. Duppa) was forced for quietness sake to excuse the Bachelors of Christ Church from answering in their turns, because he would frustrate thereby the designs of other Colleges had against them.

An. { Dom. 1632
8 Car. I.

Of these Quadragesimal disorders, the King having notice, sent his Letter (3) to the Chancellor of the University, dat. 12 April, wherein 'tis said thus—' Wee understand that the late Lent Exercises in the Schooles have been carried in such Disorder, that if at the instance of the Deane of Christ Church, the Vicechancellor had not excused the Bachelors of that House from answering in their turne, there had followed much mischief, &c. For though a vertuous emulation to whet the industryes of Scholars bee not to be discouraged, yet it must alwaies be governed, so as it may not proceed to animosities and factions, contestations of young and hot heads which will breed combustion and publick disturbance in the end, if due prevention be not used, &c.'

These Letters being received by the Chancellor, he sent them inclosed in his (4) to the Convocation; and being published the 19 of the same month, the Vicechancellor stood up and made a short Speech (5) in praise of his Majesty, for his great love towards Learning, of the great care also and labours that the Chancellor took, ' quibus Spartam hanc, quam nactus est ab opprobriis et contumeliis intactam conservaret, &c.' and then concluded that a Letter of Thanks be sent to him in the name of the University, for what he had done in this particular.

As the Antiarminians were severely punished, and ever and anon called into question for their doctrine delivered, so were some (but very few) of the contrary party, concerning such matters that were vented by them in

(1) GEST. p. 48.

(2) Ibid. p. 51.

(3) REG. R fol. 45 a : et GEST. p. 54.

(4) Ib. in R f. 44 b : et in GEST. p. 52, 53, &c.

(5) R fol. 45 b.

the Pulpit also. Among these must not be forgotten one Mr. Rob. Rainsford, about two years since of Wadham Coll. who preaching at St. Mary's, 12 of Aug. in defence of universal grace and man's election unto life from faith foreseen, Dr. Prideaux thought himself concerned to appeach him of it (for if he and those of the Antiarminian party did not, be sure the other party would not) and so forthwith prosecuting his complaints of him to the Vicechancellor, was summoned to appear in his Lodgings at Christ Church, 21 of the same month. The which he accordingly doing, made this Recantation (1) following before him and several Doctors.

‘Whereas I Robert Rainsford, preaching at St. Maries, in Oxford, the 12 day of Aug. 1632, and falling upon some points, which by reason of the agitation of them have caused trouble in the Church, have been forbidden to be preached on, both by his Majesty's Declaration and by his exprefs charge to the Vicechancellor at Woodstock (whereof, having left the Univerfitie for the space of two yeares and upwards, I was altogether ignorant), have thereby incurred his Majesty's displeasure, and was therefore worthily convented by the Vicechancellor, I do freely and humbly acknowledge my disobedience, and am heartilie sorry for the same, desiring those that are to be my judges, upon my promise of better behaviour hereafter, to accept this my unfeyned acknowledgment, and to be favourable unto me.

ROBERT RAINSFORD.’

This Recantation I say he made privately in the Vicechancellor's Lodgings, whereas the other party did read their respective Recantations publicly on their bended knees in the Convocation House.

What one person delivered this, another would speak to the contrary the next, Sunday. So it was also in Disputations and common discourses, meerly occasioned by the Chancellor's favouring a party in the Univerfity, which the generality would strive to oppose and exasperate. But that which netled those which were called Arminians at this time was certain fatyricall Verses, scattered about Oxford in the month of Sept. this year, thus intituled, ‘The Academicall Army of Epidemicall Arminians, to the Tune of the Soldier.’ The Vicehanc. Dr. Duppa, was mentioned in it; so were Dr. Rich. Corbet, Dr. Thom. Jackson, Mr. Pet. Turner, Dr. Potter of Queen's Coll. Dr. James Marsh of Merton, Dr. Tolson of

(1) R fol. 49 b, 50 a.

Oriel, and others, and the Chancellor, as their General. Upon a strong presumption that Walter Rogers, Master of Arts, of Jesus College, was the author of it, he was forthwith expelled the University, but upon his earnest request made to the Chancellor, was restored (1) in a Convocation held 6 June, 1638, being then Rector of Mordeford, in Herefordshire. All those also that were found to have copies of it were kept back a year from their Degrees.

Mr. Hodges his year of Probation before mentioned being near spent, he put up a Petition (2) to his Majesty for restauration; which runs thus :

‘ The humble Petition of William Hodges.

Most humbly shewing that he hath now had a full yeare to bewaile his offence and learne obedience. How thoroughly and well he hath done it, that famous nurserie of Learning and Religion, wherin by your Royall favor hee hath hitherto binne an observant Probationer, shall for the present time give testimony, and for after times more at large confirme his every dayes actions as they are, so they shall bee but a new commentarie upon that old Theame.

May it therefore please your most excellent Majestie to accomplish upon your obedient petitioner that worke of mercy which your royall favour hath begun, that so by GOD’S goodness and your royall Majesties, he may have a period set to the time of his probation, and once more enjoy the privileges of his Mother-University with as much freedome as the rest of her dutifull sons. [It is a rich blessing your poore Levitt begs; but at an humble distance, encouraged by those former promising rayes of your Princely clemencie to hope for this full enjoyment of a brighter sunshine; and by them experienced likewise, that he hath a gracious Sovereine, before whose royall foote to prostrate his unworthie selfe and suite: And beeing prostrate hee will not rise but with a hearty prayer to the King of Kings for the encrease and perpetuities of his blessings of grace and peace upon youre royall head, and that youre kingly throne may bee as the dayes of Heaven.’]

This being received by his Majesty, the petitioner was ordered to carry it to the Chancellor, who put his subscription (3) to it, as follows.

‘ Sep. 9. 1632. His Majestie hath considered of this Petition and is

(1) Ibid. in R fol. 154 b.

(2) Ib. fol. 50 b.

(3) Ib. 51 a.

gratiously pleased to put an end to the time of probation formerly assigned the petitioner, and wholly to discharge the sentence given against him at Woodstock Aug. the 23, 1632. For which his release, this my subscription to his petition by his Majesties command shall be your sufficient warrant.

GUIL. LONDON.'

Which Petition and Subscription being read in a Convocation held 20 Oct. (for the Vicechancellor had but some few days before received it) the senior Proctor pronounced (1) the said Mr. Hodges restored to his former academical honors and privileges. He was afterwards one of the Vicars of Bampton in Oxfordshire, Rector of Ripple in Worcestershire (which he kept during the rebellious times), Archdeacon of Worcester, and after the Restauration of Ch. II was created Doctor of Div. of this University.

From these disorders, we must pass to those people called Puritans, who being now numerous and observing their private meetings in Oxford, were not wanting certain Scholars that made it their recreation to scoff at, and jeere, them. These last were a company of boone Fellows, stiled themselves 'the College or Society of Wormes,' and appointed Readers from among them that should lecture it at their merry meetings against the Puritans. They imitated them in their whining Tones, with the lifting up of eyes, in their antick actions, and left nothing undone, whereby they might make them ridiculous. Among these was one of New-Inn, named Hen. Jeanes, the Metaphysick Reader, who, upon the change of the times, became a noted Presbyterian and so died: Eminent while living for his controversial writings with Dr. Hammond. Another there was of All Souls College, named Samuel Kynaston, who, about Michelmas this year, devised, and of set purpose published certain foolish and ridiculous Speeches of a supposed prayer, which he fastned on Mr. Rogers. Principal of New-Inn, a noted Puritan, and gave out to have been by him delivered in his own parish church of St. Peter in the Baylie. Upon this Mr. Rogers takes cognifance of it, and forthwith complayned to the Vicechancellor. But the matter resting there for some time, Mr. Kynaston (through other complaints) is at length sent for, who, after examination, confessing himself to be the author of those Speeches, was condemned to make his palanodie before him the Vicechancellor and several Heads of

(1) Ibid.

Houses. Which sentence being put in execution (1) 4 Jan. in the Vice-chancellor's Lodgings at Christ Church (Mr. Rogers being then present) the libeller was released and sent home, with strict admonition never to meddle with such matters for the future.

On Epiphany day in the same Month, Mr. Will. Hobbs Bachelour of Divinity and Fellow of Trinity Coll. insisting in his Sermon, then preached at St. Mary's, upon the point of falling from Grace, was convented before the Vicechancellor and certain Heads of Houses to answer for what he had delivered. Whereupon confessing that he had erred against his Majesty's Declaration, made his (2) submission before them in the Vice-chancellor's Lodgings 25 of the same month. What else I have to observe this year, is that on the ninth day of the said month also, an Order (3) was conceived by the Heads of Houses touching the King's Declaration about the five Articles, which being sent to the Chancellor, a demurre for the present was made. What the result was I know not.

An. { Dom. 1633
9 Car. I.

Many of the old Statutes being grown out of use, by the change of Religion, others also by long neglect and discontinuance, and some never rightly understood, and all so mingled and confounded, that it was very hard to say, which of them were in force, which not, and yet all the Students bound to keep them under corporal oaths, if not at their first Matriculations, yet at their taking of Degrees; divers attempts were made, to digest them into a new body, to the end that every one might know, what was to be done and what not. But the undertakers being diverted by divers affairs, or else deterred upon the foresight of the difficulty of it, ceased in the beginning, and left the work imperfect. At length upon the urgent desires of PEMBROKE our Chancellor, and after his death of LAUD the present Chancellor, the work began and was this year finished. The whole story of which being memorable, and the business itself of great importance, it shall not repent me if I here set it down.

(1) Ibid. fol. 53 b.

(2) Ib. 54 a.

(3) GEST. Canc. Laud, p. 58.

Upon the receipt therefore of the letters (1) of PEMBROKE our Chancellor, bearing date 23 June 1629, for the revising and new ordering of the University old Statutes, a Delegacy consisting of the number of 9 Doctors and 7 Masters with Bachelours of Div. (the names of them you have an. 1629) were appointed to do it. After fundry meetings of them in the Chamber of the School-Tower (now the place where the Muniments lay) it was by them considered, that in regard that upon so many mens meeting at one time and often absences the work might be hindred, bethought themselves of a nearer course, viz. That out of all the Body of the said Delegates, there should be selected a sub-delegacy, who should contrive and prepare all that was to be done in the matter, and so present and referr it to the whole body of the Delegates, to be approved or rejected, or amended or corrected as they saw good, and so to stand for a University Statute. Hereupon there were four Sub-delegates appointed, viz.

Rob. Pinke D. D. Warden of New College.

Thom. James D. D. (sometime [Fellow] of the said Coll. [and chief Keeper of the Bodlean Library] but now living in Halywell.

Rich. Zouch LL. D. sometime Fellow of the said Coll. now Principal of S. Albans Hall, living in the Parish of St. Peter's in the East.

Bryan Twyne, B. of D. sometime [Fellow] of Corp. Ch. Coll. living in St. Aldate's Parish in Pennyverthing street.

These four Sub-delegates often meeting together, to advise of the best way to accomplish this great work, at length Dr. James tendred unto them a certain draught of his own Collections from the old Statutes of the University, of which he would have them admit and accept, that the matter might the sooner be ended. But after they had thoroughly examined it and finding nothing else therein but only a bare collection of old Statutes with all their contradictions, Antinomies, Antiquations and the like, and considering that it would come far short of that which was now intended, they made no great matter of it, telling him withal, that in so weighty a matter, they could not stand to his bare Collections only, yet they desired that he would give them leave to compare the said Collections with the Originals, to see how faithfully they were done, and then to salve all the said contradictions therein as well as they could. But he seeming to be angry at it, took the said draught away and never returned to them again, he dying soon after of the dead palsy.

(1) Ibid. fol. 11 b.

There being now left but three of the said Sub-delegates, Mr. Peter Turner of Merton College was, by the advice of the whole body of the Delegacy, taken into Dr. James his room. Soon after Mr. Twyne made a search into Dr. James his study for the said Collections, but could not find, nor hear of them, neither any foul draught, only one book of certain old Statutes under his own hand, which Mr. Twyne bought and added many of his own observations and notes thereunto. They had also at the same time another draught of Statutes collected by Mr. Thom. French lately Registrar of the University, and formerly Fellow of Merton Coll. and another by Mr. George Darrell, who had been Proctor of the University 1604; which draught or book of Statutes is to this day kept in the Archives of the publick Library. So that this sub-delegacy resolving to do somewhat in the matter, they settle to it, but the London Term being come, two of the said four were taken off, that is to say, Dr. Zouch by his employment at Doctors Commons, and Mr. Turner by his Geometry Lecture at Gresham College. Dr. Pinke also being unconstant in the work because of his Collegiat affairs, the whole matter sometimes laid upon Twyne: Whereupon it came into Dr. Zouch's mind to try what could be done in the matter at leisure times or otherwise, and having drawn up a draught of one or two heads of Statutes, imparted them to the Delegates to be examined, but being found very short of that which it should be (for as he himself acknowledged that he was not acquainted with the University passages or Statutes concerning Congregations and Convocations) it was therefore laid aside, and he meddled for the present time no more in the matter by himself.

At length he, with Mr. Twyne, upon a new resolution, set afresh upon the work again, resolving that still one should go forward in the other's absence untill they both met to communicate what had been done to the other, and if possibly, to fetch it up again from the very first head, through all the rest, which they had drawn up into a scheme, and also never to give over, till the whole body of the Statutes was finished by them, except,

1. The head de Judiciis, which afterwards by consent of all the Delegates, was referred to the directions and judgment of Sir Henry Marten and others of Doctors Commons, well versed in the Civil Law, with relation as near as could be to the old Statutes.

2. A statute or two concerning Appeals, which was drawn up by the

help and common advice of most of the Delegates, upon his Majesty's special command in the case of the Proctors before mentioned. Upon occasion of which disturbance, it pleased his Majesty to set up the *Conventus Præfactorum* every Monday.

As for any alterations from the old, in matters of any great moment, were

1. That about the office of Vicechancellorship and who should be capable thereof.

2. That about the Professor of Divinity his Fee, after he had received the full benefit of the King's augmentation, and also concerning his voice in censuring of opinions.

3. Concerning the Patent of K. H. VIII to the Professor of Physick for his approbation to such as should take any Degrees in that faculty. In which three matters there was nothing done, but either by Chancellor Laud's exprefs directions to the Delegates, or else by their own or the most part of them, at the meeting of the Heads of Houses every Monday.

At length with much ado, great pains and industry of all the Delegates in general, and especially the two Sub-delegates Zouch and Twyne (Turner also associating himself with them as often as his occasions would permit) the whole work was finisht, divided into several parts, heads and paragraphs, and fairly transcribed into a book under Mr. Twyne's hand. Which being done, he, in the meeting of all the Delegates and Heads of Houses every Monday in the Chamber of the School Tower, did openly read before them some part, and was by them tried and examined, and an account given of every several statute by itself whensoever it was demanded, with reasons of the alteration of any of the old Statutes, or inserting of any new, or such as seemed to be new. Every Statute was also voted by itself, and a note made in the margin of the book how far at every Monday's meeting they had proceeded, until they had quite gone through the work. The said Sub-delegates in drawing up of the Statutes followed this course for the most part, viz. that besides the written laws, took what customs they found to be in use and revived in the University in their times, those, in many places as occasion served, they drew up into forms of Statutes, making Statutes of those, which they found to be University customs before. The original written book of them so collected and digested, with all notes belonging to it which had been gathered for the compilation thereof,

thereof, all written under Twyne's hand, did for some time remain in his hands with a purpose to take a copy of it for himself.

Within a few days after this great work was finished, (which was in the Vicechancellorship of Dr. Duppa) there was a Convocation called 20 Aug. 1633, wherein was a proposal and Decree made, that the 'ultima manus' to the Statutes should be committed to the Chancellor. Upon which soon after, came a letter to the Vicechanc. with a commission therein, from the Chancellor, to require the said original Statute book of Mr. Twyne, which being received of him was sent to the Chanc. After which time he never saw it more, nor was employed any further in that matter. For, for the refining and setting it in order, and making it ready for the press, another person (I think Turner of Merton Coll.) was employed. In which work divers matters were added that were not in Twyne's copy, as he himself confesseth in a private note that I have seen.

Soon after the Vicechancellor sent for Mr. Twyne, and told him 'twas the Chancellor's pleasure to have some kind of Preface made to stand before the book, shewing the necessity and use of that work, and how often it had been heretofore attempted in divers Chancellors times, and never brought to any effect till now, and thereupon supposing him to be the fittest person, desired him to take that burden upon him. In answer to which, he excused himself, and shewed what excessive pains and drudgery he had already taken in the raising of the work, which, had it not been for him, had never been done, &c. Within a few days after, he sent for him again, and after some entrance on the same matter he began to press him further in the Chancellor's name, telling him if he would undertake it, the Chancellor would take such order, that he should not have cause to repent him of that his former service. Whereupon he undertook the matter, and performed it as well as he could at that time, having much occasion to make great search after records, books and Registers, whereby to be informed of such passages that might furnish him the better with that, which formerly had been, or attempted to be done, in the University in that kind. And having brought it to Queen Mary's reign, and going about to discourse what was done, or at least attempted in the beginning of Queen Elizab. by her Visitors appointed for both the Universities, he was so called upon for it, that he was fain to deliver it up, as it was, to the Vicechancellor, having not so much respite given him, as to keep a copy of it by him.

At the next Monday meeting after this, the Delegates being warned to it, there was a proposal made by the Vicechancellor to the Heads of Houses in the Chancellor's name, that it would be very expedient for the University, that for the better advancing of their affairs, and looking to the publick Records, there should be established an Officer for that purpose, endowed with a convenient stipend, to be raised as they should think fit. This motion took very well with most of them that were present, as a very necessary and expedient concern, wishing that it had been thought upon heretofore. Others there were that though they liked well enough of the thing, yet they would not have it to be perpetual; but upon occasion only and temporary. But these were quickly silenced, being outvoted by the majority, and that also he should have a comfortable stipend. And for his stile and title it should be declared at the next meeting, when the Statute itself concerning the said Officer should be publicly read unto them, and submitted to their judgments, as the rest had been. Whereupon in a meeting at the Vicechancellor's Lodgings the said Statute by some of the Sub-delegates was conceived and drawn up under the form as 'tis to be seen in the book itself, with the title 'De publico Archivorum Custode,' put over it. Which Statute being severally, and alone read publicly at the next Monday meeting before the Heads of Houses and Delegates, and allowed and voted by them, was also sent up to the Chancellor to be inserted among the rest. Afterwards done and accordingly printed in the said Statute book, published at the latter end of Dr. Duppa's Vicechancellorship, 22 July 1634.

Soon after upon notice given to Mr. Twyne, that it was intended by the Chancellor that he should be the first Officer in that place, after the Statutes were published, a Convocation was accordingly called 11 Aug. in the same year, (1) where he standing for it, was chosen (2) by the generality of voices.

(1) Ibid. in R. fol. 95 a.

(2) [Dr. Pink, Vicech. his Speech before Mr. Twyne was chosen Custos Archivorum.

“ ——— Est et aliud, quod, absque aliâ molestiâ vestrâ, nunc commodissimè transigi potest. Academiæ tam provisum est de reditibus non illiberaliter; de Libertatibus vero et Privilegiis magnificè etiam atque ampliter; ad quæ etiam tuendâ, præsidium habet et satellitium satis quidem firmum, cum alia munimenta, tum præsertim optimorum Principum Chartas et Diplomata, quibus importunos et rapaces vitiligatores et Har-

pyas a fortunis suis summoneat. Plane hac ex parte sælices sumus, si norimus quibus abundamus bonis. Sed nimirum istud hæcenus parum novimus. Jacent enim illa etiânum tenebris obvoluta, incognita, situs et squalore obsita, ac si teneis et blattis in pabulum et ludibrium, ut veterementa quædam rejectanea, damnata essent. Tandem vero ecce illis vindicias suas, lucem, curaturam, nitorem; nobis vero ejusmodi cum eis commercium, ut cognoscere illa et diligere possimus. Modum, quo utrumque effici potest, statutum indicat simul et indicit. Eligi enim vult illud et constitui ab hac venerabili Domû aliquem

Thus in brief you have the whole story of the making and framing the Statutes now in use, by some commended, by others abominated. No sooner they peep'd out into the world, (for many copies were printed) but offence was taken by divers persons for several passages in them, especially that sentence in the preface 'de optanda temporum felicitate,' (1) not written by Mr. Twyne but put in afterwards by another hand. So distastful were the said Statutes to the Anti-Arminians and Puritans, that they did often stile them in a jeering way in their ordinary discourses, especially when they saw their Chancellor declining, 'The blessed book of Statutes, the beloved book of Statutes: Statutes, that the observance of them, work more to salvation, then the sacred Writt.'—And thus they

aliquem spectatæ in hoc genere perspicaciæ et diligentia virum, qui Academia in posterum a scriniis sit: Archiva illius eruat, exploret, digerat, tanquam ungues digitosque suos in promptu habeat, ut exorta aliqua lite, ad jus nostrum propugnaculum, illico in acie sistat. Quod profecto nemo quantacunque adhibitâ diligentia satis maturè, satis inquam maturè assequetur, cui non jamdiu fuit cum iis prope quotidiana atque intima familiaritas, et qui præerea genio suo ita eò non impellitur, ut sine ullo prorsus fastidio, ac potius cum delectatione non mediocri in illud opus, tædii aliqui plenum, ferè totus incumbat. Quod quum dixerim, satis mihi videor hominem indignasse, quem sibi ad hoc præ cæteris nunc expeti et efflagitari putem ab ipsa Academia; illibata interim et incolumi sua unicuique laude. Quantum enim temporis et studii in hisce Arcanis rimandis et excutiendis insumpserit Mr. Twyne, nullo hactenus, quod sciam, emolumento suo, commodo autem Academiae permagno, nemo est, opinor, vestrum qui ignoret; suo proinde merito vobis ad hoc multò commendatior, quam ut illi ex mea quacunque oratione ad gratiam illi conciliandam quicquam possit accedere. In præfens certe meâ—plurimum refert, ut veteranus sit, ac non Tyro aliquis, qui armentario Academiae præficiatur. Statutum autem ipsum quam prope nominatum, illum quem dixi, ad hoc munus unice deponcat, ex ipso Statuto audietis, legatur Statutum.

After the Statute was read then the Vicechancellor spoke thus:

Collegium Decurialium, scrinia Senatus servabant, quibus præfuit Rector: ibi (in scriniis) 'vitæ humanæ gratissimi Custodes militant; vincula caufarum, cathena litium, carcer furoris &c.' Cassiod. *EPIST.* l. 5. Ep. 21. 'Suus jampridem additus Statutis nostris rerum ordo, verborum nitor, ex utroque autem emicans decor, talis ille

quidem ac tantus, ut ex illius fiducia audeant in conspectum ipsius etiam Cæsaris comparere. Atque adeo ambire aliquem in illius scriniis locum. Quod eo minere opinor cum verecundiæ suæ dispendio aut discrimine tantabunt quod illam maxime auspiciis et afflatu factum sit ut in tam spectabilem profecerint venustatem, &c.'" (Bodl. Lib. Ballard's MSS. 4°. vol. 20. p. 80.)]

(1) [See *HIST.* of the Troubles and Tryal of Archb. Laud, published 1695 by H. Wharton, cap. 40, which is the 18th day of Hearing, p. 383, 384. "The ninth charge of that day was that he (Laud) did extol Q. Mary's days! The proof for it was taken out of the Preface to the Statutes of the University of Oxford. He (Laud) saith thus—I took a great deal of pains about those Statutes, and might justly have expected thanks for it, not such an accusation. But as for the Preface, it was made and printed at Oxford: I meddled not with it. I could trust the University with little, if not with the making of a Preface. If they have done any thing amiss in it, let them answer it. The passage was about certain offers made to amend those confused old Statutes, both in Ed. VI, and Q. Mary's days; but no effect came of the pains then taken, 'Recruduit labor,' says the Preface. So that this I can answer for them: There's not a word spoken of Religion, but of manners only, and that as much in relation to the times of Princes following, as her's. For the words, to my remembrance, are 'Interim optandâ Temporum Felicitate, &c.' And that Interim cannot be restrained to Queen Mary's days only, but must include the whole Interim, or middle distance of time to that present in which I settled the body of their Statutes, that is, all Queen Elizabeth's and King James his days; which I think no man can deny was, Optanda Temporum Felicitas."]

pleas'd

pleas'd themselves, because chiefly they were excluded from having any hand in them, and that as I have said several offensive passages were in them.

(I must now go back and take notice of some passages done (1) in the Vespers celebrated the 6 July this year. Dr. Peter Heylyn of Magdalen College being then an Inceptor in Divinity, had these Questions following out of the 20 Article of the Church of England.

Ecclesia auctoritatem habet in fidei controversiis determinandis.

Ecclesia auctoritatem habet interpretandi sacras Scripturas.

Ecclesia Potestatem habet decernendi Ritus et Ceremonias.

In disputing on these Questions, Dr. Prideaux the Professor let fall these passages following in moderating, offer'd to be avow'd against him upon Oath, if need were, the Queen's Almoner being present. They were these, 'Ecclesia est mera chimæra—Ecclesia nihil docet, nec determinat—Controversiæ omnes melius ad Academiam referri possunt quam ad Ecclesiam—Docti homines in Academiis possunt determinare omnes controversias, etiam sepositis Episcopis—&c.' Upon occasion of mentioning the absolute decree he brake out into a great and long discourse, that his mouth was shut by authority, else he would maintain that truth 'contra omnes qui sunt in vivis,' which fetcht a great hum from the country ministers that were there.

These passages (2) being sent up to the Chancellor by the Inceptor's means, he forthwith communicated them to his Majesty, and being openly read in his hearing, commanded the Chancellor to send them to Dr. Prideaux, to have his answer to them, whether these passages were true or not. The 22 of Aug. following, the Chancellor received the Doctor's Answer; wherein he opens and explains the whole matter so, that little or nothing of truth was in the aforesaid information. The particulars of which I should here repeat, but being too many I shall pass forward, and only tell you that the Doctor, to vindicate himself from these aspersions, sent with his said answer a protestation (3) beginning thus—'That as I believe the Catholick Church in my Creed, so I reverence this Church of England (wherein I had my Baptism and whole breeding) as a most eminent member of it. &c.'

In Sept. following the Chancellor being translated to the See of

(1) GEST. Cancellariat. G. Laud, p. 68, 69 &c.

(2) All these passages about Dr. Heylyn are in Will. Sanderfon's *Post haste Reply* to Peter Heylyn.

See Dr. Heylyn's *Life*, [p. 11, prefixed to his *TRACTS*, fol. Lond. 1681.]

(3) *Ibid.* p. 70.

Canterbury, the Univerſity gratulated his ſucceſs in an eloquent epiſtle (1) ſent to him bearing date 12 Sept. the beginning of which is: ‘Reverendiſſ. Antiſtes, ſummopere gratulamur fortunæ noſtræ quod nunc demum Epiſtolam lecturus es nec agnoſcentem nec rogantem beneficia nec gratiarum actione blandam nec ambitu moleſtam &c.’

The next memoir that I find occur this year is that concerning Mr. John Burges, lately of Pembroke Coll. who upon the propoſal of the collection for the re-edifying of St. Paul’s Church in London, which was tendred to him among others 3 June 1632 in Pembroke College Hall, did ſpeak fooliſhly and indiſcretly many inſufferable words, as particularly (2) ‘that Churches were not ſimply neceſſary becauſe GOD might be ſerved by us as well in caves and dens and woods,’ and alſo that he ‘would rather give 10 ſhillings towards the pulling down of that Church to build other Churches where they want them than 5 ſhillings towards the repairing of it &c.’ which paſſages being attested to his face before his Maſteſty’s Commiſſioners Eccleſiaſtical, was by them ordered to make a recantation at Oxford as the Vicechancellor ſhould appoint, which being by him performed in a (3) Convocation held 14 of March, was in a capacity to obtain that preferment which he was in ſeeking.

An. } Dom. 1634
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The firſt and principal matter, which preſents itſelf to our view this year, is the degradation and expulſion of Will. Prynne Eſq’. that egregious Hiſtriomaſtix and Idol of the Vulgar, ſometime Commoner of Oriel College, and Bac. of Arts of the Univerſity. For he having written a book againſt Stage-players, wherein he breathed out nothing but diſgrace to the Nation, infamy to the Church, reproaches to the Court, diſhonour to the Queen, and ſome things which were thought to be tending to the deſtruction of his Maſteſty’s perſon; was for that work (though licenſed) cenſured in the Star-Chamber to be fined 5000^l, and among other puniſhments to be expelled the Univerſity. In order to have this laſt done, letters were ſent to the Vicechancellor to put it in execution, with a form how it ſhould be performed. A Convocation therefore being held 29 Apr. all the proceedings in the Star-Chamber

(1) Ibid. in R. fol. 70 b.

(2) Ibid. fol. 80 a.

(3) Ibid.

against him were openly read: That done the ceremonies of degradation were performed, the particulars of all which I might have here set-down had they still remained in the Book (1) of Acts of the Convocation, but forasmuch as they do not, having been toren out by the person degraded at the beginning of the long Parliament, when that Book and other Registers were sent for to London to get thence matter for the Archbishop's trial, an excuse for the omission of them is easy. However as for the formula of his degradation, which was stuck up on St. Mary's Church door and in other places under the University seal, you shall have verbatim, as I find it in the remaining part (2) of his degradation running thus:

‘Cum GULIELMUS PRYNNE, olim hujus Academiæ Alumnus, jam vero opprobrium, in quodam contra Histriones libello, & Theatri Flagellum titulum proferente, ut in folium securius inveheret; multa in Principem, Populum, Ecclesiam, Curiam, licentiâ plusquam scenicâ evomerit, animosque omnium quantum in eo erat proritando, tantum non classicum cecinerit, verasque etiam Tragœdias, si daretur occasio, concitaturus; cumque decretum è camerâ stellatâ ad nos pervenerit, quo perspectum habemus, hoc illi impunè non cessisse, sed inter alia gravissima censuræ stigmata non ultimo loco habitum, quod dignus erat, ut priusquam Aurium (sensorii disciplinæ) jactaturam faceret, titulo & gradu Academico exueretur: Nos BRIANUS DUPPA Academiæ OXON. Procancellarius, totusque senatus Academicus, tam dignæ (ut par est) censuræ obsecundantes, ne inglorium hoc calumniæ nomen inter humaniores disciplinas audiatur, prædictum Gulielmum Prynne è studiosorum numero (ex quo suis seipsum moribus sese jam antea expunxerat) publico prorsus scito delemus, & ne artibus ulterius in dehonestamentum cedat, infimum illi (quem hic exceperat) gradum detrahimus, ut Academia nostra, cujus salutare succos in venena mutavit, tam indigno nomine liberata, eum posthac non agnoscat

(1) In R. [81 b. two folios seem to have been torn out, and the beginning and ending of the entry are scored. The beginning is as follows:

‘Convocatio habita 29 Aprilis An. D'ni 1634. Cujus causa erat (sic enim prefabatur Vicecanc.) ut egregius ille Histrionum-mastix prælii stupor & idolum vulgi Gulielmus Prinne e Camera stellata justissimo fulmine percussus, gradu Academico quem infamavit exueretur. Dum enim non tantum in Fabulas sed in res & personas — in

candidissimos principum mores, in bonos et literatos pene singulos (tanquam mundus totus ageret histrionem) iisdem furiis debacchatus est, ipse tandem factus est Fabula, cujus Actus primus a degradatione incipit infeliciorē postea habitura Catastrophen. Quænam vero nobis in particulari hac victimâ mactanda partes relicte sint ex decreto Curie ad nos transmissio intelligetis.’]

(2) Ibid. in R fol. 85 a.]

filium, qui impie adeo discessit, in Reipub. Ecclesiæ, et bonorum omnium hostem.

Dat. è Domo Convocat. xxix
Apr. 1634.'

As for this person, he was one of a hot fiery spirit and eager of any thing that was put into his head, but afterwards growing weary of himself when he had no enemy in a manner to encounter with, became more moderate and mild. And having fermented out most of his passion and venome, became for a time a happy instrument of the King's Restauration an. 1660, though then and ever to his last a bitter enemy to Prelacy.

In the beginning of July following Mr. Thom. Cooke Bac. of Divinity and Fellow of Brasenose Coll. preaching a Latin Sermon ad Clerum in St. Mary's Church, let fall some displeasing passages; for which being convented before the Vicechancellor in his Lodgings 19 of the same month, recanted them before him and others in this form (1) prescribed for him :

‘ Wheras in a Latine Sermon lately preached by mee in St. Maries, I delivered such words which by consequence might imply connivency and partiality in the Vicechancellor towards some of those that have violated the King's Edicts concerning such poynts of controverfy as are forbidden; these are to testify that I am heartily sorry that my words may beare any such interpretation, and do professe that I had no meaning to lay any such scandall upon my Governour, nor did any waies intend to aym at him and his Government, whose uprightnes in this particular, I am ready rather to acknowledge than traduce. And this recognition I do heartily and truly make before him, desiring it may give satisfaction to him and them whom my words have scandalized. In witness whereof I have subscribed my name this 19 of July 1634.

THOM. COOKE.

In the presence of us

THOMAS ILES

THOMAS JACKSON

THOMAS WALKER

} SS. T. PP.

(1) Ibid. fol. 90 b.

Which being read and the Recanter admonished, least he fall on such matters again for the future, departed, and there was no more notice taken of it. But he being one of those called Ante-Arminians, was several times put aside from preferment, and could not, though accounted by most a learned and deserving person, obtain any cure but the Vicarage of Drayton-magna in Shropshire. Which he keeping all the broken times, because (as I conceive) he adhered to the Parliament, and that he had taken the Solemn League and Covenant, (1) was at the Restauration of K. Charles II, made one of the Vicars of Bampton in Oxfordshire, and Archdeacon of that part of Shropshire that is in Hereford Diocess by the favour of the then Bishop of London Dr. Sheldon. The Reader is to note that one Tho. Cooke B. of Divinity wrote a book intituled ‘Episcopacy asserted as it now stands established in our Church and Commonwealth &c.’ printed at London 1641. in 4^{to}. But this Cooke having been bred (as I conceive) in Cambridge, and afterwards beneficed in the east parts of England, is not to be taken for the same with the former, because he never lived there or published any thing.

In a Convocation held 22 July, were letters (2) read from the Chancellor of the University, wherein his mind was signified, that he would have the new Statutes published, printed copies also for every House of Learning, and that ‘a great Ledger-book written out fayre,’ should be forthwith done, and that ‘to be the authentick Copie under Seal, and to rest in Archivis, to be the future judge of all Statutes which may hereafter be corruptly either printed or transcribed.’ That also they be ‘put in practice and execution for the space of one whole year, to the end that it may appear, if any necessary thing hath slipt the care of the Chancellor or those whom the University trusted’ with the matter. That also according to a decree formerly made, he should have power reserved to himself ‘to alter or take away from the said Statutes or any of them that which should be found by this intervening practice to be either unnecessary or incommodious for the Government.’

These particulars being read and consented to, were letters (3) of thanks from the University, dat. non. Cal. Aug. sent to the Chancellor for this

(1) See in the Testimony of the Ministers in the Province of Salop to the solemn League and Covenant &c. Lond. 1648 in 4^{to}.

(2) Ibid. in R fol. 91 a.

(3) Ib. fol. 92 a.

his fatherly care had towards it, the beginning of which are—‘Reverendissime Cancellarie, nostri juris corpusculum exhibitum pervolvisti, expectatum reddidisti &c.’ The 27 of Sept. following it being agreed in Convocation that the said book of Statutes should be dedicated to the King, was an Epistle (1) thereupon drawn up, and subscribed in the name of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford, and forthwith printed.

In Decemb. following, the said worthy Chancellor obtained a parcel of MSS. (2) for the publick Library from a learned and noble Gentleman, Sir KENELME DIGBY, who before had ‘been at the charge to bind up and of putting his Arms faire upon them,’ but intimating (3) withal that it was the donor’s mind, ‘first, that he would not subject those MSS. to the strictness of Sir Thomas Bodley’s Statutes, but would have liberty given, for any man of worth, that would be at the pains and charge to print any of those books, to have them out of the Library upon good caution given to that purpose and no other. Secondly, that he would reserve liberty to himself, during his natural life to borrow any of those books for his own private use whensoever he should ask them.’ For which great favour and most generous Benefaction, the University returned letters of thanks dat. 24 of the same month, viz. one (4) to the Chancellor for his procuring them, and another (5) to Sir Kenelm for his Benefaction, the latter of which begins thus: ‘Nobilissime Domine, quam vel artis copiâ vel celeritate ingenii æquum referemus responsum? &c.’ (6)

(1) Ibid. fol. 96 b.

(2) Ibid. fol. 102 a.—[‘in number 235 or thereabouts.’]

(3) Ibidem.

(4) Ib. 102 b.

(5) Ib. 103 b.

(6) Febr. 12, 1634. The Vicechancellor, Doctors and others being invited to see a Tragedy acted by St. John’s Scholars, certain rude Scholars disturbed them; among which were Jo. Baker, A. B. of New Inn, a Determiner that Lent, Joh. Gage and Will. Batenfon Commoners of Exeter, who threw stones against the walls and gate, broke windows and other mischief, who being discovered were taken to task by Dr. Pink the Vicechancellor, and forced to ask forgiveness on their bended knees in the North Chappel of St. Mary’s Church, Mar. 21, before the Vicechanc. Proctors and Determining Bachelours, then promising faithfully and with weeping tears, that

they would never act any thing hereafter ‘contra bonos mores et pacem Academiæ.’ GERT. Vicecanc. Pink, p. 14.

The coming of the Heralds to Oxford at the Summer Assize, 1634.

[“The Heraldes of Armes”]

Mem. That in August 1634 two Heraldes of Armes, Mr. Philipot called Summerfett, and Mr. Riley called Blewmantle, came to the University of Oxon with Commission to visit in the University as well as in the Towne concerning matters of Heraldie and Armes. And coming to the Vicechancellor then being, Dr. Pinke Warden of New Coll. to shew their Commission (as they had done two or three dayes before to the Judges in the Guildhall at the Assizes then held, in their rich coates, to have their Commission allowed) they alleadged that heretofore

in

An. { Dom. 1635
 { 11 Car. I.

The matters that I find memorable this year are these :

1. The Chancellor's giving (1) various MSS. to the University, that is to say, 14 Hebrew Volumes, 55 Arabick, 17 Persick, 4 Turkish, 6 Russian, 2 Armenian, 12 of the China Language, 44 Greek, 3 Italian, as many French, 46 English, above 200 Latin, besides 46 others of a later hand writing taken from the College at Wirtzberg (2) in the Sweedish war. Which MSS. being received by the University the Members thereof sent a letter (3) of thanks to him dated 28 May, beginning thus—' Reverendissime Cancellarie, dum verbis te fragilem fateris, et factis immortalem te comprobas, de fœlicitate nostra dolemus &c.'

2. His procuring a Prebendship of Christ Church to be settled on the University Orator and his successors for ever. For which the Academians gave him thanks in a letter dat. 20 Mar. (4) and Strode the Orator in another (5)

in Mr. Dr. Humphrey's time, an. 1574, their predecessors had done the like and visited in the University about reforming of errors in Heraldry &c. But the Registers of the University being perused, specified no such matter. Rich. Lee, Portcullis, afterwards Clarentieux K. at Armes pretended to have visited the University at that time.

And although these Heraldes had in a manner procured a kind of leave of the Lord Archbishop of Cant. then Chancellor of the University, to give some fair way to this their proceeding, yet the Vicechancellor consulting with the Heads of Houses, the matter did not relish very well unto them, that the said Heraldes should be suffered to keep any such Inquisition either within the Colleges (as they required) or within the precincts of the University.

Moreover there was sent to the Vicechanc. a Table of all the Coll. Armes blasoned in their proper colours and metalls, set forth by authority by Jo. Scott; and that the Colleges could not shew the Heraldes any other Armes then them, there set forth; and so it would be needless for them to enquire any further about it.

The Vicechancellor was also informed of the Universities exemption by K. Henry IV, and K. Henry VIII Charter 'a Marascallis Regiis &c.'

And that if the Heraldes should happen to fine any privileged person for any fault concerning Heraldry, yet the University ought still to have the fine, by K. Henry VIII his Charter.

And that the Heraldes themselves, now during the time of their abode in the University, were to be accounted privileged men, by virtue of a Composition betwixt the University and the Town in 37 of K. Henry VI, in regard that they bring a message, letters and commission, to the whole University; and therefore they were to be ordered by the Vicechancellor under whose jurisdiction they now were, and not he by them. All which things being well considered, it would be little avayelable for the said Heraldes to proceed any further in this their intended Visitation in the University.

And so after the Vicechancellor had entertained them at a Supper (whereat I was present) they took their leave, and promised to make as fayre a report of their usage in the University as they might &c. And this was all that was then done in that business.

Here I had forgotten to procure of them the sight of that allegation which they produced for their Visitation in Dr. Humphrey's time, &c. in regard that we have 'no memorandum thereof.' COLLECTANEA Br. Twyne Cust. Archiv. in Schol. Turr. vol. 24, p. 578.]

(1) Ib. fol. 109 a. GEST. Canc. Laud, p. 88. Et in GEST. Canc. R. Pinke, p. 25.

(2) 'Collegium Herbipolense in Germaniâ.'

(3) Ib. in eod. fol. and GEST. Laud, p. 89.

(4) Ibid. in R fol. 121 a. GEST. Canc. Laud, p. 97.

(5) Ibid. in GEST. p. 98.

the same day. The former begins thus, ‘Tam grandia tamque numerosa profudisti nobis beneficia, &c.’ and the other thus, ‘Cum in corpore Academiæ sim ipse lingua &c.’

3. That upon the Petition of the Chancellor and Scholars made to the King at Woodstock 30 Aug. a most ample Charter of Confirmation of the antient Liberties and Privileges of the Univerfity, together with their explanations, amplifications and some additions of new ones to them, were graciously granted (1) by him under the great Seal of England dat. 3 March following. This alfo was procured by the renowned Chancellor, and diftinguifhed from other Charters by the name of ‘the Caroline Charter.’ (2) For which great benefit, the Academians returned their

(1) Ibid. in R fol. 115 b, 116, &c.

(2) [“ A Copy of the *Docket* or particulars of the *new Charter*—as it was brought or fent down unto the Town of Oxon at the coming down of the Charter in the middle of March 1635.

Univerfity of Oxon.

A Grant whereby his Majesty doth confirm to the Chancellor, Mafters and Scholars of the Univerfity of Oxon, and their fucceffors, all their ancient Charters and Liberties formerly confirmed by the late Queen Elizabeth. And his Majesty out of his royal Grace to them is pleased hereby to explain and enlarge them in fundry particulars, the general heads whereof are thefe :

1. *Cognifance of Pleas.*

First an explanation of an ancient Privilege touching the Chancellors Cognifance of Pleas ; and hereby power is given him, to hold this Cognifance of Pleas as well betwixt fingular parties where one of the parties is a Scholar or privileged perfon, or where one party is a College or Hall or company of Students: And fo likewife where any body politique or Corporation of the Town is one party ; with power alfo to proceed with imprifonment or amerciamment againft fuch as make default of appearance, being cited, or refufe to ftand to judgment.

2. *Court of Record.*

That the Chancellor’s Court for Caufes may be a Court of Record, and may have a Seal, with power to alter the fame, and to have all other Rights of fuch a Court, where either party is a privileged perfon.

3. *Removing of Caufes from other Courts.*

An exemplification of an ancient Privilege againft drawing of Scholars or privileged perfons or bodies politique out of the Univerfity to Weft-

minfter Courts or elfewhere, for fuch things only as belong to the Chancellor’s cognifance: And that they may be difmiffed from thence without pleading their privileges or paying any fees.

4. *Court Leet.*

An exemplification of an ancient Privilege for the Univerfity’s Leet Court or View of Franc Pledge: and hereby power is given them, to hold fuch a Leet, as well over the Town and all Inhabitants as over the Univerfity. That this is a full and compleat Leet or View of Franc Pledge: that it be fummoned under the exprefs name of a Court Leet or View of Franc Pledge: that the perquifites thereof, for all things, to be the Univerfity’s, with power to diftrain for the perquifites.

5. *Orders and By-Laws to bind the Town.*

A fpecial Grant for the Univerfity to have power to make Orders and By-Laws to bind all the Inhabitants of the Town in thefe feveral cafes ; in matters that concern the good government of the Univerfity ; in matters that concern the fole cognifance and jurifdiction of the Chancellors of the Univerfity, and of no other Magiftrate there ; and in matters that concern the reformation of the youth of the Univerfity ; with power to determine in thofe and the like cafes.

6. *Buying and felling of Viſuals and Wares.*

An exemplification of an ancient Privilege for the Townfmen of Oxford to be anfwerable for their Families in buying and felling of Viſuals, where one party is a Scholar, or a Scholar’s Servant ; that this may be now extended to the buying and felling of all manner of Wares, where one party is a Scholar, or alfo his Scholar’s Servant, or any other privileged perfon.

7. *Coroners.*

cordial thanks (1) to the King, (as they did at the same time (2) for the bestowing a Prebendship of Christ Church on their Orator) then to their

7. *Coroners.*

A several Grant for the Univerfity to have two Coroners for life; of and for their own Body; with their proceedings in their Inquefts; with their [choice] and Oath: The two first Coroners are named by his Majesty, and the fubfequent Coroners are to be elected by the Univerfity.

8. *Felons Goods.*

An exemplification of an ancient Privilege concerning the Univerfity's right and title to Felons Goods and Chattels; and in this particular, that this Grant may be extended to the Univerfity precincts; that rights, debts and credits may be included within this Grant. And that power is given to make fearch and enquire after Felons Goods and Chattels, and to feize them, and to punifh them that make refiftance.

9. *Affize of Bread, Beer and Wine, of Weights and Meafures, Stalls and ftanding places in the Market.*

An exemplification of an ancient Privilege touching the Chancellor's cuftody of the Affize of Bread, Beer and Wine, and of the Weights and Meafures: wherein is an exprefs Grant of the Clerkfhip of the Market, with all manner of profits and perquisites iffuing from thence, and from the cuftody of Bread, Beer and Wine, Weights and Meafures: free power is given him to difpofe of the Stalls and ftanding places in the Markets for all Market folks; to have the full government of the Markets and of all manner of Viſtuals there, and of other things tending thereunto.

10. *Toll in the Market.*

To take reasonable Toll in the Markets; that no Magiftrate, or any other, within or without the Univerfity, except the Chancellor of the Univerfity only and his Vicechancellor, intermeddle hereafter with the licenfing of Vintners there: That none alfo licenfe Alehoufes there, without the exprefs affent and confent of the Chancellor or his Vicechancellor.

11. *Licenfing of Vintners and Alehoufes.*

That after the expiration of two Licenfes of thefe five Vintners now in being in the faid Univerfity, they may be reduced to the number of three according to the Statute of the Land; and thofe three to be licenfed only as is aforefaid by the Chancellor or Vicechancellor to fell Wine, during their lives.

12. *To enquire of and feize corrupt Viſtuals.*

The Chancellor or Vicechancellor to have power exprefsly to enquire and make fearch of corrupt Viſtuals, and to feize and difpofe of them, and to imprifon fuch as refift, and to make inquisition after Foreftallers, Regrators and Engroffers, with power to punifh them.

13. *Search fufpected Houfes, and herein a Mandate to the Mayor.*

An explanation of an ancient Privilege concerning Night Walkers, and fearch for fufpicious perfons: that in this particular, the Chancellor or Vicechancellor, or Proctors may have power to fearch both by day and night for fufpicious perfons, and for fuch as can give no good account of their living, alfo after lewd perfons, night walkers, gamefters, Scholars lodging out of their Colleges or Halls without juft caufes; to punifh fuch as are found faulty in thefe things by imprifonment, banifhment or otherwife; with a Mandate to the Mayor, and Town Officers to be affiftant to the fearch after fuch offenders.

14. *Townfmen anfwerable for fuch as they harbour.*

An explanation of an ancient Privilege for Townfmen to be anfwerable for fuch as they fhall harbour in their Houfes by the fpace of three nights; and touching this particular, upon information given to his Majesty, that the Town feteth up, or fuffereth to be fet upon the Town foil or wafte, both within and without the walls, many blind Cottages for the harbouring of many poor people and inmates, who have nothing to live upon but by begging from the Scholars and Students in Colleges and Halls.

15. *The Town inhibited from building without the leave of the Chancellor, &c.*

His Majesty commanding a reftRAINT from building any more fuch Cottages without the exprefs leave of the Chancellor or Vicechancellor: That the Townfmen admit no fuch for Tenants in thefe Cottages, of whom there may be a doubt that they will prove troublefome to both the Bodies refpectively, or efpecially to the Univerfity: That for the prefent Tenants and Inhabitants of thofe Cottages now already built, the Townfmen or owners of them may be anfwerable for them as for fuch as they fhould harbour for above three nights or for longer time in their own houfes; with power given to the Chancellor or Vicechancellor from time to time to intermeddle in the bufinefs, for the Univerfity's fecurity therein, and

to

(1) Ib. fol. 116 a.

(2) Ib. 120 b.

Chancellor, (1) and afterwards to several other great personages that were contributing towards the procuring and obtaining it.

to punish such as resist by discomfiting or otherwise.

16. *Anatomy Lecture.*

A several Grant for the public Reader of Anatomy in the University; namely, that for such an use he may have at any Gaol delivery for the Counties of Oxon and Berks, and within 21 miles of the University's precincts, claim to have one or two dead bodies of such as suffer death by law, for his Anatomical Dissection and Lecture.

17. *Taxing or rating privileged persons.*

An exemplification of an ancient Privilege for privileged mens liberties in merchandising and trading in this particular; that the privileged men be not taxable for merchandising, unless besides the bare Privilege they intermeddle with some other kind of trading or merchandising to their own use: That in consideration the University hath been at great charges to make the River Thames navigable from Oxford to London, the privileged men may have as much liberty to trade and merchandise, both by land and water, as the Townsmen of Oxford have and had, and to be as free and quit from all taxations and customs for trading, as the Townsmen be or may.

18. *Immunities to privilege men from custom.*

A several Grant of the exemption of the Scholars and their necessary Servants, and the public Servants of the University from being tied to appear at common Musters, or contributing thereunto, or providing to set out men to war, or for other warlike provision or preparation.

18. *From Musters and Salt Petre.*

A like Grant of exemption from digging of Salt Petre, within the precincts of the Colleges or Halls, or within their necessary Servants houses, or other Students or Graduates houses.

19. *Payment of Subsidies, Fifteens, Impositions and Contributions.*

A like Grant of exemption of all Graduates and Scholars, the public Servants and Officers of the University and of Scholars necessary Servants from payment of Subsidies, reliefs, exactions and impositions or common contributions and sums of money, and as Cambridge hath, viz. that they shall be freed thereof as to their pensions, salaries, fees, exhibitions, allowances and their necessary expences in or about their studies.

20. *Feats of Arms, Plays, &c.*

An exemplification of an ancient Privilege against Feats of Arms to be had or practised near the University of Oxon; and in this particular, that no idle Shews, games, or pastimes, whereby the Scholars may be withdrawn from their Studies, be had or done within five miles within the precincts of the University, without the consent of the Chancellor or Vicechancellor, or one of the Proctors for the time being, with power to proceed against such as shall offer to do the contrary.

21. *Impanel on Juries.*

An exemplification of an ancient Privilege for exempting of Scholars from being impanelled in Juries: This particular is extended to all public Servants of the University; also to all Scholars' necessary Servants, and to all other privileged persons in general, except it be in the University's own Courts, and in the University business,

22. *Printers.*

An exemplification and amplification of his Majesty's Letters Patent in 8 Caroli granted to the University of Oxon for three Printers there, to this effect: namely, that in giving them heretofore power to print all manner of Books publicly not forbidden, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding; and for some other reasons here set down, his Majesty confirmeth them their former liberties of printing, explaineth what is meant by Books publicly forbidden, giveth them license to print and sell all manner of Books, though formerly mentioned in the Charter of the Stationers of London, claimed as well to belong to theirs as others printing, and freeth the University Printers from all Penalties growing thereupon.

Lastly, an exemplification and amplification of an Act of Parliament of 13 Eliz. for confirming all the Lands, hereditaments, privileges and possessions of the University of Oxon, which they then had, that it may extend to all which hath fallen to the said University since that time; as Endowments of public Lectures, of the Library, and common Schools, and the like; with a general Mandate, especially to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of Oxon, for the due observation of these his Majesty's Letters Patent now made to the University of Oxon. Subscribed by Mr. Attorney General—His Majesty's pleasure signified by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and by him procured."}]

(1) Ib. 116 b. Et GEST. Canc. Laud, p. 95 96.

4. That Dr. WILL. JUXON, Bishop of London, sometime [President] of St. John's Coll. in Oxford, being made Lord high Treasurer of England, was congratulated by letters (1) from the Univerfity dat. 20

[An ANALYSIS of the great Charter of 1635, 11 Car. I. drawn by W. B. (Dr. Blackstone) 28 Jan. 1758. In Turr. Schol. N. E. P. CC. 28.]

Note, the Letter (c) denotes a Confirmation, (r) a Recital, and (e) an Enlargement or Explanation, of the Charter or other Instrument next immediately following.

The Charter of Westm. 3 Mar. 11 Car. I: r. c. e.

Westm. 2 Jan. 9 Eliz. r. c.

Westm. 18 Oct. 2 & 3 P. & M. r. c.

Westm. 7 Jun. 1 Ed. VI: r. c.

Westm. 10 Oct. 2 Hen. VIII: r. c.

Westm. 1 Mar. 2 Hen. VII: r. c.

Westm. 3 Jul. 1 Ed. IV: r. c.

Westm. 20 Jul. 2 Ric. II. (as recited afterwards.)

Westm. 2 Jun. 7 Hen. VI: r. c.

Westm. 7 Dec. 1 Hen. V: r. c.

Westm. 20 Nov. 1 Hen. IV: r. c.

Westm. 20 Jul. 2 Ric. II: r. c.

Westm. 20 Nov. 30 Ed. III: r. c.

Waltham. 12 Apr. 10 Ed. III: r. c. e.

Thunderley. 20 May 8 Ed. II: r. c.

Rading. 10 May 28 Hen. III.

Woodstock. 10 Febr. 40 Hen. III.

Westm. 6 Febr. 46 Hen. III: r. c. e.

Woodft. 18 Jun. 39 Hen. III.

Westm. 2 Febr. 49 Hen. III.

Woodft. 21 Jun. 52 Hen. III: r. c.

Woodft. 29 May 32 Hen. III. }

Enrolled 33 Hen. III. }

Westm. 11 Mar. 8 Ed. II: r. c.

Decifion in Parl. post Pasch. 18 Ed. I.

London, apud Turr. 27 Jun. 29 Ed. III.

Westm. 16 Jul. 30 Ed. III: r. c.

Sir Rich. Damory's Ind're Westm. }

Tuesday after 8 Jul. 30 Ed. III. }

Westm. 10 Jan. 32 Ed. III.

Westm. 15 Jul. 14 Ric. II.

Westm. 13 May 2 Hen. IV.

Westm. 2 Jun. 7 Hen. IV.

Westm. 25 Febr. 37 Hen. VI.

[Westm. 1 Apr. 14 Hen. VIII.]

(1) [Ib. REG. f. 118 a.]

March, beginning thus ‘Præreverende Pater ac Domine, juvat nos tum pulchram hujus officii anſam iterum, iterumque audire &c.’

5. That a controverſy hapned between the Archbiſhop of Canterbury our Chancellor and both the Univerſities, concerning his Metropolitick Viſitation of them in Eccleſiaſtical matters only. Which continuing till the year following was on the 21 June (1) diſcuſſed at Hampton Court before the King and his Council: and being adjudged to the Archbiſhop under certain reſtrictions, yet the ſentence was never put in execution, nor the proceſs between each party ſince medled with. What elſe I ſhall take notice concerning this matter is, that the Archbiſhop, in order to obtain this his right which he ſought after, deſired of the Univerſity to borrow the MEMORABLES and PRIVILEGES of the Univerſity collected by Rob. Hare; the which requeſt, though in itſelf reaſonable (conſidering withal what a great Benefactor the Archbiſhop had been to the Univerſity) yet the members thereof thought fit to deny him, leaſt they ſhould lend a hand to betray their own Privileges: However when the matter was decided, thoſe books, with others, and divers papers, were laid to open view at the Council-board in Hampton Court, on the 21 of June before mentioned. (2)

An. { Dom. 1636
 { 12 Car. I.

The Statutes being all finiſht as I have before told you, nothing was now wanting but the publication of them, I mean the Original Manuſcript. For before that was done, nothing of them, though printed, (3) could take place. To this end, the King ſent them to Oxford ſealed with the great Seal of England, that of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury as Archbiſhop, and with that of the office of the Chancellorſhip of the Univerſity of Oxford, by Dr. John Bancroft Biſhop of Oxford, Sir John Coke Knight, Principal Secretary of State, Sir Hen. Marten Judge of the High Court of Admiralty and of the Prerogative, Sir Edw. Littleton Kt. Sollicitor General, and Sir Thom. Ryve Dr. of the Civil Law, his Maſteſty's Advocate. Theſe I ſay coming to Oxford 21 June (bringing his Maſteſty's Letters with them dat. 12 of the ſame month) a Convocation

(1) Ib. f. 123, 124. The 14 was appointed, but put off till 21.

(2) [See the buſineſs debated in the King's pre-

ſence, in Ruſhw. HIST. COLL. vol. ii, p. 324—332.]

(3) Edit. Oxon. in fol. 1634.

was celebrated (1) the day following in St. Mary's Chancel, wherein all Heads of Houses, Regents and non Regents being present, the said Commissioners were conducted thereto by one of the Bedells from the Sacellum Vestiarium, commonly called Adam Brom's Chappel; and being all seated near to the Vicechancellor, Sir John Coke delivered his Majesty's Letters (2) to the Vicechancellor, which he receiving with obeysance, delivered it to the Senior Proctor to be by him read with an audible voice to the Convocation. Therein it appeared that it was his Majesty's pleasure 'that all Heads of Houses under their hands should accept of the said Statutes, as the rule by which they should be governed and govern, and likewise to bind themselves by oath to the observance of the said Statutes of the Univerfity. Which subscription and Oath all the other Heads of Colleges and Halls that were absent should make and take at their return before the Vicechancellor, and all the rest of the Univerfity should accordingly take their Oath to these, as they formerly had done to the other loose and confused body.'

The said Letter being read, the Vicechancellor produces the Chancellor's Letters (3) dat. at Lambeth 15 June, beginning thus: 'Non diu abhinc est quo Literas patentes, Libertates avitas &c.' Therein among other things, he saith that he congratulath the Univerfity and himself, as Chancellor thereof, 'quod Statuta, situ et pulvere tantum non sepulta, in lucem reducta, et suis numeris titulisque distincta videret: multo tamen magis' (saith he) 'quod placuit Academiae in frequenti Convocatione (ne uno refragante) rem totam ad me curamque meam referre, ut sub incude mea limarentur, et à me confirmationem acciperent, &c.' And a little after thus—'Transmisi vobis Statuta quæ annum probationis apud vos complevere, jam ex usu illo in nonnullis emendata, et pro potestate à vobis concessa, et sub sigillis meo vestroque in debita juris forma confirmata; cum ecce placuit Regi Serenissimo Musisque vestris addictissimo, suam etiam superadjicere confirmationem, manu propria et sigillo magno munitam, quod Academiae honorem, moribus disciplinam, Statutis venerationem et firmitatem, nequit non conferre, &c.'

These things being done the formula of the confirmation (4) of the Statutes was read and published by the Registry of the Univerfity,

(1) Ibid. in R ut supra, fol. 125 b.

(2) Ibid. et GEST. Procanc. Pinke, p. 55.

(3) Ibid. in R fol. 126 a. GEST. Canc. Laud,

p. 99. Et GEST. Procanc. Pinke, p. 56.

(4) Ibid. in R f. 126 b.

being put at the end of the Statute book by the Chancellor, and sealed with the Seals of Archbishop See, and Office of Chancellor of the University. The confirmation also of the King which he signed with his own hand and the great Seal of England, was also read and published. After that, Sir John Coke made a grave speech in English, wherein he shewed (1) to the auditory the great love which the King had to the commonwealth of Learning and learned men, and also the indefatigable pains which the Chancellor had taken for our profit, and for the reforming of manners and discipline.

His speech being ended, the Vicechancellor received and embraced the book of Statutes in the name of the University, and in an accurate Oration (2) in the Latin tongue did applaud our good success that we enjoyed through the munificence of the Prince, and care and trouble of the Chancellor. That done also the Vicechancellor (Dr. Pink), Proctors, and the several Heads of Colleges and Halls, having taken an Oath according to the said Statutes, did subscribe their names at the end of them. To which subscription, was the year following put this note——‘ Memorandum quod sex ex supra nominatis, viz. Samuel Fell, Thom. Iles, Joh. Kinge, Rich. Gardiner, Joh. Morris Ecclesiæ Christi Canonici, et Petrus Wentworth Coll. Balliol. Socius, a nemine ad id requisiti, utpote qui nullius Collegii aut Aulæ præfecti erunt, aut nomine vel numero Præfectorum in ullo Actu Academico præfectis proprio censebantur, sed sua tantum ipsorum promptitudine et alacritate ad obsequium suum Statutis testificandum subscribebant.

RICARDUS BAYLIE Vicecan. Oxon.

Deletilem hanc spongiam, jussu honoratissimi Cancellarii paratam eluendo officioso των Παρεγγραπτων errori Dominus Vicecancellarius adhibuit, Nov. 22, an. Domini 1636 et disjunctionem istam Chirographo suo confirmavit.

In presentia meâ JOHANNIS FRENCH Notarii
publici et Registrarii Universitatis Oxon.’

But to proceed. All these things being done the University sent an Epistle (3) to the King, and another (4) to the Chancellor the 23 of the

(1) GEST. Canc. Laud, p. 101, &c. GEST.
Pro-Canc. Pinke p. 57.

(2) Ib. in GEST. Pro-Canc. Pinke p. 61.

(3) Ib. in R f. 127 a.

(4) Ibid. in eod. fol. et GEST. Canc. Laud,

p. 112, 113.

ſaid month of June, purpoſely to render thanks to them for their tender love and care towards the Univerſity.

The 9 of July following, another Convocation was celebrated, wherein a letter (1) from the Chancellor dat. 16 June, was read; by which, he giving ſeveral rarities to the Univerſity, you ſhall have part of it, as it follows—*‘ Mitto autem Libros non unico idiomate deſcriptos, quos ſpero ſacrabit DEUS. Sunt autem, ni fallor, Hebraici Octodecim, Perſici quatuordecim, Arabici quinquaginta, Armenicus unus, Æthiopici duo, Chinenſis unus, Græci duodecim, Latini ſexaginta quinque, Anglicani duodecim, Gallici quatuor, Hibernici duo. Quos omnes non ſine ſumptu intra anni proximè elapſi ſpatium congeſſi, et nunc in Bibliothecam Bodleianam reponendos mitto.*

Cum his mitto *Aſtrolabium Arabicum ære puriori deſcriptum, quo meditavit vir omni eruditionis genere inſtructiſſimus, et olim Academiae noſtræ Alumnus, nunc decus, Johannes Seldenus.*

Mitto etiam effigiem *Sereniff. Regis Caroli, ne fama ejus ære perennior ſuo ære deſtitueretur. Nullibi autem melius locari poteſt Rex Muſarum Patronus, quam apud vos et inter Muſas. Volo autem ut in Clauſtris illis ubi libri mei MMS. ſiti ſunt collocetur caput hoc nunquam fatis venerandum, ut in memoriam veſtram revocet, cujus dignatione (ſub Deo) factum eſt, ut illa, qualia qualia ſunt, quæ in veſtram gratiam facta ſunt, præſtare poſſem. Et ut veluti inſpector ibi ſtet, nequis libros quaſi ſub intuitu Regis poſitos, ullo modo violare auſit.*

Nummi mihi non ſunt. Eâ in re S. Petro fere æqualis ſum. Numiſmata tamen quædam diuturnâ ſolicitudine conquiſivi. Acervum nolui vobis mittere, ſic enim uſui nulli ſunt, niſi videre, et numerare ad Studioſos pertineat. Redegi itaque omnia quæ paravi, in ſeriem eamque doctrinalem, ut per eandem Ordinem ſæculorum, et temporum poſſitis uno quaſi intuitu aſpicere et per Reverſa, ut vocantur, maximas quaſque ſummorum Imperatorum actiones, et Temporum Vices, et Accidentia rerum publicarum planius videre, et per ea difficiliora quædam Hiſtoricorum loca melius intelligere, et quandoque de Hiſtoriarum veritate etiam in rebus cognitu neceſſariis judicare poſſitis, &c.

Infuper, etiamſi ab Idololatriâ abhorret animus, tamen quo vobis contemptui ſit magis Gentium vecordia, duo accipietis ſuperſtitionis ludibria,

(1) Ib. R. f. 128 a. et G^EST. Canc. Laud, p. 109, 110, &c.

Idola duo; unum Ægyptiorum vetus, alterum Hesternum Indorum Occidentalium, &c.'

Thus the most renowned Chancellor: Which letter being read, the Vicechancellor, after an accurate Oration in which was much extolled the Chancellor's munificence, proposed to the Masters, of returning a gratulatory answer, (1) which being consented to, was forthwith sent, bearing date the same day. The beginning is, 'Vocitemus te licet Academia Patrem, Ductorem Angelum, Archangelum equid nimis! Agnoscamus te amplissimum divinæ munificentiae Cisternam &c.'

The Plague being now in several parts of the Nation, especially at London, the Act and Assizes were deferred, (2) not only for the security of the Scholars and Citizens, but also the King and Court, who had intentions of visiting or seeing the University. And being through the great care of the Chancellor and Proctors kept clear from the infection, the King, Queen and Court came to Oxford 29 Aug. whose reception, entertainment and departure being memorable, I shall therefore give you an account of it.

On the same day therefore being Monday, towards the evening, the Chancellor, (who came privately into the University 25 of the said month) Vicechancellor, divers Doctors and Masters, went from St. John's Coll. towards Woodstock to meet the King. The Chancellor, accompanied with Juxon the Lord Treasurer, Bishops of Winchester, Norwich and Oxford rode in a Coach; the Doctors and Masters on horseback with foot-cloaths and the three Esquire Bedells before them. Having rode as far as the way near Aristotle's Well, they made a stay. After a while, came the King and Queen, Charles Prince Elector Palatine, and his Brother Prince Rupert, all in one Coach. At whose appearance the Chancellor, Treasurer and Bishops came out of their Coach, and the Doctors and Masters alighted. And drawing near to that of the King's, the Vicechancellor (with the rest all kneeling) spake an eloquent Oration, enduring about a quarter of an hour. That being done the Chancellor gave up the Bedells Staves to the King, and the King again to the Chancellor, and he to the Bedells. After this they drew forward about a bow-shoot towards the City, and then being met by the Mayor, Aldermen and certain Citizens on horseback (some having foot-cloaths) a speech

(1) Ib. in R f. 129 a. GEST. Canc. Laud, (2) Ib. in R 124 b.
p. 114, &c.

was spoken by the Recorder, and the Mace delivered up and restored. That being done also (the University Members putting themselves into order in the mean time) they marched into the City (the Citizens leading the way) and making a stand at St. John's Coll. gate, Mr. Tho. Atkinson of that House spake another Speech to the King, very brief and very much approved by his Majesty to the Chancellor after the solemnity was over. Thence they went through Northgate-street, then by Quatervois, and so through Fish-street, the sides of which, though loyned with Scholars of all Degrees in their formalities, yet neither they nor the Citizens made any expressions of joy, or uttered as the manner is, 'Vivat Rex.'

Being come within Christ Church gate, Strode the University Orator saluted them with a Speech beginning thus; 'Maximorum optime, et optimorum Maxime Rex, si omnium Musarum linguæ in me unum confluerent &c.' Which Speech being ended and approved by many (especially those of Ch. Ch.) the Chancellor in the name of the University presented to the King a BIBLE in folio, with a velvet cover, richly embroidered with the King's Arms in the midst, and also a costly pair of Gloves. To the Queen another pair of Gloves, to the Prince Elector Hooker's Books of ECCLESIASTICAL POLITIE with Gloves, and to his Brother Rupert Cæsar's COMMENTARIES in English, illustrated by the learned explanations and discourses of Sir Clem. Edmonds. After this the King accompanied the Queen to her lodging, from whence coming instantly out, the Dean and Canons conducted him with all the Lords to the Cathedral; but before he entred, he knelt down at the large South door, where lifting up his hands and eyes, with his long left lock (according to the then mode) shelving over his shoulder, did his private devotions to his Maker. That done Dr. Joh. Morris, one of the Canons, entertained him with a short Speech. Thence he proceeded into the Choir and heard divine Service, which being concluded, was conducted to the Dean's Lodgings; and being no sooner settled there, but the Mayor and his Brethren came, and presented to him a Bole and certain pieces of Gold in it, and so they departed.

That night, after the King, Queen, and two Princes had supped, they saw a Comedy acted in Christ Church Hall, but such an one it was, that it had more of the Moralist than Poet in it. And though it was well penned, yet it did not take with the Courtiers so well, as it did with the
togated

togated crew. It was intituled, 'Passions calmed,' or 'The Setling of the floating Island,' made by Strode the Orator, and performed by the Scholars beyond expectation. It was acted on a goodly stage, reaching from the upper end of the Hall almost to the hearth place, and had on it three or four openings on each side thereof, and partitions between them, much resembling the desks or studies in a Library, out of which the Actors issued forth. The said partitions they could draw in and out at their pleasure upon a sudden, and thrust out new in their places according to the nature of the Screen, whereon were represented Churches, Dwelling-houses, Palaces, &c. which for its variety bred very great admiration. Over all was delicate painting, resembling the Sky, Clouds, &c. At the upper end a great fair shut of two leaves that opened and shut without any visible help. Within which was set forth the emblem of the whole Play in a very sumptuous manner. Therein was the perfect resemblance of the billows of the Sea rolling, and an artificial Island, with Churches and Houses waving up and down and floating, as also rocks, trees and hills. Many other fine pieces of work and Landscapes did also appear at sundry openings thereof, and a Chair also seen to come gliding on the Stage without any visible help. All these representations, being the first (as I have been informed) that were used on the English stage, and therefore giving great content, I have been therefore the more punctual in describing them, to the end that posterity might know that what is now seen in the Play-houses at London belonging to his Majesty, and the Duke of York, is originally due to the invention of Oxford Scholars⁽¹⁾.

The next day being Tuesday the King heard a Sermon in the Cathedral, preached by Mr. Browne the Senior Proctor, on Luke xix, ver. 38: 'Blessed is the King that cometh in the name of the LORD, peace in Heaven, and glory in the highest.' That done and applauded, the two Princes, Chancellor of the University, and divers of the Nobility went to St. Mary's about 9 of the clock, with the Bedells and Vergerer before them, where, in the Chancel, (the Convocation House being not yet finished) being all settled, the Vicechanc. expressed the cause of that Convocation to the Doctors and Masters then present in their formalities. Which being done the Chancellor stood up and delivered a short speech ⁽²⁾ to the Auditory, beginning thus, 'Florentes Academici, et hoc tempore

(1) This is true.

(2) GEST. Canc. Laud, p. 122.

florentissimi, quibus Caroli Regis &c.' After which the Vicechancellor proceeded and spake another: then the Princes, who were presented by Sir Nath. Brent, Warden of Merton Coll. were created Masters of Arts, and after them divers of the Nobility. All which being done, the Chancellor dissolved the Convocation.

Soon after they all returned to Christ Church (the Princes having before seen some of the fairest Colleges, especially St. John's, where by his Majesty's leave they were entred into the Buttery Book) who having a desire to see the publick Library, did, with the Princes, Nobles and Chancellor of the University go to that place (the Queen being not yet ready) and no sooner entred, but entertained with a Speech spoken by William Herbert of Exeter College, second son of the Earl of Pembroke, then Lord Chamberlain: the beginning of which was this, 'Augustissime Princeps, patiaris infantissimam linguam primas quas voces sacras facere &c.' which being done the King viewed the new Buildings and Books that the Chancellor gave, and being ready to depart, word was brought that the Queen was come, so the King went into her Coach and forthwith proceeded to St. John's College, where they saw the new Building that the Chancellor had at his own charges lately erected. That done, the Chancellor attended them up the Library stairs, where, as soon as they began to ascend, certain Musicians above entertained them with a short Song fitted and tim'd to the ascending the stairs. In the Library, they were welcomed to the College with a short Speech spoken by one of the Fellows called Abr. Wright. That being done, and dinner ready, they passed from that to the new Library, lately built by our Chancellor; where the King, Queen, and Prince Elector dined at one Table, standing across at the upper or north end, and Prince Rupert with all the Lords and Ladies at a long table, reaching almost from one end to the other, at which all the gallantry and beauties of the kingdom seemed to meet. All other Tables, to the number of 13 besides the said two, were disposed in several Chambers in the College, and had men and Scholars appointed to attend them to theirs, and the content of all—'I thank God (saith the Chancellor) (1) I had the happiness that all things were in verie good order, and that no man went out of the gates, Courtier or other, but contented, which was a happiness quite beyond expectation.'

(1) In GEST. Cancell. p. 124.

When dinner was ended, he attended the King and Queen, together with the Nobles, into several withdrawing Chambers, where they entertained themselves for the space of an hour. In the mean time he caused the windows of the Common Hall or Refectory to be shut, candles lighted, and all things to be made ready for the Play, which was then to begin, called 'The Hospitall of Lovers,' made for the most part (as 'tis said) by Mr. George Wild, Fellow of St. John's College. When these things were fitted, he gave notice to the King and Queen, and attended them into the Hall, whither he had the happiness to bring them by a way prepared from the presence Lodgings to the Hall without any the least disturbance. He had the Hall kept so fresh and cool that there was not any one person when the King and Queen came into it. The Princes, Nobles and Ladies entered the same way with the King, and then presently another door was opened below, to fill the Hall with the better sort of company. All being settled the Play was began and acted. The plot good and the action. It was merry and without offence, and so gave a great deal of content, which I doubt cannot be said of any Play acted in the Play-houses belonging to the King and Duke, since 1660. In the middle of the Play, the Chancellor ordered a short banquet for the King and Queen, Lords and Ladies. And the College was at that time so well furnisht, as that they did not borrow any one Actor from any College in the Univerfity.

The Play ended, the King and the Queen went to Christ Church, retired and supped privately, and about 8 of the clock went into the Common Hall there to see another Comedy called 'The Royall Slave,' made by Mr. Will. Cartwright of that House. It contained much more variety than that of 'Passions calmed.' Within the shuts were seen a curious Temple, and the Sun shining over it, delightful forests also, and other prospects. Within the great shuts mentioned before, were seen villages, and men visibly appearing in them, going up and down, here and there, about their business. The Interludes thereof were represented with as much variety of scenes and motions as the great wit of Inigo Jones (well skilled in setting out a Court Maske to the best advantage) could extend unto. It was very well pen'd and acted, and the strangeness of the Persian habits gave great content. All men came forth very well contented, and full of applause of what they had seen and heard.

‘It was the day of St. Felix,’ (as the Chancellor observed) (1) ‘and all things went happy.’

The next day being Wednesday Aug. 31, the Chancellor, Vicechanc. and Doctors attended about 8 in the morn. the coming forth of the King and the Queen. At their appearance the Junior Proctor (as I take it) made a farewell speech, and then at the conclusion their Majesties were graciously pleased to give the University a great deal of thanks. After which the Chancellor, in his own name and that of the University, gave their Majesties all possible thanks for their great and gracious patience and acceptance of their poor and mean entertainment, and so they departed.

In the afternoon was a Convocation celebrated, wherein by the desire of the Prince Elector made unto his Majesty, were 21 Doctors of Divinity (2) created, 3 Doctors of Physick, and as many of Civil Law, besides 10 Bachelours of Divinity, many Masters of Arts, and some Bachelours of Law and Arts. At night the Chancellor entertained at St. John’s, in the same Room where the King dined the day before, at a long Table which was for the Lords, all the Heads of Colleges and Halls in the University, and all other Doctors, Proctors, and some few friends more, which he had employed in this time of service. It gave the University a great deal of content, being that which never had been done by any Chancellor before. He sat with them at the Table, and he and they were merry and very glad that all things had so passed to the great satisfaction of the King, and the honor of that place.

Upon Thursday after dinner the Chancellor departed from St. John’s to the Bishop of Oxford’s new House at Cudeston, and then the Play which was acted before the King on Tuesday in the afternoon should have been represented again at the same place to the University, and Strangers that were remaining in the City, but such was the unruliness of the young Scholars in breaking in and depriving the Strangers of their places, that nothing at all was done in it.

On Friday in the afternoon (Sept. 2) was acted according to the Chancellor’s appointment, ‘The Royall Slave,’ in Christ Church Hall, before the University and Strangers, and the next day in the afternoon, ‘Passions calmed.’ Both which were acted very quietly and gave great content. In November following, the Queen sent to the Chancellor (3) that he

(1) In Diario suo edit. per Gul. Prinne.

(2) REG. R fol. 135 b.

(3) Vide GEST. Canc. Laud, p. 124, 128, &c.

would procure of Christ Church the Persian attire of the Royall Slave and other apparell wherein it was acted, to the end that she might see her own Players act it over again, and whether they could do it as well as 'twas done by the Univerfity. Whereupon the Chancellor caufed the Cloaths and Perfpectives of the Stage to be fent to Hampton Court in a Waggon, for which the Univerfity received from her a letter of thanks (1). So that all of it being fitted for ufe (the author thereof being then present) 'twas acted foon after, but by all mens confeffion, the Players came fhort of the Univerfity Actors. At the fame time the Chancellor defired of the King and Queen that neither the Play, or Cloaths, nor Stage, might come into the hands and ufe of the common Players abroad, which was graciously granted. Mr. Jasper Maine's Play called the 'City Match,' though not acted at Christ Church before the King and the Court as was intended, yet it was fent for to Hampton Court, and he went there about Chriftnas following to fee the fetting forth of his Play. It took fo well, that it was afterwards acted before the King and Queen at Whitehall, and feveral times by his Majefty's Servants at the Black Fryers in London, and at length published an. 1639, fol.

In a Convocation held 19 Dec. were letters (2) from the Chancellor to his Deputy publicly read, concerning the Sermon and Prayers ufually had at St. Mary's in the beginning of the Terms, which were wont to be not fo orderly as they fhould, nor with fo good example to other places at large in the Kingdom as fuch an Univerfity as this fhould give. 'For firft' (faith he) 'the Communion was celebrated in the body of the Church and not in the Chancell, which though it be permitted in the Church of England, in fome cafes of neceffity where there is a multitude of people, yet very indecent it is, and unfitting in that place, where fo few (the more the pity) are to communicate at thefe folemne times. But thefe abufes I caufed to be rectified in Dr. Duppa's time, and I hope neither you nor your fucceffors will fuffer it to return againe into the former indecency.

Secondly, Though none do come to thofe folemn Prayers and Sermons but Scholars, and thofe too of the better rank, yet to no fmall difhonor of that place, the Sermon is in Latine and the Prayers in Englifh. As if Latine Prayers were more unfit for a learned congregation than a Latine

(1) R ut fupra, f. 138 a, &c. [Dat. Hampton Court 6 Dec.]

(2) Ibid. fol. 139 b. [Dat. Croydon, Nov. 26.]

Sermon. And the truth is the thing is very absurd in it selfe, and contrary to the directions given at the beginning of the Reformation of this Church. For in the Latine Service books which were first printed in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth her reigne, there is an expresse both direction and charge, that notwithstanding the altering of the ordinary forme of Prayers throughout the whole body of the Kingdome from Latine into English, yet in the Universities such Prayers unto which none but they which were learned did resort, should be in Latine. And for my part I doe much wonder considering how publick that direction was, that the University at the beginnings of Terms, should fall from this Ordinance, and so divide the service and Sermon between Latine and English.

Upon consideration of this I acquainted his Majesty both with that printed direction of Queen Elizabeth, and with the breach of it by the University at the beginning of Terms. Whereupon his Majesty was pleased to give me in charge to see this ordered, and to take a course for a remedy in the future, and that hereafter Service, Sermon and Communion should be at all beginning of Termes, uniformly in Latine, since none resort to either but such as well understand it.' In pursuance of which charge he took order to have it settled in that manner as 'tis to this day.

'Two things there are' (as the Chancellor further saith in his letter) 'which you and the Heads must take present care for. The one is that the Vicechancellor and he that helps him to officiate (whosoever he be) bee in Surplices. But whether the Vicechancellor will put on his Surplice when he goes to the Communion, or put it on at the first, and so read Service, and sit at the Sermon in it, I leave to his own judgment, but I like the latter better, and the Surplice must be under both the Habitt and Hood.

The second is that there must be care taken with the Singing men that they may answer the Litany and all other places of the Service where they interpose, in Latine, which they may easily practise and be ready to performe at the beginning of the next Terme. But if they cannot, the Litany must be sung or answered by the Masters (without the Organ) till they can, for the main business to have all things in Latine must go on, &c.'

An. } Dom. 1637
 { 13 Car. I.

The Plague raging again this year in several parts of the Nation, the Act was deferred (1) by Convocation (held in the beginning of July) till October, the Vespers to be kept on the 7, and the Comitia on the 9 of the same month. But the infection increasing at London before that time, the Act was quite put off for (2) that year in a Convocation held 9 Sept. At that time it seemed fit to the Heads of Houses and Convocation, that all Inceptors of Arts should pay when they were compleated and made Regents (which was in Oct.) 10s. a piece (if present) above their ordinary and usual fees, if not present 20s. Every Doctor also, whether of Physick, Law or Divinity, was to pay 10l. if present, if not 20l. before they were compleated or made Regents in their Faculties. But some of the Masters refusing to obey the said Decree were degraded. (3) Their names were,

Eusebius Dormer of Magdalen Hall.

Will. Goulston } of Lincoln College.
 Will. Adams }

Oliver Wallop of Pembroke Coll.

Will. Holt (4) of Magd. Coll.

All which continued degraded except Wallop, who paying his money and acknowledging that he had erred, was the year following restored (5) to his former estate and made Regent.

The 30 Jan. being Tuesday Mr. Richard Kilbye Bac. of Divinity, of Lincoln Coll. preaching at St. Mary's on Phil. ii, lat. part of the 12 ver. uttered certain words, whereby were revived some Controversies concerning Arminianism, and contrary also to his Majesty's Declaration. For which being convented (6) before the Vicechancellor to deliver up his Sermon, did so accordingly, but then refusing to submit or recant for what he had preached, the Vicechancellor summoned him again to appear before him and divers Doctors in his Lodgings. In obedience he at length made his appearance, and they laying open to him his error, recanted, (7) about the 13 of March; at which time he ingenuously

(1) Ibid. in R fol. 147 a.

(2) Ib. 150 b.

(3) Ib. 151 a. GEST. Canc. Laud, p. 151.

(4) Ut in GEST. Canc. Laud, p. 151, ut

supra. W. Holt's name is not in the act of Degradation.

(5) R 153 b.

(6) R 152 b.

(7) GEST. Canc. Laud, p. 154.

confessed

confessed that the self same Sermon he had preached in St. Mary's pulpit 16 years before, and then it was well approved of.

What I have further to observe this year is, that in the second week in Lent, about the 20 Febr. the Students of Christ Church and those of Exeter Coll. grew so unruly (the Masters interposing and wrangling in, and the Undergraduats fighting out of the Schools) that the Vicechancellor was forced to command an absolute cessation of all manner of Disputations between the said two Houses.

An. { Dom. 1638
14 Car. I.

The 6 of April met in the School Tower the Vicechancellor, Dr. Prideaux, Dr. Thom. Isles, and Dr. Francis Mansell: before whom appeared according to summons Mr. Jasper Mayne of Christ Church, to whom it was objected (1) that in a Sermon preached by him in the Cathedral the last Passion day he offended against the King's Declaration by handling such controversies and matters that were therein forbidden. To which Mr. Mayne gave answer that he was ignorant of the King's decrees by reason of his absence when they were published, but for the future he would have a care, lest he fall into the same fault; which answer being taken as sufficient by the said Doctors, they dismissed him.

About the same time the Proctors laying down their fasces, the Senior of them (Lawford of Oriel) who had been very strict in his office, (having been much prest therunto by admonitions from the Chancellor) received great affronts and abuses both by hissing and hooting at him in St. Mary's Chancell when he made his farewell Speech, and in flinging stones at him at his return thence to his College.

Which great incivilities coming to the Chancellor's knowledge, did so much resent the matter that he down right school'd (2) the Vicechancellor and Heads of Houses for suffering such disorders, and not take care that the ring-leaders of them should be imprisoned or banished. But the business it seems being general, some few of the most notorious could not be discovered, only two or three of the younger sort, who were publicly whipt.

(1) R fol. 152 b.

(2) GEST. Canc. Laud, p. 157, 158.

The next matters that occur memorable this year are,

1. That the Act was put off (1) because that the Plague raged at Cambridge, Reading, Gloucester, Northampton and in other parts of the Nation, and all Inceptors ordered to pay the said sums of money as they did the last year. The Anti-remonstrants, commonly called the Faction, had it seems brought their designs so far, that if an Act had been celebrated, this had been one of their divinity questions :

‘An addita et alterata in Liturgiâ Scoticana, justam præbeant scandali materiam? Neg.’ Which passing in Congregation and approved of by the Vicechanc. the Chancellor checkt him (2) sharply for what he had done, and stiled those that proposed it ‘bold young men, and busy fools, who think there can be nothing done in the State, but by and by it must be made an Act Question.’

2. That the King coming to Woodstock in August, the Vicechancellor, Doctors and Proctors went to wait on him, and being received, the Orator spake a Speech to him, the beginning of which is this, ‘Diviniss. Regum, quanquam radiationis vestræ proximitatem solenni gaudio quasi novam accipimus &c.’ The same time also a Sermon was delivered before him by one of the Doctors, which done, he shewed to them his wonted grace: Afterwards receiving some entertainment there, they departed. But so great was the number of Doctors then present, that upon the King’s dislike thereof made to the Chancellor, it was resolved (3) for the future, that but 15 Doctors (besides the Proctors) should wait on his Majesty there, and then to go in wide-sleeve scarlet Gownes.

3. That that great and beneficial Statute concerning the Examination of those that stand for Degrees was put in execution (4) about 10 of Oct. The ordering of which was as followeth. The Examiners are to be Regents, or Regents ad placitum, in number three. The examined are to be such that are Candidates for the Degree of Bachelaur, or Master of Arts. The number at one time to be examined are to be 6. Each Master undertaking two. The time of Examination to be between 9 and 11 of the clock in the Morning, either in or out of Term, so that it be not on Holydays and other solemn times; since restrained only to Term-time. The place appointed for these Exercises was the Natural

(1) R fol. 155 a: GEST. Canc. Laud, p. 160.

(2) GEST. ut supra, p. 159.

(3) Ibid. p. 172.

(4) R fol. 157 a; et GEST. ut supra p. 167.

Philosophy School. The warning or notice given for their performance was by papers stuck up in publick places; but this was so altered in the Vicechancellorship of Dr. Greenwood (viz. in a Convocation (1) held 24 Feb. 1650) that two of the lesser Bells of St. Mary's were to toll a little before nine of the clock. The Arts and Sciences that the Candidates for the Degree of Bachelour are to be examined in, are (as in the Statutes) Grammar, Rhetorick, Logick, Ethicks and Geometry, besides in Greek and Latin. Those for the Degree of Master, are Philosophy Naturall, Metaphysicks, Astronomy, Opticks and History, besides in Greek and Latin. And that the Examiners and examined might be seen and heard, were seats built (2) the next year, as also for the Vicechancellor, Proctors, Doctors and Masters. So taking it seems were these Exercises, and so frequented (never at first without the Vicechancellor and certain Doctors) by all Degrees, that the fame of them spreading abroad, a certain Jesuit the year following habited in a very gentile fashion, and attended by 3 or 4 servants (supposed to be Jesuitical Novices) came (3) into the School and sat an hour to hear them. Afterwards departing, very contentedly as was supposed (for then the Exercises were performed well) took horse at the Schools gate, vanished, and nothing was at all heard of them.

4. That upon too much declaying in St. Mary's Pulpit against Non-residents, the Chancellor took care (4) to rid the University of them, being now grown to a considerable number.

An. { Dom. 1639
15 Car. I.

The Chancellor not yet resting from being beneficial to us, sent more volumes of MSS, to be reposed in the new part of the Library which he erected, that is to say, 16 Hebrew and Syriac, 55 Arabick, 15 Persian, 26 Greek, 439 Latin, 3 French, as many Italian, 12 English and Saxon, 3 German and one Chinese, and another Armenian. Which being received with a Latin letter (5) concluding thus—'Et quoties coram altari DEI et CHRISTI ejus procidatis, videte fitis inter orandum memores mei peccatoris: sed et amici et Cancellarii vestri, W. Cant.' (maliciously

(1) REG. Convoc. T p. 129.

(2) GEST. ut supra, p. 190.

(3) Ibid. p. 197, 198.

(4) Ibid. p. 168, 169, et 158.

(5) REG. R fol. 165 b. [Dat. Lambeth, 28 Jun.] Et GEST. p. 183.

interpreted

interpreted by William Prynne) (1): the University sent him a letter of thanks very well penned dat. 4 July, (2) concluding also thus—‘*Quin etiam paternitatis vestræ precibus benedicti non modo lætiores progressus conabimur, sed fidentiores procidemus coram summi Patris Altari; dum illic inter orandum recordamur tui quem, sanctum altare custodem habuit fidissimum et pretiosissimum exornatorem, tibi præmium, nobis gratiam facilius impetrabimus sanctitatis vestræ obsequentissima Ancilla Oxoniensis Academia.*’ The former of which letters did much become so reverend a father and generous Patron as Laud was, the other a dutifull child as the University, and therefore not to be carp’d at by that restless faction that delight in the ruin of those things, in which they have no concern in the advance of them.

There was at this time ‘an old, but a very ill custome continued in the Convocation House, namely, that when the Vicechancellor or either of the Proctors had an occasion to read any publick Letters, or make any solemn speech to that Body, the Masters did all or most of them rise from their seats, and come and stand confusedly before him that speakes, expressly contrary to Statute, and taking off all decency and dignity from that place.’ Of this the Chancellor having received divers complaints, ordered (3) that if any person should presume to do it for the future, ‘that the Vicechancellor command him to prison, and give notice of his name’ to the Chancellor. Also that the ‘Vicechancellor and the Proctors for the time being, and their successors, should committ any man to the Castle that should presume to come within the Convocation House door that is not a member of that body.’

What else the Chancellor endeavoured to reform this year also was the breaking of drinking in Colleges and Halls, (4) for the Scholars (not excepting the Seniors) being hunted out of Alehouses and Taverns by the Vicechancellor and Proctors constant walking, they would have their meetings in their private chambers not only for bibbing but gaming. But before these good endeavours of his could be brought to pass, troublesome times came on, and all or most matters of reformation vanished.

(1) In CANTERB. DOOME, p. 72.

(2) Ibid. f. 166 b. Et in GEST. p. 185.

(3) Ibid. in R f. 167 a. Et GEST. p. 189.

(4) GEST. Canc. Laud, p. 210, 211, &c.

An. } Dom. 1640
 } 16 Car. I.

This year (1) presents unto us many troubles and tokens of approaching ruin. Divers Layicks behave themselves insolent against Scholars and their authority, and endeavour to their utmost power to turn all things topsie turvie. For now the grand and renowned patron of the University being declining to the apprehensions of most men, the Citizens take upon them to do what they please. They deny the Scholars Privileges, and deny obeysance to them; witness their intrusion into the office of the Clerkship of the Market, their enquiries at their Leets touching the cleansing and paving of the streets: Their refusing to be regulated by the Vicechancellor (as heretofore) touching the price of their Candles: Arresting and suing privileged persons in their City Court: Taking of Felons goods, and interrupting the Proctors in their Night-walks. Nor

(1) Being now come to the wane of Prosperity, I must tell you something of the state of the University. 1. It flourished in number, having in it at least 4000 Scholars. 2. Many eminent Scholars, for School Divinity, Disputations, Preaching, &c. 3. A most seemly and reverend Clergy. 4. An exact Discipline. 5. An encouragement for studious, virtuous, poor Scholars. But the next year, 1641, many left the University, went to their homes, took up arms, and brought by the restless fury of the Presbyterians to nothing. Since this a decay of common honesty. Atheism increased; and that which favoured of the old Religion quite gone: many useful customs decayed, by the decrying them down in the interval. Ministers more sociable and delighted in innocent sports, but since Presbytery reigned, they grow shy and fear.

‘University renowned for piety and learning.—All Arts and Sciences highly honoured, and consequently their Academies did flourish.—The Universities never had such a flourishing time for number of Students, civility of Conversation, and eminence in all parts of learning, as when the influences of his power (Laud) and government did direct their studies.’ (Heylin’s HIST. of Laud, p. 252.) ‘The Church shining in transcendent emperyal brightness, and purity of Evangelical Teachers.’ (Ham. Lefrange.) Each House full of Scholars; the obscurest of which had at least 100—Glocester the worst rented had

at least as many; of which number you might have seen 20 or more Gent. Com. clad either in doublets of cloth, of silver or gold. ——— Covenanters and Presbyterians have been the ruin of many families; the authors of bloodshed, the causes of decay of common honesty, charity—good thoughts towards each other—backbitings, slanders, undermining, falseness, dissimulation. And from their base dealings we see how the former piety and plain dealing of this Nation is turned into cruelty and cunning—and all this they have done merely for preferment, &c.

Before the War—Scholaistical Divinity—Polemical more—Disputations acute and nervous, especially in Divinity—which Faculty was much encouraged by K. Ja. and K. Cha. I.—Histories much perused. After the War broke forth and all the broken times, mostly practical Divinity by Presbyterians and Independents, Preaching and Praying. Little polite Discourses (and those that would not be suffered to see the light before the War) much in fashion—Controversies about Episcopacy — Kingship — Liberties — Privileges — Magna Charta—Petition of Right—Rebellion—Disobedience—Hospitality and Charity much decayed—nay common Honesty.

1640, Dec. 8. A Fast throughout all the Nation (except Lond.) Kept strictly by the Univ. of Oxon. Dr. Lawrence of Baliol Coll. preached, and Mr. ——— Loe of Queen’s Coll. at St. Mary’s.

can I among these matters omitt the present multiplying of Cotages and Inmates in all parts of the City, in despite of inhibitions to the contrary sent unto them by letters from Lords of the Councill, whereof they had in freindly manner been put in mind by the Univerfity both at their publick Seffions and other times.

The Puritans multiply their Conventicles, shew themselves openly, and preach in publick very feditiously. The generality of people being greedy of novelties, are apt to murmur, affront their superiours, especially those of the Gown, and despise grandure. The farther particulars of which, though now too numerous to reckon, yet may they partly be discovered in these memoires following.

At the salute of Flora, two May-poles were set up in Halywell near Oxford, in despite of the Precisians. On the top of one, was placed a Tub, and therein the picture of one Edw. Colledge or Colledge, a Musitian and great Puritan, living in the parish of St. Peter's in Baylie, at whose house also were frequent Conventicles. And because he had formerly stole wood (as 'twas reported) a little fagot was tied to his back. This mockery had not stood a day or two but exciting much the precise people, the Scholars of New Inne and some of Magdalen Hall came armed and pluckt it down, which giving great offence to the Parishioners of Halywell, much harm would have followed, had not certain Officers interposed themselves (1).

Those troubles being over hapned others between the Proctors and Night-watch lately appointed, between whom passed divers bickerings and affronts. Then also Proctor Allibond's (2) imprisoning the Constable of St. Thomas parish for setting the Watch there, 23 June, without his license or privity thereunto. For which he and the Vicechancellor were convented by the City before the Counfel-board, but they came off clearly. Yet that which was most notable was the stir between the said Proctor and John Nixon, Alderman, concerning the committing and releasing of Offenders to and from prison. For which and other matters, the said Proctor was by the Alderman's endeavours cited to appear before a Committee at London to answer for what he had done, but he died before he could appear. The chief matter for what he was to answer,

(1) This story of the May-pole should be under 1641.

(2) GEST. Canc. Laud, p. 225, 230.

was the releasing of an Irish foot-post which the Alderman had committed without a warrant. (1)

On Sunday the 6 Sept. in the morning was a seditious Sermon preached at St. Mary's by John Johnson Bach. of Divinity, of Magdalen Coll. (a person well versed in the Oriental Languages) which being downright against his Majesty's Declaration, was summoned to appear the 14 of the said Month in the Congregation House, before Dr. Potter the Vicechancellor, several Doctors and both the Proctors. Where appearing and being guilty that he had erred, recanted before them only under this form: (2)

‘Whereas I John Johnson Fellow of Magdalen College, preaching at St. Maries on Sunday September the 6th last in the forenoon, did unadvisedly throughout my Sermon insist upon the proof of Univerfall Redemption and Univerfall Grace, not without some bitterness against the contrary opinions, hereby disobeying the declaration and command of our most religious Sovereign Lord the King, to the disturbance of the peace of the Church and of the University: I do here acknowledge my offence

(1) In the Hist. of the Troubles and Tryal of Archb. Laud, fol. Lond. 1695, p. 296, this matter is thus related: “Alderman Nixon appears a witness 4 May 1644—He says ‘the Mayor and the Watch set by him were disturbed by the Proctors of the Univ. and a Constable imprisoned.’ Of which Laud says thus—The Night Walk and the keeping of the Watch, is the ancient, known, and constant Privilege of the University, for some hundred of years; and so the Watch set by the Town (purposely to pick a quarrel) was not according to Law. He (old Nixon) adds, ‘that when the Right Hon. the Earl of Barkshire would have referred the business to the King’s Counsel learned, I (Laud) refused, and said, I would maintain it by my own power, as Chancellor.’ If I did say this (which I neither remember nor believe) I might better refuse Lawyers (not the Law but Lawyers) than they a sworn Judge of their own nomination, which they did.

The case was briefly this. There were some five or six particulars which had, for divers years, bred much trouble and disagreement between the University and City; of which (to my best remembrance) this about the Night-Watch, and another about Felons Goods, were two of the chief. The University complained to me. I was so far from going any by-way, that I was resolved upon a Tryal at Westminster Hall, thinking (as I after found) that nothing but a legal Tryal would set those two Bodies at quiet. ‘The Towns-

men liked not this: Came some of the chief of them to London: Prevailed with their Hon. Steward the Earl of Barkshire, to come to me at Lambeth, and by his Lordship offered to have all ended without so great charge at Law, by reference to any of the Judges. I said I had no mind to wrong the Town, or put them to charge, but that they would fly off from all awards, and therefore stuck to have a legal Tryal. After this, some of the chief Aldermen came to me with my Lord, and offer’d me, that if the University would do the like, they would go down and bring it up under the Mayor and Aldermens hands, that they would stand to such an end as Judge Jones, who rode that Circuit, should upon hearing make. They did so: and brought the paper so subscribed, (and therefore I think Alderman Nixon’s hand is to it as well as the rest). Upon this I gave way; the University accepted; the Judge heard and settled. And now when they saw my Troubles threatening me, they brake all, whistled up their Recorder” (Mr. Whistler) “to come and complain at the Council Table, his Majesty present. And I remember well, I told his Lordship (then making the aforesaid motion to refer to the King’s learned Council) that his Lordship well knew what had passed, and that being so used as I had been by the Townsmen, I would trouble myself with no more references to Lawyers, or to that effect.”

(2) REG. R f. 180 b. Et GEST. Canc. Laud, p. 237.

and

and my sorrow for it, humbly desiring, that this my acknowledgment may be accepted. And I doe promise for the time to come to conforme myself in all humble obedience to his Majesties said Declaration, and allways to preferre the publick good and peace of the Church before any doubtfull and disputable opinion of mine owne.'

The same day in the afternoon Henry Wilkinson Senior, Bach. of Divinity of Magd. Hall, commonly called Long Harry (afterwards put in Canon of Ch. Church by the Parliamentarian Visitors) preached a Sermon on this text on iii Revel. verse 16. 'So then because thou art lukewarme, and neither cold nor hot, I will spew thee out of my mouth.' Which Sermon being very bitter against some Ceremonies of the Church, very base also and factious, and intended meerly to make a party for the Scots, was summoned the same day that Johnson was, and enjoyned to make this recantation: (1)

'Wheras I Henry Wilkinson of Magdalen Hall, preaching at St. Maries upon Sunday Sept. 6, in the afternoon, did in severall passages of my Sermon uncharitably and indiscretly glaunce at my Superiours, and other conformable members of the Church of England, as at men lukewarme and wanting zeale, and inclining to favour Romish Superstitions and antient heresies: And did also indirectly accuse the present condition of this Church, as if it never fared worse with good men, and as if goodnes were discountenanced, discouraged and punished, &c. I do hereby unfainedly confesse my errour and my sorrow for it. And I do also promise ever hereafter both in my Sermons and Discourses, in publick and in privat, to carry myself with all obedience and conformity to the publick Government, being carefull to give no just offence, or scandall to the Church or my Superiours.'

But he obstinately refusing this, was suspended from all execution of his Priestly Function within the University and precincts thereof according to the Statute, till he should make his palinodie. Soon after, when the Long Parliament began, he complayned to them about the latter end of Novemb. of the usage he had received from the Vicechancellor. Whereupon according to the command of the Committee for Religion in the House of Commons, the Vicechancellor sent up a copy of his Sermon, with his exceptions against it: Which being received from the hands of Dr. Baylie Dec. 9, was by them perused, but they finding nothing (as

(1) In *GEST. Canc. Laud*, p. 238.

they thought) that might make him guilty of punishment, released him from his suspension, and gave order that his Sermon should be printed; which accordingly was executed an. 1641. From this time the factious or Puritannicall party grew very bold, preaching and discoursing what they list. Yet however this is to be noted that Francis Cheynell, of Merton College, preaching a Latin Sermon soon after for his Degree of Bach. of Divinity and giving very great offence therein to many, a Regent denied his Grace 17 Dec. for two reasons, and would not suffer him to proceed at that time.

Oct. 17. The members of the Univerfity met together in a Convocation to choofe Burgeffes for that Parliament called the Long. Sir Thom. Roe Kt. was chosen by the fuffrages of all there, John Selden of the Inner Temple Esq. by the better part, yet some few there were with Dr. Prideaux of Exeter, and Dr. Hood of Lincoln College, of the Antiarminian or Puritan party, that were chiefly for Sir Nathan. Brent, Knight, Warden of Merton College, but being out-vied with votes, fate down in peace.

Nov. 6. The Chancellor sent (1) to the Univerfity more volumes of MSS; viz. 6 Hebrew, 11 Greek, 34 Arabick, 21 Latin, 2 Italian, and as many English, 5 Persian, of which one is in a large folio, and containeth a History from the beginning of the World to the end of the Saracen Empire. With these he sent a Latin Epistle beginning thus: ‘ Non datur scribendi otium; hoc tamen, quale quale est, accipio lubens, ut pauca ad vos transmittam (adhuc florentes Academici) &c. [dat. 6 Nov.]’

Which letter, as also the MSS (the last that he ever sent) being kindly received, the members of the Univerfity expressed themselves very grateful in a Latin Epistle (2) excellently well penned, that was sent to him beginning thus—‘ Æternum Reverendissime Cancellarie, quænam hæc lucta indefessæ virtutis et præmentium angustiarum? Dum nutat Orbis, nictantque Stellæ, Academiam firmare cogitas, unicam illustrare Academiam; &c. [dat. 10 Nov.]’ Which Epistles being look’d upon as somewhat reflecting on the Parliament now sitting, and on these times ready to change, a certain person as ignorant as zealous, undertook to translate them, thinking thereby to bring an odium upon the Chancellor and Academians: but done they were and published (3) so foolishly, far beneath the endeavours of a school-boy, and little or nothing agreeing with the Originals, that

(1) R 182 b. Et GEST. Canc. Laud, p. 240.

(3) Printed in one sheet in 4°. 1641.

(2) Ibid. in R 183 a; et in GEST. p. 241.

had they been published the year before, the loss of ears had been thought punishment little enough for the Publisher.

In the beginning of Decemb. following, a scandalous report being spread in the House of Commons, that through Laud's means the University was generally inclined to Popery, a certificate (1) was drawn up and signed Dec. 14 by the Heads of Colleges and Halls (all except Rogers, Principal of New Inn, a notorious Puritan) that they knew not any one Member of this University guilty of, or addicted to Popery: Afterwards sent to London to satisfy the Parliament. The rise of this report proceeded from the Speech of Sir Edw. Littleton, spoke in Parliament in Apr. 1640, wherein he said that Mass was commonly celebrated in Oxford, meaning (as it afterwards appeared) (2) at the Miter Inn in All-Saints parish, the Keeper of which, Charles Green, being a Recusant: about which there was afterwards a great stir at the Council-board. The like foolish jealousy there was of a devilish design of the Papists to blow up the City of Oxford with Gun-powder on Thursday the 13 of January 1641, which being first suspected by some busy Puritanical persons, several houses were searched; at length in some by-corner in the Star Inn in St. Michael's parish, there was found an inconsiderable quantity of powder and some arms, that certain Cavaliers to the number of 150, (whom they took to be Papists) had left there a little before, which they could not carry with them, and for which they did intend soon after to send a messenger.

The 27 of the said month of December, Dr. Potter the Vicechancellor was ignominiously sent for up by a Serjeant at Arms to the Commons House, for doing his duty in relation to his place (the particulars I scarce know) but discharged soon after. No sooner he came home, but another order made by the Committee of the House of Commons for the University, and subscribed by Sir Rob. Harley, was sent after him to appear before the said Committee in the Council-Chamber of the Court of Wards at Westminster, on the 6 day of January, to make answer to such questions as by the said Committee should be propounded to him. According to which summons he appeared and was examined about those Sermons that were lately questioned by him, and other matters relating to the government of the University. But how he acquitted himself I know not (3).

According to an order made the 5 day of the said month (subscribed by

(1) *GEST.* ut supra, p. 244.

(2) *Vid.* *ibid.* p. 219, 222.

(3) [See the *JOURN.* of the House of Com. 1640-1, 7 Jan. vol. ii, p. 64.]

Sir Rob. Harley) the authentical or written Book of Statutes, with that printed for the Vicechancellor's use, also most of the ancient Books and Registers of the University (from which the said Statute Book had been composed) and especially that containing the Acts of Convocation made in the time of the Chancellorship of Laud, were by the command of the Lords and Commons now assembled in Parliament, sent the 13 of the said month to London, to the end that a Committee, which was afterwards appointed, should make a search for matters against the said Chancellor, soon after to come to a Trial for his life. Yet some there were that verily thought that they were sent for in order for the making a defence for the visiting and regulating the University, because about that time there was a bill preparing for that purpose. In the mean time the Acts of Convocation being written in loose papers by the Registry, were never remitted into any book that I have yet seen; so that from the 10 Nov. 1640 to the 11 of July 1642, we have nothing of that nature committed to memory in books.

In the mean time our Citizens, who abetted these troubles, were not wanting dayly to undermine the Academians, to scandalize and take all advantages to invade their Liberties, and having no better an opportunity as they thought than now, preferred a malicious and insolent Petition to the Lords in Parliament against them 18 January, (1) wherein they challenge their antient Privileges, and to the said Petition add their Grievances, which among the rest were, the Regal power which the University hath to make Proclamations in their own name, by as imperious words as any of his Majesty's Proclamations are, &c. Their power to make what By-laws and Ordinances they please. Their power to create new Offices and give them what fees they please. The great power they usurp in the Market, having no more by right than the examination of Weights and Measures. Their exaction of Toll, the City being exempt from paying it. Their assuming to themselves (under colour of a new Charter obtained) power to make Ordinances and By-Laws to bind Citizens and Inhabitants &c.

With these and the like grievances (too numerous now to mention) the Citizens proceed, and omit no opportunity to vex and disturb them. But to countermand this Petition, the Academians put up another, beginning thus, 'May it please your Lordships: The Town of Oxford

(1) [15 Jan. See JOURNAL of the House of Lords, vol. iv, p. 132.]

lyeth out of the rode, and is no way usefull to the publick by any trade or manufacture. It seems only for the entertainment of Scholars, and the Townsmen have no other way of subsistence but by the Univerfity: Infomuch that heretofore upon the departure of the Scholars to Stanford, they were desired to return again, least the Town of Oxford should utterly perish &c.' Afterwards they proceed to tell their Lordships what barbarous murthers they had formerly committed on them, and how also now they were ready to do the like upon the least occasion offered &c. These things being done on both sides, a hearing is allowed before the Lords 20 Febr. and afterwards further time given, and the 9 of March following appointed to be the day of decision of the matter, the Archives and Registers of the Univerfity being in the hands of a Committee. That day being come and all things prepared, a second hearing was then made, the Lords mostly enclining to the Univerfity. At length the Earl of Berkshire was named for a reference to Arbitrators. For the Univerfity were named the Earls of Pembroke, Dorset and Bristoll, the Bishops of Lincoln and Chichester: For the City the Earls of Bath and Southampton, the Lords Say, Roberts and Dunfinore. Soon after it was ordered by the House that any two or three equally for both parts might treat on this accommodation; according to which order they several times met, and in a manner composed the troubles.

While these things were in doing, the Commonalty were ready ever and anon to tumultuat and rise against the Scholars. They had their meetings every night at Quatervois, either to confront Academical authority, or Scholars as they passed the Streets, or to embrace novelties and reports that dayly and hourly came from London concerning the affairs of the Nation, and particularly those between the Univerfity and City. Among several tumults that they raised in the open streets since the putting up their Petition, was first that noted one on Sunday the last of January about 9 of the clock at night; for then, as in the Univerfity's Petition it appears, were assembled hundreds together in a riotous manner to disturb the Proctor in the execution of his office, against a lewd woman. For the encreasing of which tumult the Citizens caused their great bell at St. Martin's to be rung out to draw their company together, as in the time of K. Edw. III, when the great Conflict hapned. The other was the night following, viz. Feb. 1, at 8 of the clock, of which the Junior Proctor having notice presently made hast to Quatervois, and there

finding above 200 Laycks assembled, desired and charged them to depart every one to his house. But when he saw that few obeyed him, endeavoured to force some away, and whilst he did so, those behind him hum'd, hiss and cried, 'stand, stand.' And thus they served him so often, that he saw no hopes with the strength of so small a company that he had with him, to appease that great tumult, his office and authority being not now as formerly it had been, respected by them, all of them presuming to confront him, and some daring to throw stones. Whereupon he departed to seek for more assistants, which some of them perceiving, presently ran into St. Martin's Church, and rung the great bell, as they did the night before, and this was done about an hour after the Curfew bell had rung. Upon this the Mayor (Whistler) being enformed by him of this great disorder, was moved after much persuasion to accompany him with one of the City Baylives and a Constable: and when, upon enquiry made, they had imprisoned two, accused by them for the authors of this tumult, and another who had been most active in it, many of the rest departed. Howbeit a great number continued in the street making great noises, and inciting others to rise, till about 12 of the clock at night. These tumults, as I have been enformed, did so much enrage the Scholars, that they taking all advantages to encounter the Citizens, strict order was given to all Heads of Houses, to keep their Scholars quiet, and prevent them from going into the City.

Febr. 10. Some disorderly Juniors of the Puritanical party came into St. Martin's Church in the evening at eight of the clock at night, and abused Mr. Giles Widdows, as he was reading prayers. The Church Wardens were so politick as to lock the doors upon a sudden, and apprehend them ipso facto. One of them was of New Inn (the nest at this time of Puritans) who with the rest were punished. The like abuse had been given by 10 or more young Students of Lync. Coll. on the 13 of Dec. 1637, for which they recanted in a Congregation soon after (1).

The 14 of the said month at night a quarrel 'twixt some of inferior note of either Corporation arose. One had his windows broken, and both received and gave blows. The Proctor was called to compose the strife, and did forthwith imprison the authors of the tumult. Several such petty discords arose this year, which I shall pass by as needless to report.

The 10 March following, (2) it was ordered by the Lords Spiritual and

(1) REG. Congr. R fol. 19 b.

the Lords, vol. iv, p. 160, 180.]

(2) [12 Febr. and 10 Mar. See JOURN. of

Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the two books written by Dr. John Pocklington (Rector of Yelden in Bedfordshire) the one called 'Altare Christianum,' and the other 'Sunday no Sabothe,' (1) should be burnt by the common Executioner publickly in both the Universities, and in the City of London. Which order being received by the Vicechancellor of Oxford, the said books were accordingly burnt the 15 of the said month before St. Mary's Church, there being then present many spectators. This last book was much bought up by and taken into the hands of young Students, who usually read it at common fires, and according to their dispositions it was either liked or disliked.

An. { Dom. 1641
17 Car. I.

The first thing that presents itself to our view this year is 'the humble Petition of the University of Oxford, made to the high and honourable Court of Parliament, in behalf of Episcopacy and Cathedralls,' which being very worthy of memory, I shall here verbatim set it down :

' Sheweth,

That whereas the Universitie hath been informed of severall petitions concerning the present government of this Church, and maintenance of the Clergie, which have of late been exhibited to this Honourable Assembly : Wee could not but think our selves bound in duty to God, and this whole Nation, in charity to our selves and Successors, who have and are like to have more then ordinary interest in any resolution that shall be taken concerning Church affaires, in all humilitie, to desire the continuance of that forme of Government, which is now established here, and have been preserved in some of the Easterne and Westerne Churches, in a continued succession of Bishops, down from the very Apostles to this present time ; the like whereof cannot be affirmed of any other forme of Government in any Church. Upon which consideration, and such other motives as have been already represented to this Honourable Parliament, from other persons and places (with whom we concur) in behalfe of Episcopacy, We earnestly desire, that you would protect that ancient and Apostolicall Order from ruine or diminution.

(1) A Sermon preached at Ampthill in Bedfordsh. at the Bp. of Lincoln's Visitation 17 Aug. 1635.

And become farther Suiters for the continuance of those pious Foundations of Cathedrall Churches, with their Lands and Revenewes,

As dedicate to the service and honour of God, soon after the plantation of Christianitie in the English nation:

As thought fit and usefull to be preserved for that end, when the Nurseries of superstition were demolished, and so continued in the last and best times since the blessed Reformation, under King Edw. VI, Q. Elizab. and K. James, Princes renowned through the world for their piety and wisdome :

As approved and confirmed by the Lawes of this Land, ancient and moderne :

As the principall outward motive and encouragement of all Students, especially in Divinitie, and the fittest reward of some deep and eminent Schollars :

As producing or nourishing in all Ages many godly and learned men, who have most strongly asserted the truth of that Religion We professe, against the many fierce oppositions of our Adversaries of Rome :

As affording a competent portion in an ingenuous way to many younger Brothers of good Parentage, who devote themselves to the Ministry of the Gospell :

As the onely meanes of subsistence to a multitude of Officers and other Ministers, who with their Families depend upon them, and are wholly maintained by them :

As the maine Authors or Upholders of diverse Schooles, Hospitalls, High-Waies, Bridges, and other publique and pious works :

As speciall causes of much profit and advantage to those Cities where they are scituate, not only by relieving their poore, and keeping convenient hospitality, but by occasioning a frequent resort of Strangers from other parts, to the great benefit of all Tradesmen, and most Inhabitants in those places :

As the goodly Monuments of our Predecessors Piety, and present Honour of this Kingdome in the eye of forreigne Nations :

As the cheife support of many thousand Families of the Laity, who enjoy faire estates from them in a free way :

As yeelding a constant and ample revenue to the Crowne :

And as by which many of the learned Professors in our Univerfity are maintained.

The

The subversion or alienation whereof must (as we conceive) not only be attended with such consequences as will redound to the scandall of many well affected to our Religion, but open the mouthes of our Adversaries, and of Posterity against us; and is likely in time to draw after it harder conditions upon a considerable part of the Laity, an universall cheapnesse and contempt upon the Clergie, a lamentable drowping and defection of industry and knowledge in the Universities; which is easie to foresee, but will be hard to remedy.

May it therefore please this Honourable Assembly, upon these and such other considerations as your great Wisedomes shall suggest, to take such pious care for the continuance of these Religious Houses, and their Revenews, according to the best intentions of their Founders, as may bee to the most furtherance of God's glory and service, the Honour of this Church and Nation, the advancement of Religion and Learning, the encouragement of the modest hopes and honest endeavours of many hundred Students in the Universities,

Who doe and shall ever pray, &c.

Dat. xxiv Apr. An. Dom. CIOIOCXLI, e Domo Convocationis, in celebri Conventu Doctorum ac Magistrorum, omnibus et singulis assentientibus.'

This Petition was delivered to the Parliament 27 of April, by the Vicechancellor and certain Doctors; but the answer to it being very inconsiderable, they delivered it to his Majesty the last day of the said Month, which he perusing, gave his answer (1) to it the next day in the Withdrawing Roome by the Gallery at Whitehall, in the presence of Dr. Duppa Bishop of Chichester, and the Vicechancellor only: the effect of which runs thus:

'That he hoped the Univerfity did not distrust his favour and love to the Church,

That he knew the Clergy suffered, because they had been so trusty and forward to serve him, and therefore he would protect them with all his power.

That he knew well the horrid guilt of Sacrilege, and would by God's Grace be guiltless of it.

(1) In pyx. U in Turri Schol. nu. 4 b.

Two things there are, which may happily move some men to think of destroying the Church. One is that thereby my revenue may be increased. The other is that the Scots and other publick necessities may be satisfied. For the first I would rather feed upon bread and water than invade or take away any part of the Church patrimony. For the second, I shall propound to the Parliament a way how to do it, without robbing the Church: Which shall be so just and equitable, that if it be refused, I will fasten it upon every post and pillar, that the world may judge of it.

That if he should mingle any part of GOD's patrimony with his own revenue, it would curse and consume all.

That Learning and Studies must needs perish, if the honors and rewards of Learning were destroyed.

That he believed the robbing and ruine of the Church would bring everlasting confusion and calamity upon the State, and that Monarchy would not stand long or firme if the Hierarchy perish, &c.'

But the aforesaid Petition of the University being soon after published in print, (1) first in half, then in an whole sheet; was answered by an impertinent fellow in another sheet, (2) beginning thus: 'The great Petition, or rather that which beareth so great a name as coming from the University of Oxford to uphold a greater, which is Episcopacy &c.' The chief scope of which is to confute the University reasons why Episcopacy should not fall; but this answer being hardly worth a reply, I shall now let it pass.

About the same time was another Petition (3) to the same effect, signed by all the Graduates throughout the University, except only some few of Magdalen Hall and New Inn, who being such as were now called Puritans, trained up under Dr. John Wilkinon and Mr. Christop. Rogers, could not, nay would not, be persuaded to it. There were also several petitionary Epistles to the King and high Court of Parliament drawn up in Latin and presented, wherein great zeal was shewed for the good and prosperous estate of the Church, but what answers they had, or how received, I find not.

The 25 of June the right reverend the Chancellor of the University, by his letters dated from the Tower of London, (as also by a form of resignation 22 of the said month) quitted all the right he had in that

(1) At Oxon 1641.

(2) Printed at Lond. 1641,

(3) In pyx. U. ut supra, nu. 4 c.

office, and in them remembers his love to that whole Body: 'that love than which never any Chancellor bare greater, or with more ferventness and zeale to the publique good and happines of that place,' and it was his real desire that every one of the Univerfity would believe him, 'that his great affliction did not trouble him for any one thing more, then that he could be no farther usefull or beneficiall to that place, which he so much loved and honored.' He was once resolved not to resign his place of Chancellor, till he saw the issue of his troubles. And this resolution he took, partly because he had no reason to desert himself, and occasion the world to think him guilty: And partly because he had found so much love from the Univerfity that he could not make himself willing to leave it, till some greater cause should take him off from that which he so resolved on. But resign he did, to the great sorrow of many, and the Univerfity chose another quite of a contrary temper, rather a foe than a friend to them, or any way at all beneficiall to Learning, he being an illiterate person, and scarce could write his own name.

As for the series of the Actions of Laud done on the stage of Oxford from 1630 to this year, you have for the most part already heard; but least any thing might be omitted that may make for his repute, I shall here in brief set down. 1. His procuring several Liberties and Privileges for the Univerfity, and his eager maintaining them against the Citizens of Oxford; for which gaining ill will from them, made them now so great and insolent enemies against the Academians. 2. The reformation he made of the Univerfity as to discipline and good manners, which before his time were much decayed: But these his endeavours were much opposed and thwarted by the factious party, yet thorough he went, and in a manner accomplished his design. 3. His great care against Tutors in the Univerfity that were not orthodox, and particularly against one Joh. Oxenbridge, Master of Arts and Commoner of Magdalen Hall: who being found guilty of a strange, singular and superstitious way of dealing with his Scholars by perswading and causing some of them to subscribe as Votaries to several articles framed by himself, [as (he pretends) for their better government, as if the Statutes of the place he lives in, and the authority of the present Government were not sufficient,] was [by the Vicechancellor ordered for the future to be no more a Tutor, and to take no more

(1) GEST. Canc. Laud, p. 76. [ATH. OXON. thor in Tanner's Copy in Bodl. Lib.]
2d edit. v. ii, c. 1006, and MS Note of the Au-

Scholars &c.] May 7, 1634. (1) This person being scismatically given, was about that time forced to leave the University and at length the Nation, but returning into England in the time of the Rebellion, got then into favour, and at length in the time of Oliver a Fellowship in Eaton College. 4. His great care also against the residing of Roman Priests and Jesuits in the University, and in gaining those that were taken thence by them, particularly one Henry Birkhead or Birthead, of Trinity College, who, as 'twas said, was seduced by a Jesuit, and in June 1635 was carried to St. Omers by one who called himself by the name of Kemp, one of the Society of the said College of St. Omers. (1) But being regained was afterwards by Laud's means chosen Fellow of All Souls College, proved a good Scholar, and is yet (2) living. 5. His encouraging those that came from the Church of Rome to that of England, as W. Chillingworth and one Martin Westcombe, (3) the last of which having been a Monk of Toulouse, was settled in Exeter College, and by the Chancellor's letters was made Master of Arts in 1638. 6. His great project of setting the poor of Oxford on work, (4) or making Oxford a place of Manufacture an. 1634, but for several reasons could not be brought to pass. 7. His procuring the King's letters pat. (5) for printing in the University an. 1632, they having none at all before, only custom, which was their best warrant. 8. His procuring (6) Sir Kenelm Digbyes MSS for the publick Library, three French Fellowships to be settled in various Colleges (7) and his Endowment of an Arabick Lecture (8) with 40l. by the year; with other matters, which for brevity I pass over.

But none of these his good deeds (GOD wot) were urged to him, or

(1) [They took shipping at Dover, and there they were not so much as askt their names by any Officer, nor ever tendred the oath of allegiance.] G^{EST.} Canc. Laud, p. 91. Vide etiam p. 146, 148, 149, 174.

(2) [*H. Birkhead* proceeded M. A. June 5, 1641, and was made Senior of the Act celebrated in that year; entered on the Law line, kept his Fellowship during the times of usurpation, and had liberty allowed him by the Delegates of the University in Apr. 1653, to propose a Dispensation in the ven. Conv. for the taking of the Degree of Doctor of Physic (not that of Law) by accumulation, conditionally that he perform all Exercises requisite thereunto, but whether he did so or took that Degree it appears not. After the Restoration of K. Ch. II, he resigned his Fellow-

ship, became Registry of the Diocese of Norwich, (which he resigned in 1681) had a Chamber in the Middle Temple, lived some time there and elsewhere in a retired and scholastical condition for many years. Harry Birched now lives 1693, worth, as 'tis said, 1000l. АГН. ОХОИ. 2d edit. v. 11, c. 1006 and MS Note of the Author in Tanner's Copy in Bodl. Lib.]

(3) G^{EST.} Canc. Laud, p. 152, 156. [He wrote 'Fabulæ Pontificiæ Evangelicæ veritatis radiis dissipatæ.' Ox. 8°. 1639, Lat.]

(4) *Ibid.* p. 85.

(5) *Ib.* p. 60, 62. Vide REG. R fol. 55 b. 57 a, &c.

(6) *Ib.* p. 82, et in R f. 102, &c.

(7) G^{EST.} p. 114, &c.

(8) G^{EST.} 120, 121: et R fol. 130 b.

in the least noted, when he was brought to the bar to be tried for his life, only such matters that could be picked up by the Puritanical Party. Among which such that related to his government of Oxon while he was Chancellor thereof, I shall here set down, with his answer to them.

‘ Object. 1. That there were some old Crucifixes repaired, and divers new ones erected in divers Colleges there, since he became Chancellor of the University, whereas there were none before his time.

Answer. That there is no proof at all that he knew of the repairing and setting up of such Crucifixes, or that they complained of them to him. That the Crucifix in Lincoln College was set up by the Bishop of Lincoln, and it would have been thought hard if he should have opposed it.

Obj. 2. That Communion Tables were railed in and bowed to, which they were not before he became Chancellor.

Answer. That the turning and railing in of the Tables Alterwise is warranted by the Queen’s Injunctions, as he had proved.

Obj. 3. That he had enjoined all Scholars by an University Statute and Oath to give due reverence and bow to the Communion Table.

Answer. That the Statute enjoyns only due reverence when they come to offer at the LORD’S Table, and that his letter implies a bowing or prostration only, according to the 95 Psalm.

Obj. 4. That his Visitor at Merton Coll. enjoined the Fellows and Scholars there to bow to the LORD’S Table, and questioned Mr. Cheynel and Mr. Corbet for not bowing.

Answer. That Sir Joh. Lambe only questioned Mr. Cheinel and Mr. Corbet, which was nothing to him, and Dr. Frewen’s words are but a hear-say; besides they were not punished for not doing it.

Obj. 5. That they used Copes in some Colleges, which they did not before.

Answer. Copes are warrantable by the 24 Canon.

Obj. 6. That there was a very scandalous Statue of the Virgin Mary with CHRIST in her arms, set up in the front of the new Church Porch of St. Mary’s next the street, to which Mr. Nixon deposeth he saw one bow, and another pray.

Answer. The Statue at St. Mary’s was set up by Dr. Owen, reputed a reverend orthodox Divine, not by him, nor is there any proof he had notice of it, or of any bowing or praying to it, which might be a mistake in Alderman Nixon.

Obj. 7. That he enjoyned Latin Prayers all the Lent, not used before his Chancellorship, since the Reformation.

Answer. That Latin Prayers have been antiently used in the University on Ash-Wednesday, and being among Scholars who understand the Language, there can be no hurt therein.

Obj. 8. That he enjoyned by a Statute all Regent Masters, to read and sing what should be prescribed them in solemn processions.

Answer. That no processions are intended in the Statute, but such as our Law allows in nature of perambulations, the Statutes of the University prescribing, that nothing shall be done therein but according to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England.

Will. Prynne, a most inveterate enemy to the Archbishop, has a reply (1) to these answers; but being written more out of malice, than for truth sake, I shall pass it by.

June 28. It was ordered by the House of Commons (2) upon a petition put up to them by the factious and Puritanical Party of Oxford, that the Subscription to the three Articles contained in the 36 Canon of the book of Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical, made in the Synod at London, began 1603, ought not to be pressed or imposed upon any Student or Graduat whatsoever in the University of Oxford, it being against the law and liberty of the subject. And the said House did further declare that no Scholar in either of the Universities should be subject to the injunction of doing reverence to the Communion Table, either in the Church of St. Maries, in either of the Universities, or in any Church or Chapel belonging to any College or Hall within any of the said Universities, by which doing of reverence they understand bowing and cringing to it and offering at it. Which orders being sent to the University were read in Convocation 6 July following, to the great rejoycing of the said Puritanical Party.

About the same time the Act being put off in Convocation, Dr. Potter the Vicechancellor took occasion in a short speech then delivered, to speak of the decay of learning and why. Which giving offence to the factious party, complaint was made to the Parliament: but they referring the matter to the Committee for the examination of books, a strict order subscribed by Edw. Dering, issued out from them 24 July, that he should forthwith send a copy of his Speech to them. In obedience to which he did so, but what the event of it was I know not.

(1) IN CANT. DCOME, p. 476.

(2) [See JOURN. of the House of Com. v. ii, p. 191.]

In January a very foolish outcry hapned in Oxon, occasioned by about 150 Cavaliers coming to the Star Inn, and leaving there some gunpowder and arms, which the jealous Puritan took to be Papists that came to blow up the City, but all false as I have before told you.

About the same time the House of Commons, who had discovered many dangerous designs plotted against the Parliament, and especially that of the 4th of this instant January, which, had it taken effect, would have struck not only at the Privileges, but the very being of Parliaments, as by their Declaration, which they sent to the University, appeared, (which also the House of Commons desired to have published through all parts of the University) thought fit once again to recommend the taking of the Protestation: For which end they commanded the Speaker in their name to desire the Vicechancellor and Heads of Houses to meet together to take it. Which being done, to call together all Masters, Scholars and Servants of the University, being of the age of 18 years or upwards, to do the like. Upon which command the said Speaker acquainting the Vicech. and Heads of Houses by his letters dat. 8 Febr. they upon the receipt of them summon all to appear, and laid before them the protestation running thus: (1)

‘ I A. B. do in the presence of Almighty God, promise, vow and protest, to maintaine and defend, as farr as lawfully I may, with my life and power and estate, the true reformed Protestant Religion, expressed in the doctrine of the Church of England, against all Popery and Popish innovations within this Realme, contrary to the same doctrine, and according to the duty of my allegiance, his Majesty’s royall person, honour and estate; as also the power and privileges of Parliament, the lawfull rights and liberties of the subject, and every person that maketh this Protestation, in whatsoever he shall do in the lawfull pursuance of the same. And to my power, and as farr as lawfully I may, I will oppose, and by all good ways and meanes endeavour to bring to condigne punishment, all such as shall either by force, practice, counsell, plots, conspiracies or otherwise, do any thing to the contrary of any thing in this present Protestation contained. And further that I shall in all just and honorable wayes endeavour to preserve the Union and peace between the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, and neither for hope,

(1) [Ibid. p. 132, 389.]

feare nor other respect, shall relinquish this promise, vow and protestation.'

The generality of the Academians took this Protestation, yet some with limitations and exceptions. Others absented themselves because they could not rightly understand it, and none there were that plainly refused it but Mr. James Hyde, then Fellow of Corp. Ch. College, afterwards Principal of Magdalen Hall. Dr. Kettle, of Trinity College, I confesse did wave it, but, for no other reason, than that he was an old man, and had taken many oaths already; but what he did afterwards upon better consideration, I cannot tell. Those that by absence avoided it, could have protested to maintain and defend the true reformed Protestant Religion, expressed in the doctrine of the Church of England, against all Popery and Popish innovations within this Realm; but because such a command came not from the King, but that it was rather (as 'twas thought) in opposition to him, and especially that party that would have made an assault upon the House of Commons 4 Jan. before expressed, they therefore would not; which was one reason why it fared so hard with some when the Parliamentarian Visitation came 7 years after.

An. } Dom. 1642
 } 18 Car. I.

To pass by divers letters to the number of 13 or 14, which the King sent to the University (1) with printed papers and books, relating to the controversies between him and his Parliament, which he would have published in the University, I shall proceed to other matters.

On the 11 of July being Monday a Convocation was held, wherein a letter from the King, directed to Dr. Prideaux Bishop of Worcester, Vicechancellor of the University, was read. The tenor of which runs thus (2):

‘ Charles R.

Reverend father in God, right trusty and well beloved we greet you well. Whereas upon a false and scandalous pretence, and which we have sufficiently made appeare to be such by our actions and declarations, and by the declaration of our Lords and Councillours here present with us, that we intended to make Warre upon our Parliament; Horse is still

(1) [Dated 14 Jun. 1641-2, to 19 June 1642. (2) Ibid. p. 6.
 See REG. CONV. S b, 25, p. 1, &c.]

levied, and Plate and Money is still brought in against us, notwithstanding our Declarations and Proclamations to the contrary: Which hath forced us with a due regard to our safety and dignity, and to the peace of the Kingdome, to desire the assistance of those good Subjects for our necessary defence. And whereas our University of Oxford is not only involved in the consequences of such dangerous and illegall proceedings equally with the rest of our Subjects, but by our perpetuall care and protection of such nurseries of Learning, we have especiall reason to expect the particular care of us, and their extraordinary assistance to our defence and preservation: These are therefore to will and require you to signifie to that our University in such manner as shall appear to you best for our service, that any sums of money that either any of our Colleges, out of their Treasuries, or any person thereof out of their particular fortunes, shall pay to this bearer Dr. Richard Chaworth, and receive his receipt for the same, shall be received by us as a very acceptable service to us, and repaid by us with interest of 8^{li} per centum, justly and speedily as it shall please GOD to settle the distractions of this poore Kingdome, of which our conscience beares us witness that we are not the cause. And so not doubting but that our University will herein express her loyalty and affection to us, and that you will to your power assist us, so to hasten these expressions, as the truth of them might not be destroyed by the delay: We bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at Yorke Julii the seventh, Anno D'ni 1642^o.

Which letter being openly read, the whole Convocation consented, that whatsoever money the University was possessed of, whether in Savile's Mathematick Chest, Bodley's, or in the University Chest, should be lent to the King. After the Convocation was ended, the Keepers of the University Chest took thence 860^{li}, and delivered it into the hands of the said Dr. Chaworth, who gave them an acquittance for the receipt of it (1). What each College or private person gave, I find not, yet that both money and plate were collected from them, (2) will appear by this order of Parliament following: (3)

(1) Ibid. p. 7. Dr. Rich. Chaworth was chosen by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Vicar General in July, 1660. Dr. Henry Ianson, Fellow of All Souls Coll. was one of the conductors of the money.

(2) [See an Abstract of the Plate presented to the King's Majesty, by the several Colleges of

Oxford, and the Gentry of the County, the 20th of Jan. 1642. Tanner's MSS in Bodl. Lib. vol. 338, p. 101: Publ. in COLLECT, CUR. vol. 1, p. 227.]

(3) [See JOURN. of the House of Com. v. ii, p. 669.]

‘ 12 July, 1642.

Wheras wee the Lords and Commons in Parliament, are enformed that by conspiracy and combination of divers persons of the Univerſity and City of Oxford, ſeverall impediments and diſcouragements have been contrived and practiſed to ſtop the collection of money to be raiſed by the Parliament for defence of the Kingdome, and that Dr. John Prideaux, Biſhop of Worceſter, Vicechancellor of the Univerſity, Dr. Sam. Fell, Deane of Chriſt Church, Dr. Accepted Frewen, Preſident of Magdalen Coll. Dr. Chriſtopher Potter, Provoſt of Queen’s College, have endeavoured againſt law to take away the plate and treaſure of the Univerſity and Colleges, and to ſend the ſame to York, for maintaining of warrs againſt the Parliament and the whole Kingdome, and endangering of religion and the liberties of the ſubject; and for the compaſſing and colouring of this their wicked purpoſe and intention, they have procured the conſent of the Convocation Houſe there, that the treaſure of the ſaid Univerſity ſhould be lent to the King.

Wee do hereby declare that the ſaid Colleges are not bound by any ſuch order of Convocation, being in itſelf unlawfull and injurious to the foundations of the Colleges, and in regard of the end to which it is deſigned, treacherous to God and to the Commonwealth, and that all the parties, actours and contrivers therof, are thereby liable to ſevere puniſhment, and ſhall for the ſame be queſtioned according to Law.

Wherefore for the preſervation of the Kingdome and preventing of the ruine and deſtruction of that famous Univerſitie, we do order and command, that the Heads and Fellowes of the ſaid Colleges reſpectively, do ſurceaſe and forbear that wicked and unlawfull courſe, and do forthwith put their plate and money into ſome ſafe place under good ſecurity, that it be not employed againſt the Parliament, certifying us in whoſe cuſtody it doth remaine. And that the ſaid Dr. Prideaux, Dr. Fell, Dr. Frewen and Dr. Potter be apprehended and brought to us to answer this high crime and conspiracy againſt the peace of the Kingdome, ſtraightly charging all the Fellowes and Scholars of the ſaid Univerſity to hinder and withſtand the carriage away of any ſuch plate and treaſure, and willing and requiring the Mayor and other Officers of the City of Oxford to be aiding and aſſiſting to them: And in ſo doing they ſhall be protected by the power and authority of the Parliament.

It is further ordered by authority aforeſaid, that good guard and watch be

be fet upon all high waies about Oxford, and likewise in the County of Oxford, Warwick, Northampton, Leycester, Gloucester, Derby, Nottingham and Lincolne, that such Plate and Treasure intended to be sent to York or to any other place for maintaining of warr against the Parliament, be intercepted and put into safe custody, till the parties who do intercept the same, shall therof certifie the Parliament, and from us receive further order therin. And for this good service, they shall be well rewarded, and likewise saved harmless by the power and authority of both Houses of Parliament.'

This Order being brought to Oxon by James Stanforth and Rich. Careless, (Deputies to Joh. Hunt, Esq. Serjeant at Arms, attending the House of Commons) and divers thereupon brought into trouble, and others likely also for the future, the King sent divers Letters for prevention of what in that nature might come to pass. The first was to Dr. Prideaux, (1) dated from the Court at Beverley 18 July (afterwards published in Convocation) wherein to this effect he speaketh—' That whereas he had received a most large and ample testimonie of the affection of the Univerſity, by the free loane of a very considerable sum of money in a time of very imminent necessity, he required him to give to the Univerſity his Royall Thanks, and to assure them that this testimony of their hearts towards him, should never depart out of his Royall memory, &c. And because he heard that for this their action some of the Univerſity have been ordered to be sent for, he willed him to signifie unto them that he would that no obedience be given to any such summons, holding himſelfe bound to protect and defend those that should be persecuted for no other cause then that they had contributed to his defence and protection, &c.'

The second letter, (2) dated the same day, was directed to the Commissioners of Array for the County of Oxford, wherein 'tis said ' that forasmuch as the Univerſity had given very ample testimony of their affections to the King, (as before) that they yeild their utmost assistance and protection to all the good subjects therof, and that upon any information given of any force or violence intended against that place without the King's consent, that they repair thither with such sufficient strength as may secure and defend the Univerſity and persons in it, and give all

(1) *Ibid.* S, p. 7.(2) *In Tur. Scholarum in pyx. β.*

encouragement to those, whom they shall find well affected to the King's service and the peace of the Kingdome.' Of these Commissioners Hen. Lord Wilmote was the most zealous, having with most of the rest been educated partly in this Univerfity, but was never Fellow of All Souls Coll. as a most erroneous (1) author reports.

The third, (2) dated from the Court at Nottingham 22 July, directed to the High Sheriff of Oxfordshire, wherein the King commands and requires him to protect also the Univerfity, in the same sense almost, as in that to the Commissioners of Array.

The fourth, (3) dated at the same place and on the same day, directed to the Mayor of Oxford, 'that he also protect them, and in case any warrants, order or other direction come to his hands for the apprehending or troubling any person or persons of the Univerfity, for their good affection in the King's service in fupplying him with money, that he be fo far from countenancing or affifting any fuch warrant or direction, that on the contrary he use his utmoft power to preserve his faid fubjects from fuch oppreffion, &c.' Such was the care that the good King had for the Univerfity, one of the lights of his Nation, that he would have it protected as fafe as the apple of his eye, which also will appear in many circumstances following.

In the mean time, the Univerfity being in a diftracted condition, came forth his Majesty's Proclamation for the fuppreffing of the prefent Rebellion under the conduct and command of Robert Earl of Effex, printed and dated at York 9 Aug. this year. Upon its receipt by the publick Magiftrate of Oxon, it was openly proclaimed there in the Market place on Saturday the 13 of the same month, and immediately after the Univerfity began to put themfelves in a pofture of defence, and especially for another reason, becaufe there was a ftrong report that divers Companies of Soldiers were paffing through the Country, as fent from London by the Parliament for the fecuring of Banbury and Warwick. Dr. Pinke the Deputy Vicechancellor to Dr. Prideaux, (lately withdrawn for fear of being fent for up to London by the Parliament) called before him to the Schools all the privileged mens arms to have a view of them: where, not only privileged men of the Univerfity and their Servants, but also many Scholars, appeared, bringing with them the furniture of every College that then had arms.

(1) Dav. Lloyd in his MEMOIRS, p. 464.

(2) In. Turr. Schol. in pyx. β.

(3) Ibid.

Upon Thursday following in the afternoon being the 18 of Aug. all the said persons marched from the Schools up the High-street (to the number of 330 or more) to Christ Church, where in the great Quadrangle they were put into array and a little exercised in their postures. At the same time some of the Commissioners of Array which were formerly directed to Oxon by the King, namely, John Lord Lovelace and Henry Lord Wilmote, (for the other were taken at Watlington or thereabouts) were viewing the Scholars out of a Window, because they would not be seen among them, lest they displease the Parliament. About 4 or 5 of the clock, being hindred by the rain, they marched back again, (taking Quatervois in the way) to the publick Schools, and so they departed for that time.

The Saturday following they met at the Schools again in the forenoon. Thence they marched through Halywell, and so through the Mannor-yard by the Church into the New Park, where by their Commanders (of whom William Holland, son of Dr. Thom. Holland, was the Chief) they were divided into four Squadrons, of which two were Musquiteers, the third Pikes, and the fourth Hallbeards. After they had been reasonably instructed in the words of command, and in their postures, they were put into Battle-array, and skirmished together in a very decent manner. They continued there till about two of the clock in the afternoon, and then they returned into the City by St. Giles's Church, and going through the North gate went through the Market place at Quatervois, and so down the High-street (that so both the City and Country might take notice thereof, it being then a full Market) to the Schools, from which place they were soon after dismissed and sent to their respective Colleges to their devotions. The Scholars were promiscuous, both Graduats and Under-Graduats, and a great number of them Masters of Arts. There were some Divines also, and a Dr. of Civil Law of New Coll. named Thom. Read, (1) who served with a Pike. As for Drums and Colours, those belonging to the Cooks Corporation served their turns for the present.

While these things were in doing, the high way at the hither end of East bridge, just at the corner of the Chaplains Quadrangle of Magdalen Coll. was blocked up with long timber logs, to keep out Horsemen. A timber Gate also was set up at the end of the logs next towards the

(1) [Dr. T. Read was in the next year made more of him.]
Principal of Magdalen Hall; where may be seen

College, for common passage of carts and horses to bring provision to the City, which Gate was commonly kept shut at nights and chained up. There were three or four loads of stones also carried up to Magdalen College Tower to fling down upon the enemy at their entrance. Two posts set up at Smith-gate for a chain to run through them, to block up that way against Horsemen, and a crooked Trench in form of a bow, made cross the high way at the end of St. John's College walks next the New Park, to hinder the entrance of any forces that should come that way. At which place, as also at the East bridge, was a very strict centinell kept every night.

Upon Saturday being the 20 of Aug. in the afternoon, the Scholars and privileged men to the number of 400 or 450, repaired again with their Arms to New Park, where they were instructed in the words of command and their military postures in a very decent manner. So delightful a prospect it was to behold the forwardness of so many proper young Gentlemen, intent, docible and pliable in their business, that the like could not be now seen in England, as their Leaders and divers then in the field did acknowledge. Towards evening, the weather being wet, they marched through St. Giles's parish and Canditch to New Coll. and so for that time they parted. It was then reported that the Citizens should have trained that day in some place with the Scholars, to the end that it might have been discerned that the Scholars Arms and Furniture were not borrowed of them, as some had sinisterly suggested: but whether it was for fear of some emulation or other jealousies that might have risen between the Bodies, if they were that time in Arms (notwithstanding it was also then reported that the City Burgeses in Parliament had forbidden them to train, lest they should seem to do it for the King) I know not. The Citizens it seems trained then not at all, either there or any where else.

August 25, Thursday. They met again at 8 of the clock in the morning in New Park, and did as before, and about noon they left the field and marched into the City in 8 or 10 Companies, and were all ranked in New Coll. Quadrangle, (the Vicechancellor's Deputy being then Dr. Pinke) and from thence they departed, every Company to their several Colleges.

Aug. 28, Sunday. About 12 of the clock at night certain Troopers from his Majesty, to the number of 150 or 200, came into Oxon under
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the conduct of Sir John (commonly called Colonel) Byron. They came, as 'twas said, from Brackley, where they were encountred by other Soldiers placed purposely by the Lord Brook's appointment, who killed two or three of them, took divers, and 400^l that they had on a sumpter horse. They entred Oxford through the high way by New Park, where the Trench by St. John's College wall was lately made, and being discovered by the Sentinel of Scholars that were there that night, gave a very great alarm to the University and City, (being the first that was given here since these wars brake forth) insomuch that every one being in a maze, did not know whether to stand to their arms or abscond, but at length it being known whose party they were, the Scholars closed with them, and were joyful for their coming. Yet some Puritanical Townsmen out of guilt fled to Abendon, fearing they should be ill used and imprisoned, among which was Alderman Jo. Nixon.

The next day in the afternoon, the Deputy Vicechancellor Dr. Pink, certain Heads of Houses, and a guard of Musquiteers and Halbeards, went from the Schools to the Star Inn to conferr with the Leaders of the said Troopers, and to see their Commission. But the Leaders met them almost at the Schools, and so they returned altogether to the place of Convention at the end of the Convocation House, and there they shewed their Commission, and by what authority they came, as shall be further shewed anon. At night the Court of guard was kept at Pennyles-bench in Quatervois, and the watch solemnly appointed and kept that night by the Scholars and certain Troopers.

Tuesday was wet, and therefore nothing was done.

Wednesday being the last of August, and the Fast day, was nothing done till after Sermon about one or two in the afternoon; and then the weather being fair the Scholars repaired to New Park, to exercise themselves in the feats of Arms.

Sept. 1. The Troopers before mentioned, with some Scholars among them, attempted to take up the Arch or stone bridge called Osney bridge, leading to Botley, over Osney Mill-stream, with an intent to set up a draw-bridge there. At the same time, which was in the morning, the City Train-bands and the rest of the Freeman that could bear arms, to the number of 400 and odd, were mustering in Broken-hayes by Gloucester Hall, who learning what the Troopers and Scholars were going to do, sent some of their party thither to hinder them plucking up
of

of the bridge, under pretence that it would hinder the passage of such that should bring in Victuals that way into the City, whereas the Scholars and Troopers would have done it to no other end but for the defence of the University and City, and the hindring the coming in of certain Forces from Abendon and other places. They had but newly began to work upon the Arch at the west end or foot of the said Bridge, when the Citizens came thither; and were willing to desist, the rather because that matter was attempted without acquainting the University or City, although it be well known that neither St. Thomas's Parish nor that Bridge are within the City Liberties.

That day also in the afternoon there was a Convocation, (1) wherein were read two letters from the King. The first, dated 18 July, contained thanks for the loan of money before mentioned. The other, dated at his Court at Stonely Abbey, 22 Aug. was to signify that his Majesty had now sent a Troop of Horse, under the conduct of Sir John Byron, for defence of the University, for which great favour the Members thereof returned thanks in a Latin letter, (2) dated 1 Septemb. beginning thus:—
 ‘Augustiff. Rex—Cum nuper ex inopia nostra, &c.’ There was also a Delegacy then appointed:

Dr.	{	Thom. Walkar, Master of University College.
		Page, of All Souls Coll.
		Saunders, of St. Mary Hall.
		Parsons.
		Pet. Turner, of Merton Coll.
		Edwards, of St. John's.
		Blake, of Wadham.
Mr.	{	Tho. Read, of New Coll.
		Hen. Ianson, All Souls Coll.
		Nourse, of Magd. Coll.
		Simpson, of Trinity.
		John Boles, of Pembr. Coll.
	{	Simpson, of C. C. Coll.
		Gerard Langbaine, of Qu. Coll.

(1) REG. S, p. 7.

(2) Ibid. p. 8.

	{	John Proctor, of Exeter Coll.	
	{	John Webberly, of Linc. Coll.	
	{	Obadiah Walker, of Univerfity.	
		Evans, of Jefus Coll.	
	{	William Cartwright,	} of Ch. Ch.
	{	William Stutevile,	
Mr.	{	Dudley Diggs, of All Souls.	
	{	John Good,	} of New Coll.
	{	John Winderbanke,	
	{	Hump. Lloyd,	} of Oriel Coll.
	{	Robert Say,	
	{	John Michel, of Ball.	
	{	John Haughton, of Brafenofe.	

With the Vicechancellor and Proctors :

To order all things that were to be done on the Univerfity behalf in joining with the Troopers, for the finding of Maintenance for them during their abode here, and for providing of arms for the fafety of the Univerfity: All which they carefully performed, and were therefore by the Scholars called ‘the Council of War.’ The fame afternoon the Univerfity Militia repaired to New Park, where Sir Joh. Byron and his Lieutenant, with other Officers, and the Lord Andover, had a view of the Scholars Forces and Arms, but they trained not. About 6 of the clock they left the field, and marched to New College Quadrangle, where they were ordered and ranked into a body, and fo they broke up and were difarmed, each perfon going to his own College.

Sept. 2, Friday. Nothing was done in publick, but the Scholars exercifed themfelves at home in their Colleges, as Chrift Church and Corp, C. Coll. together, in Chrift Church Quadrangle, &c. The fame day alfo were barbed arrows provided for 100 Scholars, to fhoot againft fuch Soldiers that fhould come againft them.

Sept. 4. It was defired by the Delegates that Mr. G. Langbaine, of Queen’s Coll. and Mr. D. Diggs, of All Souls, would draw up a Declaration to certify of Sir Joh. Byron his deportment, and the behaviour of his Troopers fince their entrance upon this place. It was likewife defired that they fhould declare that the intent of the Univerfity was only to fet this place in a pofture of defence againft them only that fhould affault this place

place in a violent and hostile manner. All which was done and made use of as occasion offered.

Sept. 6. It was agreed upon by the said Delegates that the sum of a thousand pound should be endeavoured to be raised for the safety of the University, out of the several Colleges, in such manner and proportion as hath been formerly used in occasion of publick charges. That the charge of all Fortifications made or to be made by the advice of Sir Joh. Byron, with the consent of the Delegates, should be sustained (for as much as concerns the University) out of the publick purse. That also 5^{li} be disbursed by Dr. Read for the provision of bows and arrows.

Sept. 9, Friday. The University was informed that notwithstanding all the fair pretences which the Citizens made of joining with the University and King's Troops in defence of the University and City, yet now their minds were altered, and had made means to inform the Parliament, that whatsoever they had done in semblance to take part with the King against the Parliament Forces, it was all at the instigation of the University, more than of their own proper inclinations, and so fell to deprecate for themselves to the Parliament. It was then also reported that the Parliament had a purpose to send Forces immediately against the King's Troopers here, and the University for receiving them; that also they had voted against the Academians concerning the same business. Whereupon the University perceiving that the City would flinch from them, began to think of some other course, and dispatch away the King's Troopers. Of which matter, notice being given to them, certain Masters were directed to repair to Ailesbury, to speak with William Lord Say and others that lay there with Forces prepared (as it was conceived) for Oxford, to excuse themselves, and that they had now laid down their Arms and dismissed their Troopers. But the Lord Say was not there, and those Commanders that were, returned to them very sharp answers, and insolently demanded of them the Doctors that were Delinquents, meaning those that had sent the University money to the King. Upon which after the return of the Masters, Dr. Pinke, then Deputy Vicechancellor, repaired thither to deprecate for himself, but they as perfidious persons laid hands on him as a Delinquent, and sent him to London to the Parliament, who forthwith by order committed him Prisoner to the Gate-house at Westminster.

Sept. 10, Saturday. Sir John Byron with all his Troopers departed Oxford, with whom went divers Scholars as Volunteers, to the number of
about

about an hundred, among which were Dr. Pet. Turner, of Merton, Dr. John Nourse, of Magdalen, Dr. Thomas Read, of New College. No sooner they were got to Woodstock, in their journey towards the King, but they were informed that John Fiennes, one of the Lord Say's Sons, way-laid them with a Troop of Horse about Chipping-norton. Whereupon they hired a guide to have them another way, but then also being encountred at or near Stow on the Wold, Dr. Turner was taken Prisoner and brought back to Banbury, and from thence removed to Northampton gaol (1). [And halting that night at Broadway they met with more dangers; for there an Officer (2) of the Rebels, named Stephen, had formed a Garrison in his house; which however the King's party attacked, and receiving succours, fortunately arrived at Worcester before the siege.] Soon after all [Dr. Turner's] goods that were left behind him in Oxford, were plundered by the Parliament Forces, and so were those of Dr. Nourse, and the guide being taken at Evesham, was whipped for his pains.

Sept. 12, Monday. About 10 of the clock in the morning came into Oxford, from Ailesbury, in Buckinghamshire, a considerable company of Parliament Troopers, conducted by Colonel Arthur Goodwin, of Winchington, near the said Town, and by one Captain Saunders and others, to be billeted and make a stay there. At their entrance on the East bridge, they sent for the Mayor of the City, (3) before whom they read their Commission from the two Houses of Parliament, and the Earl of Essex, their General, and so they were let in by 50 at a time: the said Goodwin was with other Captains lodged in Merton College, and the residue in and near the City.

Sept. 13, Tuesday. Being all horsed, they seemed as if they would ride out of the City, but command coming to the contrary, stayed, and that afternoon they mustered in the Meadows by the Black Friars, without Little South-gate. After they had done, they returned into the City, and put all their horses for that night in Christ Church Mead. Some of them then went into that House, (for now all the College gates which before were shut were kept open) to see the Cathedral and painted windows. They much admired at the idolatry of them, and a certain Scot among the rest said, 'I marvayle how the Scholars can go to their bukes for those painted idolatrous windows'—and such like scoffing words, but

(1) See Dr. Fell's additions in his Lat. Transl. Author in his Latin Copy in Ashm. Mus.]
p. 355.

(2) [He was not a Captain. MS Note of the Mayor. q. (3) Leonard Bowman, I think, was then

offered no violence to them. That night there was a great hubbub as if there were some of the King's Forces, under the conduct of Prince Rupert, coming to the City, when indeed they were another Troop of Parliament Soldiers that came from Banbury, or thereabouts.

Sept. 14, Wednesday. Those Parliament Troopers that came into Oxford on the Monday morning, were conducted out of the City by their Leaders about noon, and those that came into the City on Tuesday night from Banbury side, being about 200, went out of Oxford also at the East gate, to meet the Lord Say, the new made Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire, by the Parliament's authority. They brought him in about 5 of the clock at night, and lodged him at the Star Inn. Immediately upon his arrival he gave order that the Works and Trenches which the Scholars had made cross the highways about the City should be demolished. The same night (being late) he, with a guard of Soldiers, and with Torches, went to New College to search for Plate and Arms; then to Queen's, where there was a guard of Soldiers set all night, not suffering any person to go out.

Sept. 15. In the morning the said Lord Say, with his guard, went to Magdalen College upon the like business, and that morning a drum went through all parts of the City for Volunteers, to serve the King and Parliament, under the command of the Lord St. John. At the same time Magdalen, Merton, Corpus Christi Coll. and Christ Church were disarmed. The Trunks also of Dr. Fell, Dean of Christ Church, which were conveyed to Mrs. Weeks her house in St. Ebb's Parish, were discovered and thence carried to the Star Inn to the said Lord, guarded by Musquiteers. Dr. Thomas Isles, Canon of Ch. Ch. his back gate next to the Street in St. Aldate's Parish, was guarded also by a file of Musquiteers, lest any thing should be conveyed that way. A guard of Musquiteers stood also all night in Ch. Ch. great gate, next to St. Aldate's Church, and one at every door next the Quadrangle. The same night they found out Christ Church Plate hid in the walls behind wainscot, and in the cellar, and carried it away in a great cowle between two men, to the said Inn. Afterwards they went to Mr. Tho. Smith's house in St. Aldate's Parish, where, in searching for munition, arms, plate and ready coin, either of his own or Scholars, that were there hidden, they found University College Plate, which they took away also. About the same time Mr. John Tudball's house at Chilswell, near Henxsey, in Berks, was,

was, upon notice given that Plate was hid there, searched, but they found nothing, except a few Arms.

Sept. 16, Friday. About 4 of the clock in the afternoon the City shewed their arms, and mustered for a little time before the Lord Say, in Broken-hays. The same day Mr. Humphr. Lloyd, Fellow of Oriel College, was kept a Prisoner at the Star Inn, for some words uttered by him, to this effect: 'If I were able I had rather lend the King a thousand pound than one penny to the Parliament.'—Mr. William Cartwright, Mr. Will. Stutevyle, and Mr. John Castilion, of Christ Church, were imprisoned likewise, for uttering certain words, and the rather for that they had trained among the Scholars. Soon after they were all released, upon 200^{li} bail a piece taken for them, but not to remain in the Univerfity, unless by order from the Lord Say.

Sept. 17, Saturday. Being market day, there hapned a musket to be discharged from a Barber's Shop opposite to the Bear Inn, in All Saints Parish. The Bullet piercing through one of the Butcher's Stalls, (and so through a wall of one of the chambers of the said Inn) hit a woman in the leg. There were then found, upon enquiry, two or three Scholars in the Shop that had a distaste at a swaggering and domineering Captain called Staggers, that then lay in the said Inn, and being carried to, and examined by, the Lord Say, were by him imprisoned. Soon after his Lordship took Coach, and went that night to his house at Broughton, by Banbury.

Sept. 18, Sunday. There was a Sermon in the forenoon at St. Mary's, but not a Doctor appeared, only Dr. John Bainbridge, the Savilian Professor, and Dr. Saunders, of St. Mary Hall, and a very few Masters and Scholars, they having for the present time left the Univerfity, or else hid themselves, because they had lately borne Arms for the King.

Sept. 19. His Lordship returned again to Oxford about dinner time, and in the afternoon caused divers Popish Books and Pictures, (as he called them) which he had taken out of Churches, and especially the houses of Papists here in Oxford, and in the Country, to be burned in the street, against the Star Inn, and in other places. Towards the evening Sir Rob. Pie, of Faringdon, in Berks, came into the City with a few Horsemen of his own, well furnished, and tarried here all night with the Lord Say, but not without some fear; for that it was commonly reported that Prince Rupert would come that evening. This day also was the choice

of the City Mayor, and by the Lord Say was Alderman Nixon set up to stand for that place, but coming forth before the Commons of the City (as the manner is) with Thom. Dennis Draper, the said Commons made choice of the last, because at the coming of the King's Troopers, the former fled to Abendon; they then generally voicing it that 'they would choose a Mayor that should not desert them when occasion serv'd.'

Sept. 20, Tuesday. Most of the Soldiers went out of the City, some one way, some another, in several Companies. The London Troopers that came into the City with the Lord Say, went out about noon, and as they passed down the High-street, L. Bowman, the old Mayor, presented to them wine at his own door, very freely. Afterwards going by St. Mary's Church, one of them discharged a brace of bullets at the stone image of our Lady over the Church porch, striking off her head, and the head of her Child, (our SAVIOUR) which she held in her right arm. Another discharged at the Image of our SAVIOUR over All Souls gate, and would have defaced all the work there, had it not been for some Citizens (among whom, as 'twas reported, Alderman Nixon (1) was one) who intreated them to forbear; to which they replied, 'that they had not been so well entertained at Oxford as they expected.'

This day also all the Arms and Munition which the Lord Say had taken away from the Scholars, together with Christ Church Plate, and none else (saving Dr. Fell's, taken in the house of Emme Weeks, the Widow of Will. Weeks, a Brewer, in St. Ebbe's Parish) he carried away to Broughton. It was then reported that he would not have taken away that College Plate more than any other, if it had not been hidden. For no other College Plate was taken away (except that of University) but was given back again, upon condition it should be forthcoming at the Parliament's appointment, and not in the least employed against them.

Sept. 22, Thursday. Came into Oxford 450 Soldiers, habited in Blue Coats, that were on the Parliament side, and the day following when they mustered, mutinied against their Commanders, the particulars of which being beyond my purpose, I shall let pass. At night the Lord Say, who was then in the City, went to New College, where searching Dr. Pinke's Study, took thence divers papers, and at the same time one of his men brake down the King's Picture, of Alabafter gilt, which stood there; at which his Lordship seemed to be much displeas'd.

(1) As I take it he served that College with Grocery Ware for the Kitchen.

The Lord Say, with the Chief Officers of the Forces now in Oxon, debated in council the consequence of this place, the strength of its situation, the plenty of the country, the nearness to London, and the disaffection of the University to the Parliament's cause. That the King, by his coming to Shrewsbury, and looking this way, and because of the conveniency of the place, might probably make this a principal quarter for his Forces, and fortify the City, which would prove a great prejudice to the Parliament.

To prevent which it was propounded to the Lord Say to take a course that the Scholars might not supply his Majesty if he came thither; or rather to fortify the City, and place a good Garrison here, under a Governor whom his Lordship might trust with so important a place as this was. Bulstrode Whitelocke, one of the said Chief Officers, was named to be a fit person to be the Governor, and one whom both the City and the University, and Country thereabouts, did well know, and would be pleased with; and the Scholars the more, because they knew him to be a Scholar, and a member of this University (1). But the Lord Say shewed no forwardness to fortify and make this City a Garrison.

This being spoken of abroad, divers of the neighbours (as 'tis said) offered to bring in a thousand men at any time within a day's warning, to be under Whitelocke's command in the Garrison; and the Townsmen were very forward to engage, so Whitelocke might be Governor: But the Lord Say declined it, pretending favour to the University and Country, and the improbability, in his opinion, that the King would settle there, though that which follows in this story will shew how his Lordship did err in his politicks.

Sept. 24. In the forenoon the Lord Say sent for as many Heads of Houses that were then in the University, and the Deputies of such that were absent, to come to him to the Star Inn. Soon after appearing, he had a great conference with them about settling the peace and quiet of the University, which (as he said) they had so much broken, that they had now left no face of a University by taking up Arms, and the like courses. He acquainted them also that unless they would assure him of the peace of the University for the time to come, he was minded to place a Garrison of Soldiers among them to awe both the University and City. It was answered by some then present, that they hoped there would be no need of any such Garrison, seeing that the University was enabled well enough

(1) See MEM. of English Affairs, an. 1642.

to govern their own body. The Lord required to be assured, that they should not send for other Forces, and that if any did come, they should oppose them. To which it was replied by some of the Scholars, that they were not able to make any resistance, seeing that his Lordship had disarmed the University, and left them nothing to make any resistance. Then Mr. Rogers, Principal of New Inn, stood up and pleaded for a Garrison, in regard of the insolency of the Citizens, who would not suffer honest men to pass the streets without calling them Roundheads, &c. so after some time spent about settling of a Garrison, brake up about dinner time without any resolution.

Sept. 28, Wednesday, being the fast day, divers Parliament Soldiers that were then in the City went to Woodstock. In the afternoon one John and Mathew Richardson, of Grandpont, in St. Aldate's Parish, were apprehended by some Soldiers that were left in Oxford, for uttering certain words to this effect: 'A pox on all Roundheads that go to fight against their King, &c.' They were drawn with halters from their habitation to the Guildhall, from whence, after some examination, they were led to Bocardo prison, for whose releasement there were great endeavours used (especially by Mr. Steph. Bridges, a Physician) to Sir Edw. Peto, of Chesterton, in Warwickshire, a Conductor or Captain of Parliament Soldiers, lodging at the Star Inn: but so it was, that when Mr. Bridges did solicit, the said Captain answered him in a rough and insolent manner, 'that the University had forfeited all their estate by their late doings in taking up Arms against the Parliament; and that there was neither religion, honesty, nor goodness in the University, &c.' The next day, being that of St. Michael, he caused the said two persons to be bound in a cart, and to be carried with him and his Soldiers to Woodstock, but when they came as far as Wolvercote, Mathew was released, and John being carried to Woodstock, was whipped (or run the gauntlet) through a Regiment of Soldiers, and so dismissed.

To pass by divers affairs relating to the Parliament Soldiers that came through Oxford towards their General the Earl of Essex, at Worcester, I shall speak of somewhat else. A little before Edghill fight, the 23 of Oct. the City of Oxford being then well quitted of Soldiers, and the University disarmed, the Citizens began to fortify their City, setting up posts with chains at every Gate and Postern, to the end, as 'twas reported, to keep out Prince Rupert and the King's Forces, but whether true I know not.

Oct. 29, Saturday. The King, with his Army of Footmen, came from

from Edghill battle to Oxford, accompanied with P. Rupert, and P. Maurice his brother; Prince Charles, and James Duke of York. They came in their full march into the City with above 60 or 70 Colours borne before them, which they had taken at Edghill from the Parliament Forces. The Mayor and Citizens presented themselves to his Majesty at Pennylefs Bench, and gave him a considerable sum of money: the University at Christ Ch. where Dr. Richard Gardiner, one of the Canons, and Deputy Orator, spake an eloquent Oration to him and the Princes, beginning thus:—‘ Dabis veniam, Regum augustissime, se deplorata, et prope expirans Academia vix erigat oculos præ dolore madidos, &c.’ After which was finished, they retired to their respective Lodgings in that House. The Footmen were billeted in and about Oxford, and the Ordnance, to the number of about 27, were, with their Carriages, driven into Magdalen College Grove.

Nov. 1. All Saints day, was a Convocation solemnized in the afternoon, wherein Prince CHARLES (1) was incorporated, and the Duke of York created, Masters of Arts: After which were, at the King’s desire, created the same day and the next, or to desire their respective Degrees when they please, 18 Doctors and 48 Bachelours of Divinity; 34 Doctors (of whom most were Courtiers, Nobles and Gentlemen) and 14 Bachelours of the Civil Law: 5 Doctors and 8 Bachelours of Physick: 76 Masters, of whom divers were Nobles and Gentlemen, and 12 Bachelours of Arts. Of these last, some were so impudent as to thrust themselves (when it grew dark) into the hands of him that presented, to be created, being not at all mentioned in the Catalogue of those that were signed by the King (2).

Nov. 2, Wednesday. The Footmen before mentioned marched out of Oxford to Abendon, following certain of the King’s Troopers and Dragoons that had gone that way two days before; but in their passage, and within a mile of Abendon, some of their Conductors hanged one — Blake, a Groom of the King’s Bedchamber, sometime a Merchant, on a tree, for Treason against the King. His intent was to betray him, the

(1) REG. S p. 11 [He was M. A. of Cambr.]

(2) Some called this Creation the Caroline Creation.

B. A. from 1 Nov. to 16 Jan. about	35
B. C. L. 1 Nov. to 16 Jan. at least	15
M. A. 1 Nov. to 21 Febr. more than	140
B. M. 1 Nov. to 31 Jan. 17 or more -	17
B. D. 1 Nov. to 21 Febr. about	70

D. C. L. 1 Nov. to 21 Febr. 60 or more	60
D. M. 1 Nov. to 31 Jan. more than	20
D. D. 1 Nov. to 21 Febr. between 40	
and 50	45
	<hr/>
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ATH. OXON. FASTI, 1642.

Prince and Duke, to the Earl of Effex, at one Sir Rob. Fisher's house, Warwickshire.

Nov. 3, Thursday. The King, Prince and Duke, with a Troop of Horse and Dragoons, went towards Reading; and the Earls of Bristol and Dorset, with the Lords Andover and Digby, were left at Oxford with a Troop of Horse and Dragoons to defend the Univerfity and City. The next day, about 4 or 5 of the clock in the afternoon, the City was difarmed, and a Cartload of Muskets, and another of Powder and Shot, were carried from the Guildhall to the Schools, and put in the uppermoft room of the Tower there. The Soldiers, it feems, were very bufy now in providing Arms and other matters relating to War, in enlarging their number alfo, and fortifying the City; the particulars of which are needlefs now to repeat.

Nov. 29. In the afternoon the King came from Reading to Oxford, with Prince Charles, newly recovered of the Meafells, and Prince Rupert, for the Duke of York had been here three days before. All which, except Rupert and Maurice, lodged in Chrift Church, and there, fo long as they continued in Oxford, kept their Courts.

The next day being St. Andrew's day, and the Faft, the door of the Publick Library was almoft broke open in the night time, done by fome who had evil intentions, as 'twas thought, to fet it on fire. About the fame time was a new gate of timber fet on the Eaft bridge, and a Bulwark raifed between it and the corner of the Phyfick Garden wall; which beingfoon finished, were planted thereon two pieces of Ordnance, to fe cure the entrance that way. A Trench alfo at that time was making near to that of the Scholars by the wall of St. John's College Walks, for the defence of the Univerfity and City.

Dec. 5, Monday. The Univerfity Bellman went about the City, warning all privileged perfons that were Houfe-keepers to fend fome of their family the next day to dig at the works through New Park. According to which order the Colleges fent men, and many appeared and did work for feveral days. The Citizens alfo were warned to work at the Bulworks on the north fide of St. Giles's Church, and the Country by St. John's College Walks, and the next day when the King rode to fee the faid Fortifications, he found but 12 perfons working on the City behalf, whereas there fhould have been 122; of which neglect his Majefty took notice, and told them of it in the field.

Dec.

Dec. 6, Tuesday. There was an affize of Oyer and Terminer held before the Lord Chief Justice Rob. Heath, at the Guildhall in Oxford, where were arraigned of Treason Joh. Lillbourne, Vivers and Catesby. The second was then tried and cast, the last pleaded that he might have Counsel to speak for him, and was respited a while.

Dec. 14, Wednesday. John Whistler, Recorder, and Burgefs in the present Parliament for the City of Oxford, was brought in prisoner at the South gate by three or four of the King's Troopers, and was soon after committed to the custody of Dr. Fell, Dean of Christ Church, with whom continuing till the end of January, he was then set at liberty. This imprisonment was occasioned for his adhering to the Parliament, and ever and anon by letters advising the Citizens not to take up Arms, or be helping or contributing towards the fortifying their City for the King.

Dec. 15, Thursday. A written Proclamation was published by his Majesty, directed to the City, to bring in more Arms, both offensive and defensive. In obedience to which order they did, though they were but few, and were put in the Magazine among other Arms and Furniture, Bullets, Gunpowder, Match, &c. in New College Cloyster and Tower. As for all sorts of Corn that were brought in, were laid in the Law and Logick Schools, Victuals in the Guildhall, Cloath and Coats for Soldiers in the Musick and Astronomy Schools. The Gunpowder also was made at a Mill at Osney, and the Mint for Coinage was at New Inn. Soon after those Doctors and Heads of Houses that had formerly fled from the University, namely, Dr. Fell, Potter of Qu. Coll. Baylie, Frewen, &c. to avoid being carried up Prisoners to the Parliament, returned to the University.

Jan. 2, Monday, came from London to Oxford two Coaches, wherein were 6 Commissioners (so they were called) from the City and the Parliament, for whose safe conduct a Trumpeter came the week before. There were two Aldermen, Clerk and Garret, and four of the Common Council of London, and brought with them a Petition from the Parliament, that 'his Majesty would be pleased to return to the Parliament, and that he should be protected both by them and the Citizens, &c.' The King answered, how could they do that and could not protect themselves, &c? At their first coming in, there were certain Scholars that were like to attempt something against them, as they conceived; wherefore they desired that they might be guarded. Which being granted, had Musquiteers set at their lodging doors in the Fleur de Luce Inn.

Jan. 3. There came to the Court in Oxford 12 or more Carts, loaden with Prince Rupert's goods, and with the Mint from Shrewsbury; and with good store of Silver ore to be coined into Money. One Thom. Bushell, Esq. lately Farmer of the Mines-Royal in the Principality of Wales, was the chief dealer in this matter, and the Mint was set up in New Inn, as before is told you.

Jan. 4. An order came forth from the King and the Lords, that neither Vintner nor any other Victualler in Oxford suffer any wine or drink to be sold in his house to any body after 9 of the clock at night, upon pain of forfeiting 10s. toties quoties.

Jan. 10, Tuesday. The King's letters came to all Colleges and Halls, for their Plate to be brought to the Mint, and turned into Money. Whereupon all sent, except New Inn, and soon after most house-keepers and private persons. The men appointed to see this done were Sir Will. Parkhurst, Kt. and T. Bushell, before mentioned.

Jan. 14. A written paper was pasted on the Gibbet at Quatervois, wherein was published his Majesty's disavowing of a certain scandalous pamphlet concerning the King's final answer and resolution touching the Londoners late Petition to his Majesty, which was then declared to be none of his, and adjudged to be burnt by the hand of the common Hangman. The title page of the said pamphlet was stuck up also there, said to be printed at Oxford, and had the University Arms on it. But the said pamphlet was also then and there burnt by the Hangman.

Jan. 16, Monday. A Convocation (1) was held by the University, wherein letters from his Majesty were read, to borrow 300^{li} more for his use, with promise of payment, and good security; which being consented to, several Doctors, Masters and Bachelours were created at the request of the King. The next day the said sum of money was taken out of the University Chest, and paid to John Ashbournham, Esq. for the King's use, as his acquittance (2) for the receipt thereof shews.

Jan. 23, Monday. The Law Term began in Oxford, according to his Majesty's Proclamation. The Court where the Lord Littleton sat as Lord Keeper was held in the Convocation House, and there some Causes were pleaded that day. The Court of Requests was kept in the Natural Philosophy School, where Sir Thom. Aylebury, one of the Masters, sat a little while pro forma.

(1) REG. S, p. 14.

(2) In pyx. β, ut supra.

Febr. 1, Wednesday, came towards the evening into Oxford, 4 or 5 Coaches, wherein were the Earls of Northumberland, Pembroke, Holland and Salisbury, for the upper House; and 8 more, Lord Tho. Wenman, Lord Rich. Dungarvan, Will. Pierpont, Esq. Sir John Holland, Sir Will. Litton, Edm. Waller, Esq. Rich. Winwood, Esq. and Bulstr. Whitlocke, Esq. of the House of Commons, sent by the Committee of Parliament with propositions of accommodation to his Majesty. They were guarded into the City by Sir Jacob Ashley, with some Soldiers, and conducted to the sign of the Star, where they supped that night. About 8 of the clock they were sent for to the Court, to deliver their message; that done, they were dismissed to their lodgings. The next day being the Purification, none of them came to the Court or appeared. In the afternoon the Doctors of the University assembled together, and went to visit the Earl of Pembroke, their Chancellor, lodging then at the house of Dr. Bainbridge, against Merton College Church. Where, among other conference, it pleased his honour to let them know that his mind was that Dr. Tolson should continue Vicechancellor throughout the year. He told them also that 'though he was no Scholar, nor could do them little good at this time, as things stood, yet he would not cease to pray for them, but hereafter, when things were better settled, he would do for the University what lay in his power.' Moreover he prayed (as 'twas now reported) 'that GOD would open the King's Eyes to see the light of the Parliament.' At the same time the Doctors delivered a Petition to him, wherein they humbly desired his Lordship, that he would immediately and effectually move his Majesty in their behalfs: 1. That his Majesty would uphold Episcopal government, and the whole discipline of the Church, against all Sectaries, and preserve unto the Bishops and Cathedralls their Lands and Revenew. 2. That his Majesty would be pleased to take some care that the University may enjoy the Privileges granted to them by his noble Ancestors, and by his own late royal Charter, which have been many ways of late opposed and invaded by the Citizens of Oxford. And lastly, that his Lordship would be pleased to procure a Declaration of Parliament in behalf of the University, that the Vicechancellor and Proctors having their authority by Charter (confirmed by many Kings, and by Act of Parliament) and not by Commission, might not be included in the late Act that forbids Clergymen to exercise secular jurisdiction, by virtue of any Commission, but may still execute that authority, and govern the University

as in all former ages Divines have done. This Petition, as I have said, the Doctors delivered, but whether he to the King, I am in doubt; I believe not, for certain reasons that shall be produced the next year.

The same day, viz. Feb. 1, it was ordered (1) by the Commons House of Parliament, that such Fellows of Colleges in Oxon that cannot conveniently repair to their Fellowships in regard of the army there, shall not be damnified by reason of their absence, or by reason of any Statutes thereupon made.

Feb. 3, Friday. His Majesty appointed a Thanksgiving to be made at Evening prayer at Christ Church, for the taking of Cirencester by Prince Rupert the day before; at which prayers the Pro-Vicechancellor, Dr. Tolson, and all the Doctors of the University were present in their Scarlet Robes, for the greater solemnity of that ceremony. The Pro-Vicechancellor then sat in the Dean's, and the Dean in the Sub-dean's Stall. But there was no new form of Thanksgiving said, save only that form for the Victory at Edghill, and a very solemn Anthem, with this several times repeated therein: 'Thou shalt set a Crown of pure gold upon his head—and upon his head shall his Crown flourish.'

Whereas from the time that the King came to Oxford from Edghill fight to this, the University was tired out with Convocations for the conferring of Degrees on those that procured Warrants or Letters under the King's hand, a Convocation was held 21 Febr. wherein a Petition to the King, subscribed by the Vicechancellor, Heads of Colleges and Halls, was publicly read. The effect of it was against the promiscuous conferring of Degrees, and the danger that the University was likely to fall into, if some remedy in the matter was not taken, as namely, that the solemn Arts and Sciences would be destroyed, the fountain of the University dried up, hopeful Scholars discouraged, and the University dishonored. The Petition being afterwards delivered, his Majesty ordered, from henceforth, that no Scholar, intending to make benefit of his Degree, should have any recommendations from him, or, if recommended, should not thereby have or enjoy any honor or benefit of any Degree, unless he be found capable of the same by the Statutes of the University, give caution to perform his Exercises and pay all usual fees.

Feb. 25, Saturday. Dr. Richard Stewart, Dean of Paul's, went to

(1) REG. Congr. quod incipit 11 Oct. 1647. [JOURN. of the House of Com. vol. ii, p. 950.]

the Vicechancellor, Dr. Tolson, to thank him, in the King's name, for the Univerſity their working in the Trenches about the City, with a deſire that in regard the City was backward in their taſk of work, the Univerſity would be pleaſed to help them forward. This deſire being very reaſonable, was accordingly answered.

The Reader is to take notice that divers occurrences hapned this year, the next, and ſo forward, while Oxford was a Garrifon, but thoſe that relate not to the Univerſity and Scholars I omit, and the rather becauſe they are moſtly mentioned in the *Mercurii Aulici* which were firſt publiſhed in the beginning of Jan. 1642-3, and continued till about the end of the year 1645: moſtly written by Joh. Birkenhead, Fellow of All Souls Coll. (1) and now and then, viz. in Aug. and Sept. 1643, and in June, and ſo forward, 1644 (when Birkenhead went with the King to Worceſter) by Dr. Pet. Heylyn, ſometime of Magdalen College.

An. { Dom. 1643
19 Car. I.

April 7, Friday. The Mayor, his Brethren, and all Houſe-keepers inhabiting in Oxon, as well privileged as free, were called together at the Court in Chriſt Church, where his Majeſty and Lords being in the Council Chamber, otherwiſe called the Chapter Houſe, the Mayor and his Brethren were called in, to whom it was propoſed of having a Garrifon to be kept in Oxon by the Univerſity and City upon his Majeſty's departure thence, whenſoever it ſhould happen. The answer they gave, I ſuppoſe, was in the affirmative, becauſe ſeveral controverſies between the Univerſity and City concerning the taxing of privileged perſons fell out. At length the matter being tried before the Lords, divers allegations concerning the exemption of Scholars and privileged perſons from ſuch taxations and aſſeſſments, were on the 16 May delivered to them and other of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners, and accepted.

Apr. 16, Sunday, was a paper found paſted on the North door of St. Mary's Church, while the Bell was ringing to Sermon, containing theſe queſtions following, written in a fair Italian hand:

• *Quæſtionæ diſcutiendæ in Schola Jurif-
prudentiæ (2) die 19 hujus menſis.*

(1) [See more of him among the Moral Philoſophy Readers.]

(2) Then a ſtore-houſe for Cheeſe and Corn.

An Militia regni fit Militia Parliamenti? Neg.

An protestatio Parliamentaria fit deterior juramento cum &c? Neg.

An Ecclesia pura Scoticana debeat esse Moderatrix corruptæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ? Aff.

Respondente Alexandro Henderfono Scotorum Commissario.

Opponente, quicumque vult.

Written and stuck up by some busy Coxcomb, but in the afternoon, when Dr. Oliver, of Magdalen College, preached, was taken down, as giving offence to certain persons.

Apr. 19, Wednesday. A paper (1) then bearing date, and signed by the hand of his Majesty, was pasted on the Court-gate, and in other public places, requiring that all persons whatsoever within the City and University, immediately to bring into the Magazine all Muskets, Pikes, Match and Powder that are in their custodies, for which they should receive a discharge from the Officers of the Magazine. But few taking notice of it, a Proclamation (2) came forth 22 of the same month, requiring all persons to bring in all manner of Arms that they had into New College, whether Swords, Corslets, Head-pieces, &c. to the end that the University and City might be the better secured upon the King's going to Reading with his Forces, which he suddenly intended to do. Whereupon all persons, whether privileged or free, brought them in for the most part, and were dispersed among those that were to make defence of the City. The Works and Fortifications also did now go on apace, and those in St. Clement's Parish, on the East side of Oxford, were about this time begun. Which, with other Fortifications about the City, were mostly contrived by one Richard Rallingson, Bach. of Arts of Queen's College, who also had drawn a Mathematical Scheme or Plot of the Garrison. His endeavours in this nature gave so great satisfaction to the King, that he forthwith sent Letters (3) in his behalf to the University, to confer the Degree of Master of Arts upon him: Which letters being read in Convocation 17 Octob. was then admitted Master of Arts.

June 5. The Vicechancellor was desired by the King and his Council to call the Heads of Colleges and Halls together, and with their help

(1) In β , ut supra.

(2) Ibid.

(3) In S, p. 37.

severally to take notice in writing of all Scholars and others lodging and residing in them, and those that are above 16, and under 60 years of age, to return their names, to the end that they be required to work one day in a week, or for every default to pay 12d. for that day. The same day the King's Commissioners finding great annoyance in the City of Oxford, occasioned by dirt and filth in the Streets and Lanes, which they conceived to arise from the neglect of the Scavengers, who were not able to perform that service, because their wages were not answerable to their pains, it was therefore advised, that the Vicechancellor be intreated to increase their wages to the double, because their pains are to be doubly increased, and when that was done that he take care that the Streets and Lanes should be kept clean, to prevent the danger of infection (the epidemical disease beginning now to break forth) which may otherwise happen to the Inhabitants and Residents in this City. At that time also there came forth another order, (1) that the Heads of Houses should enquire through all the Colleges and Halls after all Scholars, of what condition soever, that were willing to do his Majesty service in the Wars, to the end that they might be listed accordingly, &c. But this order was delivered only by word of mouth by the Earl of Bristol to the Vicechancellor, and by him recommended and imparted to the rest of the Heads. Afterwards it came forth in writing, and was subscribed by some of the Commissioners.

Furthermore that the said business might effectually go forward, and nothing be wanting for the defence of the University, the King sent a letter dat. 7 of the same month to the Vicechancellor, about that matter, the most part of which runs thus:—'Wee have taken into our consideration, that for the safety of this County of Oxford, and for the University and City there, it will be fit that besides such strength of our own as wee can spare, a further convenient strength be spared for the defence of them all. And to the end that this may be done, with the most safety and ease both to the Country, University and City, wee have thus resolved, that you, with the assistance of all the Heads of Colleges and Halls within this University, do take a perfect list of all the names of the Scholars in those Houses who are fit, in case of employment for defence of this place, and not elsewhere, to serve against those Rebels that may assaile us. These are therefore to will and require you to take especial care with all

(1) In pyx. β.

the speed you can, to take a list of the names of all such Scholars, and of the weapons with which they can furnish themselves: Which, when wee shall be truly enformed of, wee shall take care to furnish them the best way wee can, with such as they want, and to order and discipline them fit for that service, &c.' Which letter being received, was soon after executed, and the Scholars put in array, as anon shall be shewed (1).

June 14, 15, and 16. The King sent for another supply of money, viz. 2000^l of the University, and as much of the City, or else things could not go forward for the present safety of his Majesty and both the Bodies. In obedience to which, the University paid their money raised from each College and their servants, and the City theirs, with 500^l addition. Such a great want of money there was at this time, that the King by his letters dated 27 of the same month, desired that each Head and each Fellow of Colleges would severally undertake to pay so many of their Foot-soldiers at 4s. the week, during the space of a month, as they should think fit. In the paying of which, without any great burthen to themselves, they would advance his service in a very considerable degree. Upon the receipt of these Letters, the Fellows of the richer Colleges paid each of them maintenance after 4s. a week for two, some for three Soldiers. Others of the poorer Colleges but for one, as by the Subscriptions sent to his Majesty (as he before had desired) appears.

June 21. His Majesty, for the better furthering of the Fortifications, did desire and require the principal Governor of every College to appoint one or more of the Officers or Servants of the Colleges, upon notice given to them of the day from the Commissioners for working, to give notice to all Scholars and Lodgers in Colleges, to observe their day, and to deliver a true note of their names to the Commissioners under their hands, to appoint one in every College to collect the monies of the defaulters, and pay it over to the Treasurer appointed to receive it, and a true note of those that neither work nor pay for their defaults. Half the Colleges and half the Halls were to work on Monday, and the other half on Tuesday,

(1) 'An Ordinance passed on Monday, Jun. 12, 1643, that the Synod of Divines, formerly named by both Houses (not chosen by the Clergy) should begin to sit on the first of July following: And they did begin to sit that day; Dr. Twiss in the chair; and he made the Latin Sermon. The Names of these Synodical men are to be seen in the Ordinance printed Jun. 12. Where any

man that will, may see a great, if not the greater part of them, Brownists or Independents, or New England Ministers, if not worse, or at best refractory persons to the doctrine or discipline, or both, of the Church of England established by Law, and now brought together to reform it, &c.' HIST. of the Troubles and Tryal of Will. Laud, Archb. of Cant. cap. 19, p. 208.

from 6 to 11 in the morning, and from 1 till 6 at night, and every person to bring his tool with him. The Fortifications that they were to work at, were drawn through that part of Christ Church Mead that is next to Grandpont Street.

June 23. The King having sent to the Mayor and his Brethren about the men of the City to be listed and disciplined, for the better defence of this place upon all occasions, did the next day send to the Vicechancellor and Heads of Houses, to put them in mind of the Scholars to do their parts also, of whose ingenuities and forwardness to do him service, being assured, he recommended unto them one Colonel Holliland, a man of worth and ability, to command them: And required that Tuesday next, at 10 of the clock in the morning, the said Heads cause all the Scholars who intended to undertake the said service to be ready in Christ Church Mead, where the said Colonel should be ready to receive them in that quality as is worthy of them. According to these orders the Scholars made preparation and appeared in the said place, to the number of 400 and upwards. All which being very docile and forward (most of them having been before trained, as is already mentioned) gave very great content to the spectators, especially those of the Court, as well Ladies as Lords, that came several times on purpose to see them.

June 29. St. Peter's day, was a meeting of the Heads of Houses at the Vicechancellor's Lodgings in Oriel College, to advise about the orders sent to the University from his Majesty and the rest of his Commissioners, and Council of War, concerning the Citizens motion to have the privileged persons, Inhabitants of the City, to be joined with those five or six hundred Soldiers which they should raise and maintain (if occasion served) for the City's defence. To this motion they were all much averse, resolving that they should be joined with the Scholars, who were now listed, and had this morning assembled themselves in Christ Church Mead. At night the Vicechancellor, accompanied with three or four Heads of Houses, delivered a Petition in the University's name to his Majesty, for the free use and enjoying of their Liberties and Privileges, so much wronged and violated in taxing privileged persons and the like. To which his Majesty gave a gracious answer for that time, but what the end of it was I know not.

July 13, Thursday. The King, with his Troopers that were in Oxford, Prince Charles and the Duke of York, rode forth to meet the Queen,

coming out of the North. They went as far as Edghill, where they met together, and the day following in the evening they came into Oxford in a most triumphant and magnificent manner. The Soldiers were placed on each side of the streets with their Muskets charged, as well to enlarge as guard their passage, and behind them every house near which she passed was thronged with spectators to behold her. In the first place went the carriages for the removal of her Court; then followed the Servants Troop, commanded by Sir Will. Killebrew; after them his Majesty's Gentlemen Pensioners, and others of their Majesties Servants and domestic Officers; the Trumpets and the loud Musick all sounding as they passed along. Next came the Heralds in their embroidered Coats, of whom Garter coming last, was accompanied on the right hand by the Mayor of Oxon in his Scarlet, and Mace on his shoulder. After them came Serjeants at Arms bearing their Maces, and next, immediately before their Majesties, the Earl of Forth, Lord General of his Majesty's Army, and the Earl of Dorset, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household. Prince Rupert and the Duke of Richmond rid on that side of the Coach on which their Majesty's fate, and in the rear of all followed the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Troop. At Quatervois, through which she passed, the Citizens entertained her with an English Speech, delivered by Mr. Timothy Carter, the Town-clerk, in the name of the City, and presented her with a Purse of Gold. At Christ Church she was received by the Vicechancellor and Heads of Houses in their Scarlet. From thence she was conducted by the King to Merton College, by a back way made for that purpose through one of the Canons Gardens, another belonging to Corpus Christi, and then through Merton College Grove. When she came to her Lodging (that belonging to the Warden of the same College) she was entertained with an Oration by Strode, the Orator of the University. That being done, a book of printed Verses (1) in Latin and English, which were made by the Students of the University to welcome her arrival into England, were, with a rich pair of Gloves, presented to her in the name of the University.

Aug. 15. The difference between the University and City came to be debated (2) before the Lords the King's Commissioners, concerning the 2000^l borrowed of the City. Upon the debate it appeared that the

(1) Printed at Oxon 1643.

(2) In pyx. β.

Univerſity, upon the review of the Tax made by the City (by virtue of his Maſteſty's Letters to them directed) upon perſons as well privileged as not, did think fit to abate only the ſum of 40^{li} (part of that which was ſet upon the privileged perſons, Inhabitants of this City) whereby the privilege of the Univerſity may be preſerved, and that the City alone may not have an abſolute power to tax the privileged perſons. The Vicechancellor and ſeveral Heads of Houſes being then preſent, and aſſiſted by their Council, did offer and agree, that the reſidew of their moneys aſſeſſed may be levied to the King's uſe in ſuch way and by ſuch coercion, by the hands of the Governor or otherwiſe as the King ſhould appoint. Whereupon the Lords did now think fit and order by the conſent of both ſides, that the moneys unpaid be forthwith paid in and levied, without prejudice to either part, in all other caſes which may happen hereafter.

The ſame day alſo the Lords did take into their conſideration the ſpeedy raiſing and ſetting a Regiment in the City, to be made up of the Inhabitants, whether privileged or not privileged, not meddling at all with Scholars, or any Officers or Servants of Colleges that dayly attend there in their ſervices. Upon this the Vicechancellor and Mayor meeting together, did take order by a mutual conſent, concerning the general ſums which were to be neceſſarily raiſed towards the ſaid charge, and that the Taxations in the ſeveral Pariſhes, and of the reſpective Inhabitants in them, ſhould proceed in ſuch manner as other Taxes are uſually and ordinarily levied. It was then alſo thought fit by the Lords, that the King be moved to direct his Warrant to the Vicechancellor and Mayor in ſuch words as former have been for that purpoſe, and that the Vicechancellor and Mayor do meet to prepare the buſineſs in the mean time. But the Citizens being very ſlow in ſetting the ſaid Regiment, (as they have been hitherto in other matters on the King's concern) the King ſent them a chiding letter for their remiſſneſs, and required them again to do it.

Soon after, viz. in Sept. and Oct. thoughts being entertained of new fortifying the City, (the Works that were made this and the laſt year giving not content) moneys muſt be raiſed to effect it, and the burden to be laid upon the Univerſity and City, now almoſt drained of their treaſure. And as it was then foreſeen, and in a manner contrived, ſo it came to paſs in Jan. following, for on the 18 day of that month it was ordered by the Lords and other of his Maſteſty's Commiſſioners, upon conference had with the Heads of Colleges and Halls, that the Univerſity ſhould, for the

space of 20 weeks (to commence from the 22 of the said month) contribute weekly the sum of 40^{li}, to be levied upon the Colleges and Halls according to the proportions set down in a certain Schedule which they had drawn. The due payment of which should exempt all Scholars, of what condition soever, (with all their Servants and Bedells, not exercising any trade in the City) from all contributions in any kind towards the said work.

John Knightly, Esq. and Colonel, having undertaken a commendable and acceptable service for the King, namely, the raising of a Regiment of 1200 Bowmen-volunteers, to be levied and furnished with suitable Arms, the King sent his letter (1) to the University dat. 1 Octob. that they would permit him to raise the said Regiment from among the members of it, such that would voluntary list themselves for the said service; and further, that the Heads and Governors would consider of a way for the maintaining at their common charge, so many of the said Bowmen and Officers as should be levied out of the said University and privileged men. Which letter being received and read in Convocation, was afterwards taken into consideration, but what the effect was I know not.

About the same time (viz. in the beginning of Oct.) several Heads and Doctors of Colleges and Halls, being very sensible into what sad condition the University and themselves were like to come, if speedy remedy was not taken for the Election of another Chancellor, (for this that they now had (PEMBROKE) had much neglected, and dealt foully with them) drew up divers Articles (2) against him, the particulars of which being memorable, you shall have them as they came to my hands:

1. He hath wholly neglected the care and government of the University since he was named Chancellor, so that all order and discipline is decayed. Five months together he had not in the University any Deputy, but only a Commissary, appointed by him against the Statutes and Customs (to which he was sworn) and to the dishonour and prejudice of the supream Faculty, which in all ages hath been here trusted with the government.

2. He hath wilfully betrayed the Privileges of the University, refusing (when he was desired) to speak one word in favour of them, and the members of the University in the House of Lords, where he lately had, and now hath some credit.

3. Being petitioned by the University in September was twelvemonth, to protect them against the Army of Parliamenters, ready to seize upon

(1) S p. 36.

(2) In β , ut supra.

them, he openly disclaymed and disfavowed them in his pretended letter, alledging against them their fidelity to his Majesty's service, and that they had taken up Arms against the Parliament.

4. He reviled them in unworthy language, stiling them a pack of corrupt knaves, and that he hath been and is governed by a Servant (Michael Oldsworth) who hated them, and intended to make a prey upon them.

5. He hath endeavoured the subversion and robbing of the Church, and thereby the total ruin of the University, and of all Learning and Religion in this Nation, and of this famous Monarchy.'

Of all which crimes he being looked upon as really guilty, and therefore thought unworthy of the place of Chancellor by the King, and especially because of his adherence to the Parliament, was ejected, and WILLIAM, Marquess of HERTFORD, was chose Chancellor in his place, 24 of Octob. as in my Catalogue of Chancellors shall be further shewed.

His Majesty having by his Proclamation of the 22 of Decemb. summoned the members of both Houses of Parliament at Oxon, they met (1) the 22 Jan. (according to his Majesty's command) in the great Hall at Christ Church, where his Majesty made a gracious Speech, declaring the occasion of his calling them together, 'to be witnesses of his actions, and privy to his intentions,' telling them further, 'if he had the least thought disagreeing with the happiness of this Kingdom, he would not advise with such Counsellors as they are, &c.' Which ended, they went to the publick Schools, the Lords in certain of the upper Schools, and the Commons in the Convocation House. Soon after the University, upon the Chancellor's desire, appointed certain Divines among them to preach before the King at Christ Church, and before both Houses of Parliament at St. Mary's, so long as he and they should continue in the University.

I have nothing more to observe this year, save only that a great Plague called *Morbus Campestris* brake out, of which many Soldiers and Inhabitants, some also belonging to the King's and Queen's Court, with a few Scholars, died thereof, and that the Parliament at London did in the

(1) [See in Rushworth's HIST. COLLECTIONS, vol. v, p. 559—602: 'The whole Proceedings of, and relating to, the Lords and Commons assembled at Oxford the 22d of Jan. 1643-4, to the time of their Recess, Apr. 16, 1644.']

latter end of this year secure (1) the rents of this University, so far as their power or faces extended (2).

An. { Dom. 1644
20 Car. I.

[Most of the Academians (3) had now exchanged the Gown for the military Coat, and square Caps for the Helmet; and, with the exception only of those who by old age were rendered unfit for the services of war, or of those who retained their sacred Habit as a cloak for their sloth or timidity, all the rest were trained and went to the field of battle, or were on guard night and day, ready for any attack, and became intrepid and well disciplined Soldiers for the defence of the City. In short, engaged in actions, which though not agreeable to literary pursuits, yet being necessary to uphold the liberal Arts, Oxford recommended itself in a two-fold character, as the Seat of the Muses, and also of Charles their King: and it is not unworthy of remark, that though the Oxonians underwent many hardships when they were deprived of the protection of their Goddess Minerva, yet they acquired great merit under the same Deity when she assumed her other character of Pallas.]

The Lords and Commons of Parliament assembled at Oxon, did on Monday 15 of Apr. this year (4) order: 1. That a Regiment of Auxiliaries should be raised for the better defence of the said place, to be commanded by Henry Earl of Dover, and to consist of Scholars and Strangers. 2. That the said Regiment upon no occasion should march out of the City upon service, only on Sallies in case of Siege, nor should do any other duties (except in extraordinary occasions) only exercise every Thursday and oftener as the Commanders should think fit. 3. That whosoever would not provide Arms nor serve in person, or by his servant, should be debarred the privilege of Trade (if a Trader) and of protection, and also loose the benefit of lodging either in the University or City, (Scholars excepted) and that the property of all Arms to be thus provided, should remain in the owners. That no restraint should be hereby put upon any Gentleman or his Servants that should be listed in this service from going

(1) MEMORIALS of English Affairs, an. 1643, p. 80 a.

(2) Assembly of Divines appointed this year. V. Fuller's CH. HIST. lib. xi, p. 198. Among Cambridge men he puts these Oxford men: Thomas Coleman. — Gibbons, qu. Oxford

men there, Ibid. Selden, Rouse. E. of Pembroke, Lord Say, Ib. p. 199.

(3) See Dr. Fell's additions in the Latin Copy in the beginning of this year.

(4) Ibid. β.

out of the City, so as he or they first acquaint their Colonel therewith, to the end that he might not expect them when there should be need to use them. 4. That such Gentlemen that should be listed in this service, should serve in Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors Companies, and that Scholars and their Servants should serve in Companies by themselves, and all other Strangers in the rest of the Companies, &c.

With which orders his Majesty being acquainted, did issue out his Proclamation 28 of the said month of April, strictly commanding that all persons whatsoever in the City and Suburbs do with all speed apply themselves to the performance thereof, and within three days after the date of the Proclamation do repair to the Earl of Dover, or to such that he should appoint for that purpose, and do there also enter with what Arms they make choice to serve, and do their utmost endeavours to furnish and fit themselves with such Arms and Weapons as shall be most convenient, and apply themselves to be instructed and exercised as aforesaid. If any should refuse and neglect to conform themselves to the said directions, every such person should be reputed as one disaffected to his Majesty's service, and proceeded against accordingly.

In performance of which Proclamation, the Scholars did those things required therein, and upon Thursday the 14 of May, they, with the Strangers before mentioned, newly listed and raised, shewed their Arms, and mustered in Magdalen College Grove to the number of 630 or thereabouts, giving very great contentment to the spectators in seeing so many young men so docile. The Tuesday after, both the University and City Regiments mustered again in Bullington and Cowley Green, and the King did them that honor to be present at their musterings. The Earl of Dover himself conducted the University Regiment, and Thom. Smyth, Brewer, now Mayor of the City, was Colonel of the City Regiment.

With the aforesaid Proclamation, which was not posted in publick places till the 27 of May, were then published two others, one was commanding the Inhabitants of the County of Oxford, who were behind hand with his Majesty for their contribution, and had not served the same in corn, should serve it in, either in butter, cheese or bacon, according to the price of the Market. The other was for bringing in a true account of the quantity and quality of all sorts of grain (which either was laid up in the publick magazines, or otherwise disposed of in private houses) unto his Majesty's Commissioners for the victualling and fortifying of the Town.

Which

Which petit points I had not noted, but that they were such pregnant testimonies of the care and wisdom of his Majesty, and his affections to the place, which he hath so long honored with his Court and presence.

May 29, Wednesday, being the Eve of the Ascension, the Earl of Essex and Sir Will. Waller coming with their Forces from Abendon over Sandford Ferry, and so through Cowley, and over Bullington Green, (to the end that they might go towards Islip) faced the City for several hours, whilst their carriages slipt away behind them. It gave some terror to Oxon, and therefore two Prayers by his Majesty's appointment were made and published, that is to say, one for the safety of his Majesty's person, and the other for the preservation of the University and City, to be used in all Churches and Chapels in them. In the afternoon of the same day the Scholars and Citizens made an head and marched out of the Works at St. Clement's, to see what they could do against the enemy's scouts that rode up and down. At length meeting together, there was a small skirmish made between them, and two or three of each side slain or wounded. They behaved themselves very well, considering 'twas the first time they fought. But that which I must not forget to tell you is, that some of these Parliamenters were so wanton as to leave their body, and come in parties towards the before mentioned Works, but whilst they were in that bravado a shot was made by Sir John Heydon from one of the great ordnance standing on the said Bulworks, which fell so happily among them (though at a great distance) that it killed a Trooper, and hurt one of their horses, and put them into such a fright, that they ran all presently towards their body in great confusion and amazement.

June 9, Sunday, at morning prayer in all Churches and Chapels within the University and City, was published a paper subscribed by the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, commanding all persons whatsoever abiding and residing in Oxon, that according to a former Proclamation issued by his Majesty, they should provide sufficient corn and other victuals for three whole months for themselves and their families respectively, on pain that whosoever should be found (upon strict search and examination) not to have conformed thereunto, should be turned out of the City, as persons insensible of their own dangers, and the safety and security of the place. Which order was with chearful obedience by all sorts of people observed, especially by those of Colleges.

Octob. 6, Sunday, hapned a dreadful fire in Oxford, such an one (for
the

the shortness of time wherein it burned) that all ages before could hardly parallel. It began about two of the clock in the afternoon, in a little poor house on the South side of Thames-street, (leading from the North gate to the High bridge, occasioned by a Foot Soldier's roasting a Pig, which he had then stolen. The wind being very high, and in the North, blew the flames Southward very quick and strangely, and burnt all stables and houses (except St. Mary's College) standing between the back part of those that reach from the North gate to St. Martin's Church on the East, and those in the North Bayly commonly called New Inn Lane, on the West. Then all the old houses in the Bochers Rew which stood between St. Martin's Church and the Church of St. Peter's the Baylie, among which was a Printing House, and the Will Office (newly translated from London by his Majesty's command) totally consumed. From thence it flew over the gardens and back yards to Pennyferthyng street, all which, except the East end, it burnt. From thence to Beef hall lane, leading from St. Aldate's to St. Ebb's Church, which also, except the East end, it consumed. From thence to Slaying lane, and some other houses between St. Ebb's Church and Water gate, and between that gate to Preachers bridge, which were all levelled with the ground, and then the Fire ceased. The Parliament Soldiers at Abendon were shrewdly suspected to have traded for this Fire, not only because it kindled in so many distant places at once, (when the wind was exceeding high, and the Inhabitants at their several Parish Churches, none at all, except the Abendonians, expecting it, they being all drawn out ready to have seconded the Fire) but in regard that Major Richard Browne, Governor of Abendon, had before threatned it, and told several people of quality that if he could not fire the whole City of Oxford, he would burn as much as he could, and therefore, forsooth, the next morning he set Fire on Botley Mill, which he burnt quite down, and persisted several days after to destroy Villages, not leaving any Corn, Bras, Pewter, Bedding, Wearing Apparel, Wood, Hay, &c. This Browne, you must note by the way, was originally a Wood or Faggot-monger, and siding with the Parliament in the beginning of the Civil War an. 1642, was at length, for his zeal to the Covenanting cause, made a Major and Governor of Abendon, and afterwards a Major General in the Parliament Army. In which offices he behaved himself very insolent and cruel, a bitter enemy to the King's party, and ravenous in pilfering and plundering to fill his coffers against a wet day. At length he was

profecuted for defigning to fecure the City of London, when Fairfax, by the command of his Lieutenant General Cromwell, marcht with his Army againft the City, the chiefeft occafion and inlet of all our woes ; fo that he with his party being gulled by Oliver Cromwell, in depriving them of their King, became a great enemy to him and his party, for which he was imprifoned moft part of the Rumps and Cromwell's Tyranny : But when the King was reftored, towards which he was a confiderable instrument, he was made an Alderman of London, Lord Mayor of the City an. 1660, and at length a Bt. and was living in or after the year 1670 : and though formerly a grand villain, yet being converted by the King's difcourfes at Holdenby 1647, at which time he was one of the Commiffioners from Parliament to treat of a peace, became instrumental towards the King's Reftoration, and lived after a true penitent.

March 10. In a Convocation then folemnized by the Univerfity, certain Doctores and Mafters were by the Vicechancellor and Proctors (1) appointed to take care and fee that the Effigies of the moft learned Dr. James Usher, Archb. of Armagh, and Primate of Ireland, be cut on a brafs Plate, with an Elogium under it, to be prefixed to his ANNOTATIONS upon Ignatius his Epiftles, then printing in Oxford. It was then ordered that it fhould be done at the charge of the Univerfity, and in the name thereof. The Elogium that was afterwards made was this :

“ JAMES USHER, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland ; the moft skilful of primitive Antiquity, the unanswerable Defender of the Orthodox Religion, the Maul of Errours, in preaching frequent, eloquent, verie powerfull ; a rare Example of an unblameable life.”

“ JACOBUS USSERIUS, Archiepifcopus Armachanus, totius Hyberniæ primas, Antiquitatis primævæ peritiffimus, Orthodoxæ Religionis vindex ἀναντιρρήτος, errorum malleus, in concionando frequens, facundus, præpotens, vitæ inculpatæ exemplar fpectabile.

ROB. PINK, Vice-Cancellarius Oxoniensis pofuit.”

But this Infcription was not put before the faid Book, but that de Symbolis and fome others fince. He had, it feems, been in Oxford for about two years before this time, to the end that he might make ufe of our Publick Library towards the compiling of his Books.

(1) REG. Conv. S p. 75.

An. { Dom. 1645
 { 21 Car. I.

The Acts of the University are very few or none this year, neither doth any thing material occur in our Books, saving the conferring of Degrees on those that were recommended by the Chancellor. No Act solemnized this, three years before, or divers after. No Exercises performed in the Schools, they being employed as Magazines for several Commodities, or else used by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament by the King's command. In which time those Lectures, Disputations, Examinations, &c. that were performed, were mostly done in the North Chapel, joining to St. Mary's Church. Few there were that went in Academical Habits or Formalities, for all under the age of 60 were upon military duty, and therefore continually wore Swords. But 31 Determiners in the Lent this year, and under 40 in the foregoing. Also but 24 Masters that proceeded, and about as many the year before, merely occasioned by the many Creations in the three last years.

The chiefest matter observable is the 15 days Siege of Oxon, by Sir Thom. Fairfax, beginning May 22, and ending June 5. He made his first appearance by some scattered Horse near Cowley May 19. From thence they, with other Horse and Foot, passed over Bullington Green to Merston, shewing themselves on Hedington Hill.

The 22 day he sat down before Oxford, and then began the Siege, making a Breast-work on the East side of Cherwell River, and a Bridge over that part of the said River near Merston.

The 23 day Godstow House was fired by the owner David Walter, Esq. High Sheriff of the County, (since one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber of King Charles II) lest the enemy should make it a place of defence.

May 26. Sir Thom. Fairfax put over 4 Foot Regiments and 13 Carriages at their new Bridge over Cherwell River, he having his head quarters at Merston, Ol. Cromwell at Wytham, and Major Browne at Wolvercote.

May 27. Two Regiments (the white and red) with two pieces of Ordnance, marched over Isis at Godstow bridge, and so by Botley to South Henxsey, which party were continually playing on that in Mr. Oliver Smyth's house, (held by him of University Coll.) standing without the South port, and continually gaurded and relieved with Soldiers out of Oxford Garrison, but for the most part repelled with the loss of men and

members. All this while the Governor of Oxon (Col. Will. Legge) seeing the Parliamenters quiet besiegers, and that they fought only with perspective glasses, was resolved to quicken them, and therefore

June 2, about one of the clock at night, he went himself with near 1000 Horse and Foot towards Hedington Hill, where the Parliamenters kept a strong guard as well of Horse as Foot. While the Governor advanced up the Hill the Parliamenters vapoured and cried aloud that 'the Cavaliers did only flourish, and durst not come up to them': wherefore fearing lest their stay would not be long there, he sent Colonel David Walter, Sir Thom. Gardiner, and Capt. Grace, with parties of Horse, to fetch a Compass by St. Barthelmew's Hospital, and to leave the end of Cheyney lane next to Shotover on the left hand, and at a certain sign given they were to set on them on their rear, when the Governor and his men were ready to do so on the fore front. The sign being given, they fell on them so rigorously, that of an 137 Musquiteers (which was the Parliamentarian number) but one escaped. Their Horse also shamefully ran away, and left their Foot to have been all cut to pieces, had not the Governor ordered to give quarter. They had for some hours before most insufferably railed against the King and Queen's Majesty, which much incensed the Oxford Horse. Of these Parliamenters 52 were killed, 92 were brought in Prisoners, (whereof 7 were Horse-men) with their Captain, one Gibbons, and their Lieutenant, a preaching Silk-weaver: with these Prisoners were taken 30 or 40 Cows, which the Parliamenters the same evening stole back again through negligence of the guard, but while they were in action, the Garrison of Woodstock, which was for the King, came forth to visit them; took 12 Prisoners, and killed a Lieutenant Colonel of Horse.

This being the most considerable action that was done, the Mock-shew at Oxford ended the 5 of June, and the next day Sir Thom. Fairfax went to Borstall house, near Brill, in Buckinghamshire, which he endeavouring to storm, was courageously repelled by Sir William Campion, the Governor, and Defendants. The next month hapned the fatal Battle at Naseby, in Leicestershire, wherein the King's Army being totally overthrown, all Cities, Castles, Forts, Towns, &c. that belonged to him, and stood out in his defence, were soon after surrendered to the Parliament: among which Oxford being the chiefest, you shall have an account the next year.

Soon after it being foreseen that another stricter Siege would follow, his Majesty

Majesty ordered that the Governor give notice to the Vicechancellor, several Heads of Colleges and Halls, Mayor, Aldermen, and Church Wardens of every Parish, that they publish within their several limits, that 'twas and is his Majesty's pleasure, that a strict account be forthwith taken of what Provisions each person had to hold out for 6 months, according to a Proclamation that was then newly ordered by his Majesty to be published.

Upon this there was soon after great provisions made by the generality of people, but least some should be backward and slow in the business, the order was revived again 12 Jan. and withal strict notice was then given that the 19 of the said month there should be a general search in every place made, whether Victuals were accordingly provided. About the same time also the King published several Injunctions to be observed by the Garrison in order to Religion, the particulars of which being many, I shall omit them: And sent a Warrant under his hand to the Heads of Houses for the reading of divine Service, established by Law, daily, Morning and Evening, and to fast on Wednesdays and Fridays.

An. { Dom. 1646
22 Car. I.

[Here might be subjoined (1) a series of the Governors of Oxford (or rather the Magistrates of the University) from the time it became one of the King's Garrisons: and, especially since the bravery of the Academians shone conspicuous in every station, we might relate the exploits both here and elsewhere of those noble and brave Commanders, ——— Gerard, Sir John Pennyman, Sir Jacob Ashley, Sir Henry Gage, Sir Arthur Aston, Kt. (2) Colonel William Legge, and Sir Thomas Glemham, were it not to intrude into another's province, and relate actions that would adorn the page of the Commentaries of the Civil War. Meanwhile the Readers of these Annals may be informed, that when news arrived that the siege of Basing was raised, by the forced marches and surrounding troops of the enemy, a voluntier party of the Gown quickly hastned thither: When Abendon was in a state of siege, and on the point of surrendering, its successful relief in the beginning ought principally to be attributed to the bravery of our Mead (3); and the disgraceful repulse which

(1) 1646, beginning of the year—see Latin Copy, and what Dr. Fell hath put in.

(2) [D. M. See FASTI OXON. 1644.]

(3) [Robert Mead, Westm. Student of Chr.

Ch. and Captain in the Garrison of Oxford, afterwards D. M. in 1646; an Agent for K. Ch. II in Sweden; and also an eminent Poet and Scholar. ATH. OXON. v. ii, c. 95.]

immediately

immediately followed must be imputed to the inactivity of others. The same may be said concerning the recovery of the great Ordnance at Dennington, and all the implements of war there; after the unfortunate overthrow at Newbury. And, not to dwell on particulars, it should be known, that Lieutenant Colonel Nath. Campsfield, who, after almost every thing had fallen into the Rebels hands, passed a whole winter with the Oxford Horse, though surrounded by the enemy's garrisons, undismayed by their successive attacks and manœuvres, was a companion in all dangers with Mead before mentioned, and the Gownsmen. Again it should be related, that the bravery of the Academians was not confined to the defence of Oxford and the adjacent country, but they were always active wherever the Royal Forces were engaged: So many of them were known to be in actual service elsewhere, that 'tis matter of wonder, that any were present in defence of the City: and on the other hand, such a number of brave defenders were here, that 'tis not easy to conceive there could be any elsewhere employed. Out of the one hundred Students of Christ Church (and if the Commoners were to be added the number would be proportionably increased) twenty were Officers in the King's Army; and the rest almost to a man were indefatigable in protecting the dwellings of the Inhabitants of this place: and the same may be said of the other Colleges (1). Truly Charles, who was ever ready in forming a just estimate of things, entertained such an high opinion of the fidelity and courage of his University, that whenever he was called out of Oxford, he held himself bound to summon a Council of the University Troops, and entrusted to their peculiar care the whole command and the dearest pledges he left behind.]

As it was foreseen, so it came to pass; for this year the said Sir Thom. Fairfax resolving to besiege it to the purpose came out of the West parts of England, and by the first of May appeared before the City; wherein then was Prince Rupert, Prince Maurice, and a great part of the Nobility and Gentry of England, the King having conveyed himself away in a disguise about 4 days before. The said Sir Thomas and his Army were drawn to a rendezvous between Abendon and Garfington, and that night the head-quarters was at the last place.

(1) [See in the Author's MS in Ashm. Mus. 8499—F 28, fol. 241—'The Names of such persons in Pembroke College, who were Officers in the Army of K. Charles I. against the Rebelli-

ous Parliament;—in all 50. Mr. Wood says at the end: 'If Pemb. Coll. which is the least Coll. in Oxon, did yield so many Officers to serve his Majesty, what did then the other Colleges do?']

May 2. There was a general rendezvous of the Army, Horse and Foot, upon Bullington Green, and thence the Forces were distributed to several quarters, viz. at Hedington, Merston, and the Towns thereabouts.

May 3. The General, with the Officers of the Army, took a Survey⁽¹⁾ of Oxford, by perspectives, which they found to have received many material alterations and additions of advantage since their last being before it. And though it was always accounted justly a place of considerable strength, yet now it was made incomparably more strong than ever, it being the King's Head-quarter and Garrison, and his chief place of residence and retreat. The situation in reference to the ground it stood on, rendered it very apt for defence, being placed between the River Isis on the West, and Cherwell on the East, both meeting on the South side. Which Rivers, especially the first, spreading themselves into several branches, which run under, and through some parts of the City, were so ordered by Locks and Sluices placed upon them, that the City could be surrounded with waters (except the North part) when the Defendants pleased, and thereby make the place absolutely unapproachable. As for the said North part, it was indifferently high in relation to the other ground, having so many strong Bulworks, so regularly flanking one another thereon that nothing could be more exactly done. Round about the Line, both upon the Bulworks and the Curtin, was strongly set with Storm Poles. Upon the outside of the Ditch or Trench, round the said Line, it was strongly pallisadoed, and without that again were digged several pits in the ground, that a single Footman could not without difficulty approach the brink of the Trench. Within the City there was 5000 good Foot, most of them of the King's old Infantry, which had served him from the beginning of the wars, and withall they were well stored with a plentiful Magazine of victuals, ammunition and provisions for war. In a word, whatever art or industry could do to make a place impregnable, was very liberally bestowed here.

All this strength being apprehended and considered by Sir Thom. Fairfax, he concluded that this was no place to be taken at a running pull, but likely rather to prove a business of time, hazard and industry. Whereupon at a Council of War at Hedington, it was resolved to fix their Quarters. Their first to be upon Hedington Hill, where was ordered to be made a very strong and great Work or Intrenchment, of capacity to receive and

(1) Vide in Lib. cui Tit. ANGLIA REDIVIVA &c. part 4, cap. 7.

lodge 3000 men. Also that a Bridge should be laid over the River Cherwell, close by Merston. That another quarter should be established between Cherwell and Isis, that is on the North side of the City, wherein it was intended that most of the Foot should be lodged, that being all the Ground they had to make an approach near the Walls. Which matters, I say, being resolved, were quickly dispatched even to admiration, and a line also began to be drawn from the great Fort at Hedington Hill straight to St. Barthelmew's common road, and from thence to Campus pits, or thereabouts, all within Canon shot. Which being done, and the four Quarters settled, and the small Garrisons about Oxford blocked up, viz. Borstall House, Wallingford Castle, Farringdon and Radcote, Sir Thomas Fairfax sent a Summons to Sir Thomas Glemham, Governor of Oxford, requiring the Surrender of that Garrison, in these words :

' Sir,

I do by these summon you to deliver up the City of Oxford into my hands, for the use of the Parliament. I verie much desire the preservation of that place (so famous for Learning) from ruine, which inevitably is like to fall upon it except you concurr. You may have honorable termes for yourself, and all within the Garrison, if you seasonably accept thereof. I desire your answer this day, and remaine

May 11,
1646.

Your Servant,

THO. FAIRFAX.'

To which Summons Sir Thom. Glemham returned this Answer :

' Sir,

I have received your Letter, summoning me to surrender the City, which was given me in trust for his Majesties use ; but in respect there are many persons of eminency, I must desire you to receive for answer a request, that you would be pleased to send a safe conduct for Sir John Mounson and Mr. Philip Warwick, to repaire unto you at such a time and place as you shall appoint, by whom you shall understand what for the present is desired. I remaine

May 11,
1646.

Your humble Servant,

THOM. GLEMHAM.'

According to the Governor's desire, passes were granted for Sir Joh. Mounson and Mr. Phil. Warwick to come out of Oxford that day, and meet

meet the Commissioners of the Army, viz. John Desborough, Edw. Harley, and John Lambert, Colonels, who were ready to receive them at the time and place appointed. That which they had in Commission was a desire from the Governor (Glemham) of liberty to send to the King to know his pleasure; upon signification whereof from his Majesty they would return a positive answer to the General immediately.

The Commissioners endeavoured to persuade them the vanity of any such desire, and the General's impatience of any such delay, advising them rather to take the present opportunity, lest they afterwards fell short of these terms they now might have by present compliance. But Sir John Mounson and Mr. Warwick were so bound up and limited in their Commissions, that at present they could not undertake any thing in answer thereto, but returning to Oxford took time till the morrow, promising more then.

Tuesday, May 12. The Trumpeter (who was the day before appointed to go with them into Oxford to bring their answer) returned with a desire from Sir Tho. Glemham, that in regard there were, besides the D. of York and the two Princes, many other persons of eminency, Lords, Knights, and Parliament men, and other Gentry and Clergy, besides the Inhabitants, all concerned in the business, (to whom things could not possibly be represented fully in so short a time) that further time might be granted by the General. Whereupon, that what time would be lost that way, might be saved the other, all things went on for the Siege, the dispatch of the time was hastned, and order was given for the drawing up of Batteries.

The same day P. Rupert, and with him about an 100 Horse, went forth on the North side of Oxford towards Colonel Thomas Rainsborough's Soldiers, to take the air only, as 'twas then said, being without boots. Towards them a party of the enemy marched up and gave fire. In which skirmish P. Rupert had a shot in the right shoulder, but pierced no bone; whereupon they retreated to Oxford, where all sorts of people were very much concerned that and the two following days in consulting and advising.

May 14, Thursday. The Governor, by direction of the Lords and others of his Majesty's Privy Council in Oxon, sent a letter to Sir Thomas to make known his desire to treat by Commissioners, which was accepted, and a Council of War being called, it was concluded that Mr. Unton Croke's house at Merston should be the place, and on Monday following the Treaty to begin. But on the 16 day, being Saturday, there were

great debates among the Lords in Oxon; some desiring that the Treaty might be delayed as long as could be, others fearing it might be of ill consequence, rather thinking the present opportunity best; but many pressed to have the King sent to before any thing was concluded, &c.

May 15, Friday. The defendants made another sally, skirmished with the Parliamenters, and killed two of them.

May 17, Sunday. The Governor sent out in a Letter the names of the Commissioners for a Treaty on his behalf, viz.

Sir Joh. Mounson, Kt. and Bt.

Sir Joh. Heydon,

Sir Tho. Gardiner, } Kts.

his Majesty's Solicitor }

Sir George Binyon, Kt.

Sir Rich. Willys, Kt. and Bt.

Sir Steph. Hawkyns, Kt.

———— Gosnold, } Colonels

Henry Tyllier, }

Rich. Zouch, LL. Dr.

Thom. Chichley, Esq.

Joh. Dutton, of Sherborne, Com. Gloc. }

Jeffry Palmer, } Esqrs.

Philip Warwick, }

Rob. Mead, Capt.

Dr. Zouch, and this last mentioned (created Dr. of Physic the day before the Surrender) were taken in to advise with, on the University part. Which Commissioners being allowed, except Binyon, as being exempted from pardon by the Parliament's Propositions, Sir Thomas returned the names of his, viz.

Thomas Hammond, Lieutenant General

Henry Ireton, Colonel and Commissary General

John Lambert, }

Charles Rich, } Colonels

Robert Harley, }

Son of Sir Robert (1)

(1) *Edward Harley*: so Col. Croke saith; which is truest. Col. Edw. Harley was one of the eleven impeached Members. [He was a faithful assertor of the Royal cause, and very instrumental to the Restoration: after which he was made Governor of Dunkirk and a Knight of the

Bath; and had the offer of a warrant for a Viscount; which he declined accepting. He died in 1700, and his eldest son Robert became Speaker of the House of Commons, Prime Minister, and the first Earl of Oxford.]

————— Watson, Scoutmaster Gen.

John Desborough, }
Thomas Harrifon, } Majors

Thomas Herbert,
Sir Hardrefs Waller,

Afterwards these were added, namely :

Henry Boulftred, Colonel

Joh. Mills, Esq. Judge Advocate of the Army

Matth. Hale, a Counsellor at Law of Lincolns Inn.

A Treaty being resolved and accepted on both sides, and to begin the next day, the Governor sent to the General, desiring that in regard it was usual at all Treaties to have a Secretary on each part, that Mr. Hen. Davison, his Secretary, might have a pass to come forth with the Oxford Commissioners, which was assented unto, and Mr. Will. Clark was appointed to assist the Commissioners on the enemies part. The Commissioners on the behalf of the Garrison of Oxford put in their demands, which the General sent up to the Parliament by Colonel Rich, and Watson the Scoutmaster General; he then putting off the Treaty till the pleasure of the Parliament were known concerning them. At length they, upon the reading of, conceived them so high, that they thought not fit so much as to debate them, but referred the matter to the General as he should think most fit.

The General, upon the return from the Parliament, prepared Propositions to offer to the Garrison, and sent them into Oxford on Saturday May 30. Whereupon at the desire of the Oxonians the Treaty was renewed again, they being willing to treat upon the General's Propositions, submitting therein (as themselves said) to the fate of the Kingdom, rather than any way distrusting their own strength, or the Garrison's tenableness.

A few days before the Treaty ended, when the Oxonians perceived it was like to succeed, they played their cannon day and night into the enemies Leaguers and Quarters, discharging sometimes near 200 shot in a day (at random, as 'twas conceived) rather to spend their powder, than to do any execution; however they shewed good skill in that they levied their pieces so, as they shot into the Leaguer at Hedington Hill, and there killed Lieutenant Col. Cotsworth, and likewise into the Leaguer on Colonel Rainsborough's side, where they killed a Sutler and others in their Tents. The Enemies cannon in recompence played fiercely upon the Defendants,

and much annoyed them in their Works, Houses, and Colleges, till at last a cessation of great shot was agreed to on both sides.

The 20, Saturday, the Treaty for the Surrender of Oxford was finished between the Commissioners, and concluded upon 26 Articles : Some of which relating to the Academians and Citizens, are the following, omitting the others, as being not altogether to my purpose.

14. ' That the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford, and the Governors and Students of Christs Church of King H. VIII his Foundation ; and all other Heads and Governors, Masters, Fellows and Scholars of the Colleges, Halls and Bodies Corporate, and Societies of the same University, and the Publique Professors and Readers, and the Orator thereof, and all other Persons belonging to the said University, or to any Colleges or Halls therein, shall and may according to their Statutes, Charters and Customs, enjoy their antient form of Government, subordinate to the immediate Authority and Power of Parliament : And that all the Rights, Privileges, Franchises, Lands, Tenements, Houses, Possessions, Rents, Revenues, Hereditaments, Libraries, Debts, Goods, and Chattels belonging to the said University, or to Christs Church, or to any Colleges or Halls in the said University (except such Rents and Revenues as have been already taken and received by Ordinance of Parliament) shall be enjoyed by them respectively as aforesaid, free from Sequestrations, Fines, Taxes, and all other Molestations whatsoever, for or under colour of any thing whatsoever relating to this present War, or to the unhappy differences between his Majesty and the Parliament. And that all Churches, Chappels, Colleges, Halls, Libraries, Schools, and publique Buildings within or belonging to the City or University, or to Christs Church, or the several Colleges or Halls thereof, shall be preserved from defacing and spoil. And if any removal shall be made by the Parliament of any Head, or other Members of the University, Christs Church, Colleges or Halls, that those so removed shall enjoy their profits during the space of six months after the rendring of Oxford, and shall have convenient time allowed them for the removal of themselves and their Goods from their Lodgings : Provided that this shall not extend to retard any Reformation there intended by the Parliament, nor give them any liberty to intermeddle in the Government.

15. That the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty, and all Corporations within the City, shall enjoy their ancient Government, and their Charters, Customs,

Customs, Franchises, Liberties, Lands, Goods, and Debts, and all things else whatsoever which belong to them as Corporations, subordinate to the immediate Authority and Power of Parliament; and shall not be molested or questioned by colour of any thing before the rendring of this Garrison, done or ordered by them in the capacity of Corporations, relating to the differences between his Majesty and the Parliament.

16. That the Citizens and Inhabitants of the City shall not be charged with free-quarter or billet of Soldiers, other than for Lodging, except in urgent time of necessity, and that to be ordered and disposed by the advice of the Mayor or his Deputy; and that in all publique Taxes they shall be charged proportionably with the County; and that no Scholar, Citizen, or Inhabitant in the Univerfity and City of Oxford, shall be troubled or questioned for taking up Arms in the Garrison by exprefs command, during the time it was a Garrison, for the defence thereof: And that the Scholars, Citizens and Inhabitants shall have the benefit of this Capitulation in all things that may concern them.

17. That no Officer, Soldier, or other person, who by the Articles are to march out of the City or Suburbs, or to march in, shall plunder, spoil, or injure any Scholar, Citizen, or Inhabitants, or other person in Oxford, in their Persons, Goods, or Estates, or carry away any thing that is properly belonging to any of them.'

On Wednesday the 24 of June (St. John Bapt. day) the City according to appointment was furrendred to the Parliamenteers. The Defendants marched out about 12 of the clock at noon, and a Guard of the Enemy was appointed for them to march through, extending in length from St. Clement's to Shotover hill, they also having in their rear several Bodies of Horfe. They marched out in a Body well armed, with Colours flying and Drums beating, the number 3000, the injury or affront offered to them none at all, as Glemham the Governor did then acknowledge. Besides that Body, there went forth that day, before and after them, about 500, most of them Horfemen and private persons engaged in the Siege. There likewise marched forth the same day through the North gate, all those that went to Yorkshire and Gloucestershire, &c. who had a Convoy for that purpose, being a considerable number. Those that marched forth when Prince Rupert or Prince Maurice departed on Monday, and those that followed them on Tuesday, before the day of Surrender, were in all about 300 persons, most of them of quality, and their attendants.

After

After the General Sir Thomas Fairfax had possession of the City, it was the continual employment of some to make passes for those that were yet left behind, and not marched out of the City with the Body. There were above 2000 passes made after the before mentioned Forces were gone, as by a particular list of every man's name was reckoned, whereof many were Noblemen, Knights and Gentlemen of quality, the rest Officers and Reformadoes, and some Scholars.

Those that marched out on Wednesday, about 900 of them, laid down their Arms when they came to Thame, and received passes to go to their several Houses, and their Arms were brought into Oxford. There were found in the Magazine 70 barrels of Powder, they having two mills at Osney which supplied them daily with Powder.

There were in the City 38 pieces of Ordnance, whereof 26 were brass. For provisions of Victuals, by what was found in the Stores, before they sold it to the Townsmen, during the Treaty to raise money to pay their Soldiers, there was not less than six months provision.

The Soldiers were much discontent, and much ado there was to keep them from doing violence to the Lords, for no other cause but for being the occasion (as they said) of delivering up the City, a fault, which, alas, they could not help. The strength of the Works about the City was found to be such, as resolved it in the minds of all understanding men, to be much for the Parliament's service, that the City was taken by conditions, especially considering what unseasonable weather followed, that had the Siege continued but to the day of Surrender, the Enemy must have been forced to have quit some of their Leaguers, the fields being overflowed with water. The Citizens were provided till Christmas with Provisions, and did make no question but of Corn, Beef, Bacon, Salt, Butter and Cheese, there was plenty for the said time. Fresh Meat for the great persons was the only thing complained of as a want, and yet was found some store of that at the Surrender.

Before I go further I must tell you, that from the beginning of the war till this time and after, the generality of the Scholars were very loyal to the Crown, and did the best and most exact service of any during the time that Oxford was a Garrison. There were several also of them that were not only Officers of the Garrison, but also in the King's Army, disposed in several places in England, who for their loyalty to the last, ought here to have their names commended to posterity, but because I want a
perfect

perfect List of them, I choose the rather to omit what I have than insert them.

But to proceed. The City being delivered up to the Parliamenters, it will not be amiss to take a brief view of the state of the University and Scholars therein, as it then and two years after stood. That it therefore was exhausted of its treasure, and that little could be procured abroad for its subsistence, we doubt it not.—‘Wee now perceive (saith the Vicechancellor, Dr. Fell, in his Letters to Dr. Langbaine, now at London) what a miserable condition wee are like to be in concerning our Rents. Our Tenants from all parts take strange advantages, and complying with Country Committees (some of them being in eadem navi) seek to undoe the Univerſitie utterlie. I pray let the worthy Mr. Selden (1), the great honor of our Mother the Univerſitie, know it, and desire him to relieve his declining, undon Mother. I know you have acquainted him, what great debts wee have contracted in all our Societies; wee have not either in publick or privat, wherewithall to supply our necessary burdens, &c.’ Furthermore also it was deprived of its number of Sons, having but few in respect of former times left in her. Lectures and Exercises for the most part ceased, the Schools being employed as Granaries for the Garrison, which was some reason why so many Scholars were superannuated at the Surrender. What was done in that nature was performed in St. Mary’s Church, and the North Chapel adjoining thereto, by Dispensation, in Hilary Term 1643. Those few also that were remaining, were for the most part, especially such that were young, much debauched, and become idle by their bearing Arms and keeping company with rude Soldiers. Much of their precious time was lost by being upon the guard night after night, and by doing those duties which appertained to them as bearers of Arms, and so consequently had opportunities, as Lay-Soldiers had, of gaming, drinking, swearing, &c. as notoriously appeared to the Visitors that were sent by the Parliament to reform the University. The truth is, that they (I blame not all) were so guilty of those vices, that those that were looked upon as good wits, and of great parts at their first coming, were by strange inventions (not now to be named) to entice them to drinking, and to be drunk, totally lost and rendered useles. I have had the opportunity (I cannot say happiness) to peruse several songs, ballads, and such like

(1) Burgesses in Parliament for the University.

frivolous stuff, that were made by some of the ingenious sort of them, while they kept guard at the Holybush (1) and Angel, near Rewley, in the West Suburbs; which, though their humour and chiefest of their actions are in them described, yet I shall pass them by, as very unworthy to be here, or any part, mentioned.

The Colleges were much out of repair by the negligence of Soldiers, Courtiers and others that lay in them, a few Chambers that were the meanest (in some Colleges none at all) being reserved for Scholars use. Their treasure and plate was all gone, as I have told you before, the books of some Libraries imbeziled, and the number of Scholars few, and mostly indigent, albeit enriched (if not ejected) within few years after by the many Fines and renewing of Leases that came in. The Halls (wherein as in some Colleges, ale and beer were sold by the penny in their respective Butteries) were very ruinous, occasioned through the same ways as the Colleges were, and so they remained, except Magdalen Hall and New Inn, (which were upon the Surrender replenished with the Presbyterian faction) for several years after. Further also, having few or none in them, except their respective Principals and Families, the Chambers in them were, to prevent ruin and injuries of weather, rented out to Laycks. In a word, there was scarce the face of an University left, all things being out of order and disturbed.

Now here I must let the Reader know, that no sooner the Parliament Force was possessed of the City but the Chaplains belonging to them possessed themselves (sometimes by force) of the Pulpits in the University. Among these must not be forgotten Hugh Peters, that notorious villain, who most impudently did several times put aside the University preaching at St. Mary's; who on a Sunday in the month of July, the very same day that John Saltmarsh, (2) a rigid Antinomian preached, did vent most strange passages concerning the King, and of Soldiers in the Army that he could pick out, that should be able to open Scriptures, draw Doctrines, make uses better and more proper than any of the Scholars in the University: And

(1) Note that in the War time, when the Scholars kept guard at the Holybush, some did meet there to read to the others. Some had formal Disputations, and George Bathurst, of Trin. Coll. was commonly Moderator. Some again that were Soldiers drank and gamed away their time: some were Droppers. Some were very sober, and had learned Discourses and Disputa-

tions among them. Hobbes in his Hist. of the Times saith, Drunkards were turned out. See my Brother's Poem, a MS which I have on the Watch at the Holybush. See Cat. Libr. 4, p. 2.

(2) Tho. Edwards third part of *Gangræna*, printed at Lond. 1646, p. 122.

that he would make a boy of 12 years of age to preach as good Divinity as most of them, or to that effect.

This Mr. Edwards heard reported, but he will not averr it.

Will. Dell, another Preacher, Chaplain to Sir Thom. Fairfax, a notorious Independent, a Preacher at Marfton continually againft the King, and City of London, as taking his part.

Will. Erbury another, as I fhall tell you anon.

‘ July 2. It was ordered (1) at the Committee for the Univerfity of Oxford, that no Mafters or Heads of any Colleges or Halls, or Scholars or other persons be admitted into any Maftership, Governorfhip, Fellowfhip, Scholarship, or office or place of preferment or advantage in the Univerfity of Oxford. And that no Leafes of any Lands belonging to the faid Univerfity, or any the Colleges or Halls therein, be made or renewed until the pleafure of the Parliament be made known therein.

F. Rous.’

Which order being received by the Vicechancellor and every Head, and read in Convocation, the Univerfity desired in their (2) Letter to Sir Tho. Fairfax, (pen’d by Hammond the Orator) that he would be an Inftrument fo far as concerned them, of recalling that Order, repugning the Articles of the Surrender of the Garrifon; but what remedy they found it appears not: yet fure I am that feveral Colleges made Elections and Leafes of Lands till the general rout of them in an. 1648.

‘ Sept. 10. It was ordered (3) by the Lords and Commons affembled in Parliament, that thefe feven Preachers following fhould be forthwith fent to Oxford, if they be willing, that is to fay:’

Mr. Rob. Harrys, Rector of Hanwell, in the County of Oxford, fometime of Magdalen Hall.

Mr. Edward Reynolds, fometime Fellow of Merton Coll.

Mr. Hen. Wilkinfon, Senior, (of whom before) lately of Magdalen Hall.

Mr. Francis Cheynell, }
Mr. Edward Corbet, } fometime Fellows of Merton Coll.

Mr. Henry Cornifh, fometime of New Inn.

Mr. Henry Langley, fometime of Pembroke College.

‘ And that they may have power to preach in any Church in Oxford: and

(1) REG. S b, 25 : p. 124. (2) Ibid. p. 123. (3) Ibid. p. 124. [JOURN. of the H. of Lords, v. p. 486.]

that the Combinations' or Series of Preachers that were appointed by the 'University be respited, that it may be left to them to preach when and where they may think to make most for edification, and that they may repair thither with all convenient speed.

H. ELSINGE,
Cler. Parl. Dom. Conv.'

Soon after all the said persons (except Corbet) came to prepare a way for a Visitation, or if you will to convert the Scholars to their doctrine, preached chiefly in St. Mary's Church, and had an auditory of some Scholars rather to despise than admire them. But their praying and preaching being altogether contrary to that lately used, and to the genii of the present Academians, (who had hitherto beheld these persons as pitiful Levites) was the cause of a great deal of scorn in some, and laughter in others, and the chief reasons were :

1. That their Prayers and Sermons were very tedious.
2. That they for the most part omitted the LORD'S Prayer at the end of their own, merely in opposition to the Prelatical party.
3. That they prayed not with fervor and affection for the King and settlement of the Nation as was expected, but chiefly for the Parliament, and 'their blessed proceedings.'
4. That they reflected much on divers members of the University, concerning their starchy formality, 'as having the form of Godliness, but denying the power thereof,' styling also the antient Doctors, 'Dumb Dogs, idle Drones, blind Seers, &c.'
5. That they made wry mouths, squint eyes, and scru'd faces, quite altering them from what GOD and Nature had made them.
6. That they had antick behaviours, squeaking voices and puling tones, fit rather for Stage players and Country beggars to use, than such that were to speak the Oracles of GOD. The truth is, they and the generality of their profession did so frame their countenances at the entrance into the pulpit, as also their pronounciation both in their Prayers and Sermons, and used the Scripture phrase, (whether understood by the people or not) as that 'no Tragedian in the world could have acted the part of a right godly man better than they did ;' insomuch that many men and women, or any unacquainted with such art of dissimulation, could never in the least suspect that they drove at any worldly end, or had any design to get places, and snatch the bread from other mens mouths, as these Preachers shortly after did.

did. And many did really suppose that the vehemency of their voice which they used oftentimes, and the forcedness of their action and look could never arise from any thing else but pure zeal to the service of GOD.

But notwithstanding these dislikes, which caused many of the University (especially the graver sort) to absent themselves and resort to other Churches where some of the Prelatical party preached, (as particularly at Magdalen parish Church, set up in opposition to these) yet were their Sermons much frequented by the Soldiery of Oxford, and those of the Presbyterian faction of the City; who, with great zeal, would (not trusting their memories) write notes and observations (mostly in short-hand) to the end that they and their respective families might receive comfort upon the repetition of them in the evening. Which fashion, afterwards used by the generality of those Scholars put in by the Parliamentary Visitors, continuing till the Restauration of K. Charles II, then vanished and became ridiculous to those of the Royal party.

Besides this their constant preaching (not only at St. Mary's but in other Churches, of which they gave notice by tickets stuck up in publick places) they had every Thursday a meeting in an house in St. Peter's parish in the East, in the house on the West side of the Inn called the Saracen's Head, vulgarly called the 'Scruple House,' or 'Scruple Office,' to which all doubting brethren had liberty to repair for resolution and easement of their hardened consciences. And this meeting they settled, because as they pretended, they found the University and City much corrupted, and divers hopeful men in both very much unsettled, and perceived that it was not possible to instruct, convince, reform and settle even ingenious men, unless there were some private exercise allowed, in which they might have some friendly conference without any wrangling debate.

"It was far from their intentions" (as they (1) told the Parliament) 'to receive such as were weak in the faith to doubtful Disputations,' notwithstanding they knew themselves obliged to 'bear the infirmities of the weak,' and durst not please themselves, no, nor others, any farther than might make for edification. They did not think themselves too high for Communion and fellowship of ordinary Saints, much less did they conceive themselves 'Lords of the peoples faith.' They knew that the ablest Ministers might be established and comforted by the experiments of grown

(1) In the Account given to the Parliament an. 1646—Febr.

Christians, for even the Apostle himself desires that he and his Romans might 'be comforted together by the mutual faith of one another,' and therefore it would in a rational way have seemed more for their advantage to have admitted none to the meeting but prudent and well accomplished Christians, and more agreeable to reason 'to let every one bear his own burthen;' and to converse with those, who are not burthensome, but helpfull because strong Christians; yet they did know it was their Duty to help others and deny themselves, to support the weak and bear with their weakness; and not to seek to please themselves, but CHRIST, who commands them to bear the infirmities of the weak, and forbids them to please themselves. And hereupon though they foresaw that this exercise would load them with unpleasing burdens and censures, 'yet they resolved not to please themselves, but to please even weak Christians for their good to edification, as CHRIST pleased not himself.'

“ Moreover they were assured that there were some weak Christians, who would be very willing to give them a private meeting, but would by no means be persuaded to repair to the parish Churches, the constant places of public meetings, now the said Ministers thought fit that these weak brethren should be tenderly respected, and not given over as lost sheep.

“ Besides there were some of the University (but those few) who had been taught, that there were certain vacuities in the moral Law, that CHRIST was a Priest after the order of Aaron, that a constellation of Gospell Graces, and sincere obedience to the whole Gospel make men capable of the pardon of Sin, and do as conditions, qualify believers for justification, &c. The Ministers therefore were not ashamed to profess, that the intent of their meeting, was not only to satisfy scrupulous men, and resolve cases of conscience, but desired to set up a Catechism Lecture by way of conference; and that the rather because they knew all that stood in need of Catechising would not brook the ordinary way of Catechising by way of question and answer, the first being esteemed more friendly and familiar, and this latter accounted (by men as proud as they are ignorant) too magisterial.

“ The Ministers saw it necessary to lay down the first principles of the Doctrine of CHRIST, to set open also the Treasures of the Covenant of Grace, and such like. And furthermore that the Gospel, which they had vindicated, should not be hid, they published Propositions, or Theses to the world, which they did assert and evince by undeniable arguments

at their feveral Exercifes from the 4 of September to the 12 of November.

“ You may be pleafed further to underftand, that there were feveral rules for the better regulating of the faid meetings, as

“ 1. That the Minifters deputed to ftate the point and keep order, fhould begin and conclude the Exercife with prayer.

“ 2. That the principal queftions fhould be propounded a week before it was ftated and determined, that every one might upon mature deliberation, deliver his judgment or experiments for the edification of the Company that meet.

“ 3. That fuch queftions only fhould be propounded as did tend to the clearing of fome weighty point of faith, worfhip or obedience, that all niceties and fubtilities might be waved, and that truth, which is according to Godlinefs, manifefted and maintained.

“ 4. That nothing fhould be done or carried on in that meeting through strife or vain glory, but all proceedings fhould be in lowlinefs of mind and brotherly love, that they might in honour prefer one another, and fhew that each did not efteem another better than himfelf.

“ 5. That no man fhould be interrupted, unlefs he feemed tedioufly impertinent to him who was appointed to keep order.

“ 6. That none fhould advance this, or any other private meeting, in oppofition to, or contempt of publick ordinances, but every one be careful to benefit himfelf by this exercife, that he might be the better prepared for all folemn worfhip, fervice and ordinances in publick.

“ By thefe rules the Minifters intended to unite the godly Citizens and Scholars. 1. That they might be eftablifhed in the doctrine delivered by the Apoftles to the Saints. 2. United in all bands of Chriftian friendfhip and communion. 3. Be prepared for the holy communion of the body and blood of CHRIST, and in a word for all offices of piety and charity, and when they were made more profitable hearers, and worthy communicants, they did not doubt, but all that lived and converfed together in City and Univerfity (for whofe benefit the faid Exercife was intended) would upon all occafions be ‘kindly affectioned to one another,’ and with a godly and friendly ‘jealoufy provoke one another’ to piety, &c.”

For feveral weeks thefe Conferences held, and the fuccefs of them, whether more private or public, was undeniably great to thofe that were of the Prefbyterian profeflion.

1. Some that scrupled the Lawfulness of Infant Baptism, were reduced and established by a private conference, when the Ministers were engaged to treat of another subject in their more solemn meetings.

2. Divers that were not fully of their mind in point of discipline, and some that were directly contrary (as Independents, Anabaptists, &c.) did ingeniously acknowledge, that after a fair debate, they received much satisfaction in some main points of doctrine.

Others of the same stamp did gratefully confess, that they were now convinced that the Ministers intentions were pious, and that their endeavours did effectually conduce to the advancement of Christianity, and gave them great thanks for their pains.

3. Divers Scholars, (and some Fellows of Houses) especially those of Magdalen Hall and New Inn, who now, and had lately flocked to the University in hopes of preferment by the future Visitation, did give GOD thanks that they saw the said Ministers in Oxford, and that they had the happiness to be admitted to free conference with them. Yea forsooth they hoped that Oxford would be like Athens of old, and yet not like those envious Athenians, who sacrificed for none but themselves and their neighbours of Chios. For they perceived that there was now a spirit of Communion shed abroad upon Christians in a visible way of heavenly partnership.

Before I go any further, I must let you know that among the Parliament Soldiers in Oxford, were divers Independents and notable Sectaries. The chief of them was one William Erbury, (sometime of Brasenose College) Chaplain to a Regiment of them, who having his meetings also for those of his opinion, to ballance or else overpower the said Ministers, in an house opposite to Merton College Church, found at length that they were a little too hard for them, either by refuting his errors, or causing his Auditory to decrease, or both. This nettled Erbury so much, that being not able to brook it any longer, took all ways imaginable to stir up the spirits of the Soldiers against the said Ministers. At length he came to their meeting and brought with him divers Soldiers, rather, as 'twas thought to affront or oppose, than dispute. Soon after he proposed a question, and would by all means dispute with them; at length they yielding, he began, but kept not at all to the question, or observed any rules. He would neither speak pertinently or briefly, of which he was often admonished. He told them that he did not acknowledge that CHRIST had any Church on Earth,

Earth, and therefore denied Independent Congregations to be Churches, and the Ministers of those (as well as of the Presbyterian) Congregations, were by him denied to be true Ministers of CHRIST.

He undertook to prove demonstratively, that the Ministers of both those Churches were unchristian, and so by consequence antichristian. After he had made a loose and cloudy speech, in which he audaciously abused and perverted the Scripture, he did complain that an hour or two was not sufficient for him to explain his opinion and urge his arguments. His 'unum magnum' was, that there were no Apostles now, and therefore no Ministry: he was desired to prove his consequence, but as the Presbyterians said, could not. He talked much of the sealed book, that the Saints and CHRIST made one perfect man. At last he fixed upon that Text Eph. IV, ver. 11, 12, 13: 'And he gave some Apostles, &c.' from whence he concluded that GOD gave 5 sorts of Ministers, and where there were not all five, there were none, &c. After which followed divers objections and answers, too numerous now to be inserted. At length it was so brought to pass that Erbury and other opponents being not able to reply to the Ministers answers, they desired to know when they would meet again. The Ministers told them that they could not till that day three weeks, because the monthly fast to be observed the next week, and the 5 day of November, to be observed the week after that. Whereupon it was desired by some of Erbury's adherents that the next question might be to this effect.

"Whether there was any Ministry committed to the hands of select persons in the Church of CHRIST?"

The day being come which was the 12 of November, "first there appeared" (1) about 3 of the clock in the afternoon—"Looks frighted with visions and revelations, as if they had fasted and prayed for Mediums, and yet they seemed rather possessed than inspired. They called themselves spiritual, but the crowd began to complain of the big-bon'd spirits. After them drop in dejected visages, sentenced foreheads, that by their posture appeared to be Seekers, and in the van of the lifted gifted men, one presseth foremost towards the Tripodes, the crowd divides (consisting chiefly of Scholars) and gives way, as Jordan to the Ark, or rather a cloud to a flash of light-

(1) Conference between 6 Presb. Ministers and some Independent Commanders, &c. printed 1646.

ning: his name being asked it was whispered aloud by the Scholars that it was

“ Erbury, the champion of the Seekers, the Chaplain Errant, that makes not only Sermons at all hours, but his Divinity too, like the first artists, that found out the trade they professed. This was he, ready to oppose, and to hold any thing.” The next that came was

“ Captain Ellis Grimes, a Carpenter, the Deputy Governor of this garrison, who held out the rule, and did not amiss govern (among such doughty schoolmen) the Divinity Disputation. The next was

John Hewson, a Shoemaker and Colonel, Prior opponent, a most categorical Disputant, yet so rude that he seemed to understand others better than himself, that he neither admitted impertinencies, nor committed any, &c. He proposed the questions, enforced their own objections and answers, recollected the arguments on both sides, exposed the others reasons, if it were possible, to more absurdity and weakness, than the author. The Scholars wondred at so much true logic and false English. Under him were many other guifted Officers, viz.

A Major, that had not the spirit of Syllogismes, but of contradiction; who, when he saw that logic failed, defied humane arts.

A Captain that offered fair to second them, but could not go far in Mediums, which the others were not ashamed to ask liberally, though they afforded sparingly.”

While these persons were placing themselves in came the “grave Scruple Masters, viz.

“ Mr. Henry Wilkinson, Sen. who was Chairman pro tempore. On one hand of him was

Mr. Edward Reynolds, the Oracle, with an hoarse and obscure voice. On the other hand was

Mr. R. Harrys, that maintained his gravity by silence, and appeared guifted better for prayer than disputation. At their side sat

Dr. Thomas Temple, sometime of Lincoln College, the very Timocles in Lucian, that brought more lungs and volubility, not much more logic than the other. To back these the other stood behind, viz.

Mr. Cornish, that helped to disturb the Disputation once or twice, and speaking without mediums, was descryed and sat down again.

Mr. Langley, the mute, ’twas thought he reserved his resolutions for the other sex.

Mr.

Mr. Cheynell, who being much missed was at length called for, no confidence of victory without him, the only man that could oppose frenzy to frenzy, and outvie their zeal with greater heat. He flung about Texts, cast wildly but in mood and figure."

When the said persons were settled, and the question formerly agreed upon, at the last meeting, was read, (which was to be the subject of the present conference) it was decried by the Soldiers, who denied that to be the question, notwithstanding the Ministers were most assured, that it was resolved upon to be then disputed. Hereupon it was desired by the Soldiers, that the Ministers would read the Theses (in which the question was fully stated) because they did give much light to the clearing of that question which they so much desired. At length, after much importunity, it was yielded to, that the Ministers should read them; which being done accordingly (they consisting of the number of eight) some of the Soldiers said, that they did not differ from the Ministers in them, and therefore would have them to prove their call. They told them, that although they were ready to do that, yet since the aforesaid Question was agreed upon on both sides, and Mr. Erbury for his part embraced it, and the Ministers had stated it in their Theses, they could not yield to the altering of it. But by clamorous reproaches and uncivil language and behaviour of some present, they were boren down, and another Question was yielded unto, which was,

'Whether those that are called Ministers, had any more authority to preach in public, then private Christians which were gifted?'

Whereupon since the Soldiers would have it so, one of the Ministers Company undertook to prove, 'That they had no authority to preach whatever they had.' The person that did it though I cannot learn, yet certain it is that after many failings expressed on the Ministers side, it was held by most of the auditors there present (of which were about 200 Scholars) that the Soldiers had the better. And so as tis probable, did the Ministers think, if not, they would not have waved their meeting to Thursday November 19, following, when then divers expected that they should come better prepared. Elsewhere (1) I find that 'Erbury after a bold Prologue begun the Comedy, affirming, that in the Church of CHRIST there was no commission given to select men for preaching the Gospel. And after some discourse of stating the Question, Erbury urgeth, that if they had such a

(1) In Mr. Hales Treatise of Schism, examined and censured by T. Long: edit. 1678, p. 134.

Commission it was either ordinary or extraordinary. The answer was that it was ordinary. He replies, then they had it from the Bishops, or some others. At which the Doctors resolute were unresolved what to answer; for if they should say from the Bishops, they feared to displease the people to whom they had often preached that they were antichristian, and yet they could not deny it, they having been all episcopally ordained. And so being put to some confusion, and not replying directly, but seeking subterfuges, the Soldiers were with great acclamations proclaimed victors, and the scrupling house shut up, and the Comedy ended.'

They themselves (I mean the Ministers) did afterwards confess, that Erbury was assured by his followers, that he had gained the day, and therefore that now he was the only Minister, or rather Apostle in the World. Whereupon he began to gather some people together, as if he intended to build, plant, and gather a Church, but first he thought fit to dig at the Foundation of CHRIST, which, as the Ministers confessed, was 'the best way to overthrow it,' and make good his grand assertion that 'CHRIST hath no Church on Earth.' Mr. Erbury therefore on the 11 of December following at a public meeting before divers of the City of Oxford, endeavoured to prove this proposition, 'That the fulness of the Godhead, the same fulness of the Godhead which is now in CHRIST, dwells bodily in the Saints, in the same measure, though not in the same manifestation, as it dwelt in CHRIST, whilst he was here below in the flesh, &c.'

He also the same day took upon him to prophecy of greater shakings yet in England and Scotland, as well as in Ireland. In Scotland, said he, they think to preserve themselves, but you shall see, and they shall feel greater shakings yet, even mighty earthquakes, &c. And so Mr. Erbury proceeding then, and at other times, to vent what he list without controul, it was high time (as the Ministers conceived) to call him to an account, after so many fair warnings given him, and so many foul errors preached by him both to Scholars and Citizens. But because Mr. Erbury's followers were as confident as he was, that no man was able to disprove or confute him, one of their company undertook the task, and offered to do it in the public Schools, the fittest place for Scholars to dispute in; but Erbury desired that the meeting might be at the University Church upon Monday the 11 of January, at two of the clock in the afternoon, because some of his followers were unwilling to meet at the Schools. They met

met there accordingly, and Erbury being settled, desired leave to explain himself, and began after this manner.

‘ Christian friends and fellow Soldiers, and worthy Scholars also ; I am your servant, I am called this day to come here in public, from my private walkings, not by my desire and seeking, but as sought out and drawn forth by a twofold cord, a public charge and a private challenge. The charge was publicly given out in the pulpit, of herefy and blasphemy against me. The challenge was privately sent unto me, by word and writing also, in a Letter from Mr. Cheynell, that I should give him a meeting in the Schools, or some meeting place in the University. The place appointed is Maries Church, where I now present myself to wait upon you all, and to answer what shall be objected, or to desire a satisfactory answer to this my quere I am questioned for.

That which I have in private, I also profess in public. Whatever I speak, was not spoken as a Minister by outward call, (though twice I was made one) nor as a gifted man, knowing CHRIST, though once I was accounted somebody by others, and by myself also, but now I am nothing, know nothing, and let all men know so of me, &c.’

The positions which he maintained were 10, of which the first was

‘ That the fulness of the Godhead doth dwell in the Saints in the same measure, though not in the same manifestation as it doth in CHRIST, and that the Godhead shall be after the same manner in the Saints as it is in CHRIST. The Saints also shall have the same worship, honour, throne, glory that CHRIST hath, and a more glorious power to do greater works then ever CHRIST did before his ascension.’

The contrary truths were maintained, explained, and clearly proved by Mr. Cheynell against him, but with a great deal of disturbance and noise, the Scholars (especially the younger sort) inclining to Erbury because they had no affection for Cheynell or his associates, looking also upon them as pitiful thieves and robbers. The dispute continued at least 4 hours, though little of it was employed as it should have been. It being ended and Erbury much applauded, merely (as was conceived) in opposition to the Presbyterian party, the Ministers sent a Letter of complaint to Sir Thomas Fairfax, the General, of his errors and blasphemies, of their admonishing him in private, of Col. Richard Ingoldesby his cashiering him for his intollerable insolence, and of his refutation in the University Church. After the receipt of the letter, the General being then at

Northampton, he sent for Erbury to come to him, but whether he went, or what became of him afterwards I know not. Sure I am that though he was not seen in Oxford afterwards, yet his Conventicles were continued by some of the Soldiery in the aforesaid place against Merton College Church, and afterwards in an house formerly called St. Mary's College, standing behind the houses between the Star Inn, and the North gate.

All that I shall say more of the said Ministers at present is, that they continued their Conferences a pretty while after this time, even till the Visitation, (if I am not mistaken) took them off, and found love and respect from divers of the City (especially silly women) and some Scholars. On whom their Ministry wrought so much, that many of them in a publick way renounced and abominated that bloody Oxford Oath (as it was by some now called) which they had formerly taken, desiring upon a fasting day, of which they had now many, to be humbled for that sin in a special manner, and also that the Congregation of the Presbyterian brethren would be earnest with GOD in prayer for a pardon for what they had done.

The conclusion of my discourse for this year, shall be, that whereas before the Surrender, there was no place in England, more loyal to their Prince, orthodox, and observant of the Ceremonies of the Church of England, than the generality of the People of Oxford were, so after the entry of the Parliamenters, no place worse; for, as some were pleased to say, 'Hell was broke loose upon them,' nothing but Sectarisme, blasphemies, hypocrisy, excitement to rebellion, censoriousness, covetousness, scorn, self-pride, envy, &c. Inasmuch that those of the loyal party of the Gown, that could not brook these matters, either left the University, or absconded in their respective houses till they could know their doom by the approaching Visitation. 'The Soldiery did declare their impudence so much that they forbore not to preach in some of the pulpits among us, and to thrust themselves in the publick Schools, and there in the places of Lecturers speak to the Scholars against humane learning, and challenge the most learned of them to prove their calling from CHRIST.' But let the restless Presbyterians be thanked for the original of all these evils, who to fill their coffers, raise families, and please and cherish their private lusts and endearments and nothing else, have been the ruin of and are not yet wanting at this day to destroy, Kings, Kingly Government, Prelacy, and good order.

An.

